

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HABITAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

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## POETRY.

### HYMN FOR THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

O child of dust ! if e'er thine eye  
Has watch'd the torrent's flow,  
Where, distant from its source on high  
It sweeps the vale below :  
Then hast thou seen a silent force  
Pervade its current strong,  
No sound, no ripple marks its course,  
And yet it speeds along.

'Tis noiseless thus, but swift as thought,  
The stream of time rolls by ;  
And thus, though man regards them not,  
His precious moments fly.  
A few brief days in splendour bright,  
Yon glorious orb has shone ;  
And next, a few returns of night,  
And lo ! a year is gone.

Lord, grant me grace these seasons fleet  
To thee alone to spend ;  
That I with joy thy face may meet,  
When life's short race shall end.  
And teach me on that Saviour's love  
To build my only trust ;  
Who, though he fills a throne above,  
Was once allied to dust.

O then, while days and years shall glide  
In silent speed away,  
My soul shall view the ebbing tide  
Without the least dismay.  
For still my Saviour-God shall be  
At hand, though unperceiv'd ;  
And I salvation nearer see  
Than when I first believ'd.

DR. HUIE.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

### SUPPLEMENTARY FUND.

#### DR CHALMERS' VISIT TO THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

The attention of our readers has already been repeatedly directed to the Supplementary Fund, and the efforts of the Church Extension Committee to have that Fund completed. They are aware that the object which the Committee have in view is to raise, as speedily as possible, the sum of £100,000, out of which grants may be voted on a more liberal scale than hitherto, and at least one hundred additional churches may be built in localities so poor and unfriended that, unless such enlarged assistance is afforded, there is little or no chance of the parochial system, with all its attendant blessings, being brought to bear upon them with efficiency and success.—When the liberality of the Christian people of Scotland shall have put the above sum at the disposal of the Committee, the erection, in the most destitute districts of the country, of at least one hundred new churches, over and above those which were reported to the Assembly of 1838, will be secured ; one hundred additional missionary-ministers will be sent to labour among the households of our at present outcast fellow-countrymen ; and, by the blessing of God, one hundred additional congregations will be formed, in which, from Sabbath to Sabbath, the worship of God will be celebrated, and a numerous people prepared, under the administration of word and ordinances, for the duties of a present, and the enjoyment of a future world.

Since last Assembly the efforts of the Church Extension Committee have been mainly directed towards the realization of this Scheme, and at the present moment the subscription considerably exceeds £40,000. The object aimed at, therefore, though well advanced, is still very far from being accomplished, and we must still, with all earnestness and urgency, beseech those who desire the general diffusion of God's truth in the land, to countenance, with befitting liberality, a plan which promises to be attended with such beneficial results.

It was one of Dr. Chalmers' main objects, in his late visits to the north of Scotland, to direct the attention both of Presbyteries and people to this great Scheme. Before the meeting of the General Assembly he had begun this work by addresses in Dundee, Perth, and other towns, followed up by subscriptions for the Supplementary Fund ; and an account of the success which attended these efforts, will be found in

the last Church Extension Report. Since the rising of the Assembly, he has completed two additional excursions to the North, and held meetings in the principal towns,—delivering addresses, uniformly to crowded audiences, explanatory of the nature and objects of the Church Extension cause. These addresses were also followed up, in the way of subscription, by a Deputation of the Committee who accompanied him, aided by the resident ministers and other friends of the Church. On both occasions the pecuniary results have been, in the highest degree, encouraging and satisfactory.

In the course of the first excursion, in June last, Dr. Chalmers visited and addressed meetings in Forfar, Brechin, Arbroath, Montrose, Stonehaven, and Aberdeen. Our readers will easily believe that this could not be done without leaving the most salutary impressions upon the minds of the people who listened to the addresses ; and, in point of fact, we know that they have dissipated many prejudices, diffused much information, and gained many friends both to the Church and the cause of its Extension. The contributions which were procured in the course of this journey, constitute a very substantial proof of the impression which has been made, and the general popularity of our cause. During the first visit to the country north of Dundee, no less a sum than upwards of £7000 was subscribed to the Supplementary Fund. The success which attended the efforts made in Aberdeen was very remarkable. Three addresses were delivered by Dr. Chalmers in different churches of that city ; a committee was formed to co-operate with the deputation from the central Committee in Edinburgh ; and in the space of ten days the subscription books exhibited offerings to the amount of £4500 from this city alone.

Dr. Chalmers' second tour to the North, in the months of August and September, was as eminently successful as the first,—perhaps even more so,—both in the way of diffusing sound information and raising money for the Supplementary Fund. His first address was delivered in Tain, and this was succeeded by similar addresses in Bornoch, Cromarty, Dingwall, Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, Huntly, Banff, Peterhead, and Dunkeld. In many of these places the success which attended the subscription was very extraordinary, and such as greatly exceeded the expectations of the deputation who accompanied Dr. Chalmers for the purpose of thus collecting the fruits of his eloquent appeals. The town of Inverness, with a population, according to last census, of only 14,324, contributed, in a few days, no less a sum than £2000 ; Dingwall and Forres, each £500 ; Banff, £600 ; the Presbytery of Dunkeld nearly £600. Altogether the aggregate amount of subscriptions obtained during this last Church Extension tour does not fall much short of £8000 ; and if, as is understood and expected, the friends of the Church in the various localities which have been visited will continue to avail themselves of the impulse then given, and operate more thoroughly and pervasively on their several districts, much more striking results will unquestionably be yet produced.

In the course of Dr. Chalmers' progress several other subsidiary meetings were held, and discourses delivered explanatory of the Church Extension cause, by the members of the deputation which accompanied him, and which consisted of the Rev. Mr. Buchanan of Glasgow, Dr. Maitland Makgill Crichton, Esq. Rev. Mr. Lewis of Leith, Rev. Mr. Noble of St. Madoes, and the Secretary of the Committee. Such meetings were held in Thurso, Wick, Inverness, Dingwall, Keith, Banff, and Peterhead.

Our readers, of course, cannot expect that, in this short paper, an attempt should be made to exhibit even an outline of the arguments and expositions of such addresses. The object aimed at in them all was to convince the people of the necessity of Church Extension, and to explain what the Church had hitherto been doing in carrying forward the Church Extension Scheme. It was shown by multitudes of instances, derived from actual and accurate statistical surveys, that there were many districts of the country, both before the Church Extension movement began, and even still, where thousands upon thousands of our fellow-countrymen—and these uniformly among the poorest of the land—were as much estranged from the habits and the decencies of a Christian community, as if they were living in the wilds of Tartary, and in the bosom of actual heathenism ; it was shown that this miserable spectacle was owing to the utter deficiency of the means provided for their religious instruction ; it was shown that the true method of re-

medying the sore evil under which the country was, in these respects, labouring, was to assail the destitute districts, one by one, with all the powers, and appliances of the parochial system,—erecting a church, attaching to it as a parish a continuous population of not more, if possible, than 2000 persons, and placing over it a faithful minister, whose distinct and well-understood duty it should be, to labour among its households, to take cognizance in spiritual things of all its families, and to fill his church with a regular Sabbath congregation, gathered out of the district so assigned to him as a parish ; it was shown that to effect the change, so ardently desired, in the church going habits of the people, not only was the persevering aggression of ministers and elders, aided by the schools and schoolmasters, required, but that there might be no impediment in the way of the poorest finding access to the House of God, an endowment for the minister was necessary, that the seat rents might either be low enough, or nothing at all ; and it was shown that the work of Church Extension had been proceeding during the last five years with great activity, that a signal blessing had attended the Church's efforts in this department of her missionary exertions, and that the success of our new churches, labouring as they did under the want of endowments, and parochial equipments yet incomplete, had been very remarkable, in many cases most extraordinary.

It will easily be believed that such topics cannot have been explained and illustrated in the presence of so many crowded audiences without producing beneficial results. Accordingly many assurances have reached us of errors having been removed, and difficulties explained, and general favour secured for our cause, in quarters where formerly it had to encounter coldness, if not hostility. It is now generally and well understood, throughout the North of Scotland, that Church Extension means the religious instruction of the people, and is identical with all that most surely contributes to their temporal welfare and eternal happiness.

To return to the Supplementary Fund, we now remark respecting it ;—1. That it has been completely established by Dr. Chalmers' northern tour, that the Scheme of the Supplementary Fund is perfectly practicable. A multitude of examples have now been given which show how readily, with a little care and trouble, it may be accomplished. After the instances of Dundee, Perth, Aberdeen, Inverness, Forres, and Banff, we cannot despair of attaining our object. Let every other town and parish in Scotland copy the example these have set, and the Scheme is realized.—There is money in the country ; there are hearts willing to bestow it for so good and holy a cause as that we are advocating ; all that is wanting is men willing to devote a little of their time to go and ask it.

2. It is to be observed, that nothing worth describing has been done as yet, for the purpose of generally inviting the friends of the Church in the towns and parishes south of the Tay, to be contributors to this fund. With the exception of a few desultory, yet very successful operations in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and several other places, the south of Scotland has not yet been applied to in its behalf, and the whole of the wealthiest part of the country remains therefore to be yet overtaken.

3. It must be kept in view, that even in the country north of the Tay, the work has not yet been adequately performed. Nothing has been done beyond visiting the large towns, and not even the whole of these.—Many wide districts, including most of the country parishes, have not been entered upon at all, and of course have not had the opportunity either of being made aware of the exigencies of our cause, or of contributing to its support.

From these considerations, therefore, it is evident that while on the one hand, there is every encouragement to proceed in the work we have undertaken, there is, on the other, a necessity for strenuous and persevering exertion on the part of all who are friendly to the object we have in view. Without this general exertion—a nouncing, it may be, in many cases, to a sacrifice of time and trouble, as well as of money, it will be vain to look for the realization of the Supplementary Fund. But we do trust that such a sacrifice will not be grudged : and that while there are friends to our cause liberal enough to contribute, there will not be wanting agents numerous enough to call that liberality into operation. Accordingly, the Church Extension Committee have resolved upon attempting the construction of an agency for thus pervading those districts of the country which have not yet been appealed to in behalf of our cause, and are at present

engaged in making arrangements for that purpose.—We are persuaded that this will receive the countenance and co-operation of the clergy, and of all the friends of the Church throughout the country. Meanwhile we entreat those ministers of the Church who may read this paper, to take steps for immediately commencing the work of subscription in their respective parishes. We can mention already a multitude of instances in which ministers have undertaken to raise for this fund £100, or £1 for each of the next hundred churches, and in several instances considerably more, out of their parishes although those are situated in by no means the wealthiest part of the country. Were such instances sufficiently multiplied, our object would soon, and most satisfactorily, be accomplished.—*Missionary Record.*

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1840.

### CONSIDERATIONS FOR THIS DAY.

When the conscience-smitten butler of the Egyptian monarch gave vent to his feelings of self-reproach and condemnation in the exclamation "I do remember my faults this day," it is evident that other sins besides his long and cruel forgetfulness of Joseph, who had been his kind comforter in adversity, were forced upon his recollection by the failure of the magicians, and the wise men of Egypt, to interpret his master's dreams.

What these other faults were, the Scripture does not explicitly record; but, from the whole scope of the passage in which they are referred to, there is every reason to believe they were those for which he had been thrown into that prison, where his intercourse with Joseph took place, and may have been—ingratitude to Pharaoh, his king and master, contempt of his authority and disobedience to his orders, perhaps even plotting rebellion against him.

We too are called upon to "remember our faults this day." A greater than the king of Egypt, the "King of Kings," has crowned us with loving kindness and with tender mercies, "though we have rebelled against him." He has done what no earthly king ever did, he has, even while we were in this state of rebellion, given his only begotten Son to die for us. And what have been our returns? We "have despised all his counsels, and would none of his reproofs." The language of our hearts has been, "Depart from us, for we desire not the knowledge of thy ways."—How often do even the most sincere and upright feel themselves constrained to acknowledge, that "to will is present with them, but how to perform that which is good they find not!" Too surely then we have, each and all of us, faults to remember—mercies for which we have not only been unthankful, but have abused, perhaps, and perverted to the dishonour of the all bounteous giver; talents unexercised or misemployed; opportunities neglected; warnings slighted, perhaps despised; or judgments that have failed to awaken us. But why, it may be asked, should these be especially remembered *this day*.

"The bell strikes one,"

says the elegant and pious author of the Night Thoughts,

"We take no note of time but by its loss.

—As if an angel spake

I hear the solemn sound.

It is the knell of my departed hours."

The bell which struck the last midnight hour, rung the knell of our departed years. It announced that another of these large portions of our brief and precarious existence has passed into eternity, has gone to the judgment seat to render an account of how we had improved or misimproved it,—thus repeating, as it were, the solemn admonition, "Now therefore, thus saith the Lord of Hosts, consider your ways." And in calling our sins to remembrance, let us reflect, seriously reflect, that the labour is but lost, or worse than lost, if it does not issue in their abandonment.—Pharaoh's butler showed his anxiety to atone, as far as possible, for his long and unjustifiable neglect of Joseph, by speaking of him to the king in the most favourable terms; while the candour and humility

with which he confessed his other faults, may be regarded as a token for good—as an indication that he had sincerely repented of them, and perhaps loved his master better, as he certainly ought to have done, for his generous forgiveness of them; and if we this day, remember our faults aright it will increase our hatred of sin, our love to God, our desire of conformity to his image, and our attachment to all who bear it. If it produce not these effects, it is a proof that our hearts are still unsubdued—"that we are yet in the gall of bitterness, and in the bond of iniquity."

The voice of the expiring year proclaims, as with a trumpet, "Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. To-day, while it is yet to-day, harden not your hearts." To how many of those upon whom the present year has, this morning, dawned, shall it be said, long ere its close, "Arise and depart, for this is not your rest!" And what security have any of us, that we shall not be among the number? what assurance that the grave is not already yawning beneath our feet? "The time past of our life," says an inspired apostle, "may suffice to have wrought the will of the Gentiles," and Reason and Revelation conjoin in urging us to adopt the determination of Joshua, that henceforth, "whatsoever others may do, as for us and our houses we will serve the Lord." The Wisdom of God is yet addressing us, in the language of earnest exhortation, "Turn ye at my reproof," and assuring us that "He who confesseth and forsaketh his sins shall obtain mercy;" but it also assures us that "He who being often reprov'd, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy."

### CONVERSION OF THE JEWS.

This is a subject which has lately occupied much of the attention of the religious public in Great Britain, more especially since the appointment of the deputation from Scotland to visit the different countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, where the Jews now reside, and to ascertain, by personal examination, the present condition of that peculiar people in their own land. Four distinguished Clergymen of the Church of Scotland were appointed to undertake this mission, the Rev. Dr. Black, Professor of Divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen; the Rev. Dr. Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, the well known author of the celebrated work on Prophecy; the Rev. R. McCheyne, of St. Peters, Dundee; and the Rev. Andrew Bonar, Assistant Minister at Collace, in Perthshire.

In the spring of last year, this deputation commenced their labours, and they have in the course of the summer, carried on a very interesting and valuable correspondence with their friends in their absence from home. We have now before us a number of excellent letters from these Ministers to the Committee in Edinburgh, which we would be most happy to lay before the public in our Journal. But as their great length entirely precludes their publication in our limited columns, we shall endeavour to put our Readers in possession of some of the most important facts which they have communicated in the following abstract.

A deep interest was manifested by many Christian friends in Edinburgh with regard to the object of their Mission on their departure from Scotland, which was renewed at Liverpool and London, in each of which places, the deputation as it passed, was commended to the blessing of God, and prayers were publicly offered up for its success. Before leaving England they were amply supplied with letters to Ambassadors, Consuls, Merchants and other individuals, who were most likely to promote the object of the deputation, and competent either to give information concerning the Jews in different Cities and Countries, or to direct them to the best sources, whence such information might be derived. They were also highly gratified by visiting the excellent School at Bethnal Green, for the instruction of Jewish Children in the principles of the Christian faith, established by the

London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, the Secretary of which liberally supplied them with Hebrew Tracts.

On the 4th of April they left London, and crossing from Dover to Boulogne, travelled to Paris by diligence. The Jews at Paris are little known, even among Religious Professors in that wicked and licentious city, and are in a state of great degeneracy. Infidelity and Rationalism are making fearful progress among them, more especially among the rising generation. On the 16th of April the Deputation left the French Capital, and after travelling almost constantly for three days and three nights, arrived at Lyons on the Rhone, having conversed with several Jews and circulated a number of French tracts on their journey. It appears from a communication made by M. M. Courtois of Toulouse, to Dr. Keith, that the Jews in France, in regard to civil privileges, are upon the same footing as Christians, enjoying complete religious liberty, and receiving assistance to their Rabbis from the Government. They have one Divinity School at Metz, where their Rabbis are educated. Hebrew is very little understood among them, except by the Rabbis of the new School. There is much infidelity among them, and the most learned books written by the Jews of late years, are all, more or less, debased by the same pernicious tenets.

The best plan for the conversion and reformation of the Jews in France, would be the instruction of their children in the principles of Christianity. One or more moveable or travelling Missionaries appear to be the most suitable persons, at present for the instruction of the French Jews, who are scattered in all parts of the Country. They are not in very great numbers in any one place, and still there is a vast number within the bounds of the French dominions. The qualifications requisite in a Missionary, seem to be a complete knowledge of French and Hebrew, and above all, a capability of simply and affectionately explaining and urging the Gospel on their acceptance.

After enquiring into the state of the Jews at Lyons, the Deputation being too late for the Malta Packet, which sails from Marseilles to that Island, directed their course to Italy, and arrived at Genoa on the 24th April, where they met with a very interesting Jewish Gentleman, who kindly gave them much valuable and correct information. In Tuscany the condition of the Jews is better than perhaps any where else. They have great power and privileges. In Rome they are still grievously treated, and shut up every night, and during Lent in the Ghetto or the "place," a term of reproach applied to the Jewish quarter.

The deputation spent Sabbath the 28th of April, at Leghorn, where Dr. Black preached in a large room of the Hotel, to a very attentive and serious audience, many of whom had not heard a sermon for years. During their stay in that place, they repeatedly visited the Jewish Synagogue, where they met and conversed with several venerable men in the Eastern flowing dress, with turbans and fine long beards, who were Rabbis from Jerusalem, admirably versed in the Old Testament. They had also an opportunity of visiting the School for the Jews, a most excellent Institution, conducted on the Lancasterian system, and attended by three hundred Jewish children, who are taught Hebrew, Italian, French and Writing. This School is likely to introduce a new era among the Jews, as girls as well as boys are instructed within its walls.

There are many thousand Jews in Leghorn, and the Deputation were deeply impressed with the propriety of taking that city into consideration, as a most fit station for a Missionary, with the double commission of preaching to Protestants and Jews, the majority of the Protestants being Scottish people. In the end of the month they embarked for Malta, where they arrived on the 1st May. In their progress to Alexandria and Jerusalem, their correspondence becomes more and more interesting, and we are well assured

that many of our readers, will be happy to see this abridgment of their letters continued in our next number.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, of the Martyrs' Church Paisley, has agreed to accompany the first Scotch Colony to this island. The Committee very cordially availed themselves of his willingness to go forth on so important an undertaking; and, from Mr. M'Farlane's tried faithfulness and success, they anticipate the very best results, in regard to the religious prosperity of that colony. This is, we believe, the first instance in which a system of colonization, on commercial principles, from our country, has been begun with any thing like a due regard to the spiritual welfare of the emigrants. Let us earnestly implore the Divine countenance on behalf of our excellent brother and his interesting flock.

We are happy to learn that the "Bengal Merchant," with upwards of one hundred and fifty settlers, cleared at the Custom house of Port-Glasgow on Friday last, and was afterwards hauled out to the River, from whence she was to sail on Tuesday the 29th of Oct. Previous to the vessel leaving the harbour, several members of the Presbytery of Paisley, and of the Session of Martyrs' Church, accompanied the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane on board the ship. The passengers appeared to be respectable; and every arrangement was made on board to insure their comfort. Their reception of Mr. M'Farlane was of the most encouraging kind. Some of them—previously entire strangers—came up to him, took him by the hand, and, with tears in their eyes, expressed, in affecting language, the delight they felt in being accompanied to their future homes by a minister of the Church of their fathers. We earnestly hope that this mission, begun under such favourable auspices, will be blessed of God for the promotion of the spiritual interests, not only of the settlers, but of the native inhabitants.—*Home and Foreign Missionary Record.*

It will be seen by our extracts from the latest American papers, that the weather there has been very boisterous. On the 15th inst. a most severe gale was experienced at Boston and other places, which proved very destructive to shipping and human life. Among the list of disasters we notice the schr. Henry Davenport, of Annapolis, on shore at Hospital Island.

We are indebted to Mr. Keefer for a Boston paper of the 21st inst. received by the schooner Dart. Congress has at last elected a Speaker, Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, by a majority of 91 over the Van Buren candidate.—The next arrival will no doubt put us in possession of the President's Message.

We have given, in another part of our paper, a Letter of Instruction from Lord John Russell, to the Governors of the North American Colonies with regard to the tenure upon which certain offices are in future to be held. This document has created no little surprise throughout the colonies, and affords matter for deep reflection to every thinking mind in Nova Scotia. Its effect, for good or ill, will entirely depend upon the use made by the Representatives of Her Majesty, of the power thus delegated to them.—*Journal.*

#### MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Yesterday at two o'clock, p. m. His Excellency, attended by his Staff, proceeded to the Province Building to open the Legislative Session. His Excellency was received at the entrance by a guard of honour of the 23d Fusiliers, and on the stairs and landing to the 2d Council Chamber, by the Lt. Inf. Company of the 1st Halifax Regt. under Capt. Anderson, and by the Rifle Company of the 3d Halifax Regt. under the command of Capt. Clarke—the whole commanded by Major Slayter, of the 1st Halifax Regt. Salutes were fired on the parade by the artillery, on His Excellency's arrival and departure. Immediately on the arrival of His Excellency at the Council Chamber, the Assembly were summoned, and the Session was opened with the following,

#### SPEECH:

*Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen, of the Legislative Council,*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen, of the House of Assembly,*

I have been principally induced to call you together at this early period, from its having come to my knowledge, that the requisitions of the Act for the regulation of Grand Juries which passed in the Session of 1838, have not been duly attended to, whereby important criminal proceedings have been already delayed for want of legal Grand Juries, and great public inconvenience must necessarily follow, unless a speedy remedy shall be afforded by the Legislature. I therefore most earnestly request your immediate attention to this subject, so important to the administration of justice.

I shall take an early opportunity of laying before you the Despatches which I have received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies

in reply to the Addresses and Resolutions adopted by you in the last Session, and to the various other communications on the state of the province, which were recently brought under the notice of Her Majesty's Government by the Delegates selected from both Houses to proceed to England for that purpose. But I cannot forego the pleasure of immediately quoting the following expressions of the Right Hon. Secretary:

"In discussing the subject adverted to, it has been my anxious endeavour to arrive at the conclusion most calculated to meet the wishes and promote the interests of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Nova-Scotia. The attachment which they have invariably displayed to the Mother Country, the liberality and gallantry with which on a recent occasion, at a crisis of peculiar difficulty, they came forward to tender to Her Majesty their personal and pecuniary assistance, in the maintenance of Her authority on the North American Continent, entitle them to every consideration which it is in the power of the Crown to bestow."

At the commencement of the last Session, I informed you that it was contemplated to substitute Steam Packets for the Sailing Vessels, now employed in the conveyance of the Mails, between Great Britain and Halifax; and I have now the gratification to acquaint you that an arrangement has been concluded, (at the annual charge of £60,000 Sterling to the Mother Country,) for the running of Steam Packets, twice in every month, between Liverpool and Halifax, and also between Halifax and Boston, and between Pictou and Quebec, as long as the St. Lawrence is navigable; and I have peculiar satisfaction in adding that this arrangement, which must be attended with such important benefits to all these Colonies, was brought about by the enterprising spirit of a Novascotian Merchant, at a time when difficulties had unexpectedly occurred which might have otherwise prevented its early accomplishment.

In my former address to you on this subject, I intimated the expectation that was entertained, that the colony would, as far as depended upon it, further the general object by improving the several mail routes to Quebec; and I have reason to believe that had there been any certainty that the scheme would have been carried into effect in the ensuing season, ample provision would have been made by the Assembly, in aid of the liberal views of Her Majesty's Government.

The same expectation is repeated in the Despatch announcing the completion of the arrangement, which reached me some time after the close of the last Session. It thereupon became my duty to lose no time in endeavouring to prevent the disappointment of that just expectation, and the question arose whether I should convene the Legislature for the purpose of laying the Despatch before them, or, anticipating their approbation of the necessary improvements, and thus save a year, without putting the Province to the expence and inconvenience of an extra Session.

On consulting with my Council I was induced to adopt the latter course; and though to draw money from the Treasury, without the sanction of a law, is scarcely justifiable, still I feel persuaded that, under the circumstances I have mentioned, you will readily concur in providing for the small expence I have authorised on this service; and I have also the fullest confidence that the requisite funds will be placed at my disposal, for carrying on, along the whole extent of the several lines of communication with Quebec and New Brunswick, the improvements which, on my own responsibility, I have commenced.

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,*

I have directed the Public Accounts to be laid before you, with as little delay as possible, and I trust that you will find that the Supplies granted to Her Majesty have been faithfully applied.

I have also directed the usual Estimates for the support of Her Majesty's Government to be prepared, with every regard to Economy, and I confidently rely, that, with an increasing Revenue under your control, you will grant the necessary Supplies with your usual liberality.

I rejoice to state that I have not had occasion to avail myself, except to a very small amount, of the means which at a period, as it was supposed, of impending hostilities, you loyally and manfully placed at my disposal, for the equipment and organization of the Militia. I feel convinced, should circumstances require the services of this Constitutional Force, that you will again display the same noble spirit which you evinced on that occasion.

*Mr. President, and Hon. Gentlemen, of the Legislative Council.*

*Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen, of the House of Assembly,*

I rely on your proceeding with unanimity and despatch to the consideration of the various subjects requiring your attention; among those that chiefly merit it at the present period, are; the re-enactment of the Law relating to Common and Grammar Schools,

with such modifications and amendments as your experience of its operation in the several counties may have suggested—the more extensive diffusion of religious education among the people,—the encouragement of agriculture and of the fisheries, and the adoption of more effectual measures than have hitherto been resorted to, for preventing the encroachments of foreigners on our fishing grounds,—the improvement of our system of expenditure on the main roads with a view to their being immediately placed and then maintained in a thorough state of repair,—and the establishment, in the town or vicinity of Halifax, of a Provincial Penitentiary—an Orphan House and a House of Industry.

In the promotion of these, and all other measures, which may tend still further to improve the resources, and to confirm the prosperity, which, under Divine Providence, this Colony now enjoys, you may depend on my hearty concurrence.

The Newspapers received by the Eastern mail yesterday, announce the arrival of the late Governor General of British America at Plymouth, in 22 days from Quebec, and contain also the Governor General's Message to the Legislature of Upper Canada, on the contemplated Union of the two Provinces, and rumours of an intended invasion of brigands from the United States, both at Hamilton and Prescott, in the Upper Province.

**THE SEASON.**—Hitherto, with the exception of the storm on Saturday last, the weather has been uncommonly fine and moderate for the season. The New Year has arrived, and we have yet scarcely felt the approach of winter. Time however, has not less surely sped its course, and while the return of this day admonishes all "so to number their days, that they may apply their hearts unto wisdom," it reminds us, at the same time, of our obligations to those kind friends, through whose continued patronage the Guardian has hitherto been, and under Divine Providence, will long, we trust, continue to be, supported. And while we would assure them that our best exertions shall ever be used to merit the continuance of their favours, we would desire to add our sincere wishes, for many future years of health and prosperity, in this life, to our Readers and all that are dear to them, and in the world to come life everlasting.

**TEMPERANCE.**—A monthly meeting of the Halifax Temperance Society, was held at the Old Baptist Meeting House, on Monday the 23d ult. Some conversation took place on the evils produced by intemperance; on the symptoms of reviving energy among the friends of the Temperance cause, and the increasing countenance given to it by the public journals; and on a proposition, which however met with little support, to relax, &c. &c. &c.

**SEVERE GALE.**—We experienced a very severe gale from the eastward on Saturday; but although it blew severely for several hours, with a very heavy sea, there was fortunately but little damage done among the shipping.—One small vessel belonging to Jedore was sunk, and some others had their sides chafed against the wharves.—*Journal.*

*Provincial Secretary's Office,  
Halifax, 28th Dec. 1839.*

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will hold a Levee at Government House, on Wednesday next, (This Day), the 1st January, at a quarter past one o'clock.

**HALIFAX LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.**—At the last meeting the following Resolution was passed:

*Resolved.*—That the Members of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, be invited to attend the meetings of this Association, during the ensuing session of the Legislature.

*Master Mariner's Society.*—The second yearly report of the Master Mariner's Society, states,—that the Society's credits amounts to £68 10—its members 30.

At the first Annual Meeting of the Fredericton Reading and News Room Institution, on Tuesday the 3d ult. after reading the Report, and awarding the thanks of the meeting to their Committees and benefactors, a Silver Snuff Box, with a suitable inscription, was voted to the Honorary Manager, ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Esq. formerly of this Town, for his valuable services in organizing the institution and bringing it into its present efficient state.

Cross Island Light, at the entrance of Lunenburg Harbour, has been in operation since the first Dec.

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 223.

POETRY.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Come—let us hail the birth  
Of the approaching year;  
Not with the voice of noisy mirth,  
But with a grateful tear.

Our heavenly Father bless  
For all his love and care;  
Lift up to Him, with lowliness,  
The voice of contrite prayer.

Though sometimes grief's dark shade,  
Hath shed its gloom around;  
His loving-kindness still hath made  
Our comforts to abound.

Far more than our deserts  
Have they—when fewest—proved,  
Yet seldom have our wayward hearts  
Aright the Giver loved.

To creature-comforts prone,  
They cling in close embrace,  
While He, who claims them for his own,  
Can hardly find a place.

Yet with unwearied zeal,  
And love that changeth not,  
He watches o'er his children's weal,  
Who have Him thus forgot.

Shall we then still refuse  
Thy servants, Lord, to be?  
And still an earthly portion choose  
In preference to Thee?

ANNE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Guardian.

ON THE UNION AMONG PRESBYTERIANS.

LETTER II.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In my last, I took a short view of the state of the Presbyterian Church at its formation in this province, and pointed out the kind of alliance existing between that branch of the church and the parent church. From its being denominated a branch of the Church of Scotland, there must surely be some connexion between the branch, and the trunk from which it springs.

The more immediate object of the present communication, is to ascertain by hypothesis, conjecture, or expressed statement, what may be the reasons why the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia, do not unite with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. And here, I must confess, that the reasons must exist in imagination more than in reality. At any rate, our friends have not favoured us with any specific reasons why they do not unite with us, and if their objections were very weighty, they would surely have brought them forward. Whatever objections our seceding friends might have against the Church of Scotland, as by law established in Scotland; these objections cannot hold here, where there is no established church; and you have already given us in your journal, an account of the kind of control which the church at home claims in this and other colonies over us. It is the jurisdiction of kindness and gentleness, the control which a nursing mother would exercise over her children, a kindly supremacy to which no man who is a Christian indeed, would for one moment object. She wishes to form and nurture our infant congregations, by affording them aid in various ways,—she wishes to aid our ministers from the bounty of her Christian people,—she wishes to afford counsel and advice, as to the best means of upholding a permanent ministry, in the country in her connection, and she rightfully considers herself entitled and bound to tender counsel, admonition, exhortation, and it may be reproof, to licentiates and ministers, because it is in virtue of her commission they exercise their functions; and if disobedient to her constituted church courts, to subject them to censure, or deprive them of their ecclesiastical status in her communion.

And is there aught in all this, to prevent men who outwardly profess to conform to her standards from entering into communion with her. She has opened her portals at home to her seceding friends, who have adhered to their original principles of secession, and by her noble example, she calls upon us to "go and do likewise;" and we have done so; and publicly given our friends an opportunity to return to the bosom of their deserted mother, by the simple test of a bona fide subscription, of what we and the seceders hold to be the very basis of Presbyterianism, the "Westminster Confession of Faith." If seceders in this country refuse to join us on these terms, it is because

they do not wish to uphold the Presbyterianism of the Church of Scotland, but some new modelled form of it of their own creation, some independent Presbyterian Church, which may do with the Confession of Faith what she pleases, irrespective of jurisdiction or control from any church on earth; but to fluctuate and change with the times, and to yield to every opinion of latitudinarianism, which the unguardedness of human opinion may require.

We have heard indeed of one reason, why the Presbyterians of Nova Scotia should not join the communion of the Church of Scotland, and from its extraordinary character, it deserves a passing remark. It is said that instead of their joining us, we should rather join them, as having priority in time, more influence, wealth and respectability in the province; for we Ministers of the Church of Scotland came only at the ninth hour of the day. If this reason be good for any thing, it is valuable only to shew us the estimation in which we are held, by our friends of the Secession Church. It proceeds on the supposition, that the moment we set foot on Nova Scotia ground, we were at liberty to throw our ordination vows to the winds, and join any body of professing Presbyterians, to be found in the country, regardless of our connexion with the Church of Scotland. But we are not so at liberty to do as we please. We are bound as Licentiates and ordained Ministers, to promote the cause of that church where providence may order our lot; and if we do otherwise, we are traitors, and liable to be dealt with as such, by the church which invested us with our official commission.

But I would just ask the secession ministers, who first arrived in this country, why did they not at once connect themselves with the Church of Scotland, when they found almost all their hearers to be of that communion? Why did they persevere in unfurling a secession standard, when they might at once have gone into the communion of the church, without subjecting themselves to censure, as they profess to be quite independent of the jurisdiction of the United Associate Synod at home? Had they done this, and by their own admission, it was quite competent for them to do so, then all the heart burnings, and envy, and hatred, which have been at work in this province for more than twenty years had been avoided; and we should have to witness this day, a body of Presbyterians, capable of occupying both the civil and ecclesiastical standing in the country, to which our numbers, our moral and political worth entitle us, and to ensure to our posterity an enlightened and well educated ministry, to uphold our cause, when we should be mingling with the ashes of our fathers.

But we have heard of a second reason against this union, which, if true, is a more vital one. Our church is alleged to be so corrupt, that our purer friends cannot conscientiously join her communion.—Now, Messrs. Editors, you will observe I do not come forward to denounce the corruptness of the Church of Scotland; I do not assert that she is a pure church, and I am far from thinking that those who prefer the charge against her, can lay claim to an immaculate church. But let us take purity in a comparative form, and most undoubtedly the Church of Scotland has little to dread when brought into fair comparison with the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. All the purity that may have been attained by the latter in the wilderness, is equally attainable, if not attained, by the former. They both profess to adhere to the same standards, mode of worship, and discipline; and by whatever application of these, a supposed purity has been obtained by the one, the other admits of the same application in all their variety. And if there be an element of self purification in the one, there is the same in the other. By profession, the tests of application are the same, the men are the same, the doctrines are, or ought to be, the same, and I cannot on any principle of Mental Philosophy perceive, why the results should not be the same. I cannot see on what mighty vantage ground, a Burgher or Anti-burgher is placed, in order to obtain a higher degree of sanctity in that connection, which he might not attain within the pale of the Church of Scotland. I cannot see by what process of spiritual alchemy, a man is transformed from a sinner into a saint, under a secession regime, which he might not acquire under kirk tuition and discipline, and what applies to a man, applies equally to bodies of men.

But, on the supposition that a higher degree of purity prevails among our Secession Brethren than is to be found among us, (which is quite a gratuitous assumption,) why do they not throw into the scales their superior weight of sanctity, and weigh down our lighter attainments? Why do they not infuse into the supposed corrupt mass, all the leaven of purity which they possess, and thus verify the truth of our Saviour's statement, when he says, that "a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?" If this holds in a process of demoralization, why should it not hold equally true in a process of moral purity. And if our brethren had a real, a hearty and prayerful regard for their friends and countrymen, instead of standing

aloof from them, and publicly and privately throwing their squibs at them, they should from moral sympathy endeavour to reclaim them from their degeneracy, by infusing among them the healthful spirit of vitality to which they profess to have attained, and thus throw a halo of moral splendour over the cause of Presbyterianism, which would induce the cold, phlegmatic disciples of other denominations to cast their lot in among us. This evidently is to be the way in which the joyous millennial days are to be ushered in on our alienated world. We are given to understand, that the minor distinctions of form which now unhappily divide the professing Christian world, shall merge into a common friendship and a common christianity, in which, "Ephraim shall not vex Judah nor Judah Ephraim;" but they shall say to each other, "Come let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten."

These glorious days are not to be hastened on, by men standing up and pointing the finger of scorn at their neighbours, and countrymen, with the contemptuous cry, "Stand by for I am holier than thou," and it becomes every man, and more especially every minister of the Gospel, most seriously to consider whether by such a line of conduct he is not retarding the cause of God, rather than promoting it. And when Providence opens a door to heal the breaches which prejudice, antipathy, a tortuous or defective education may have originated or perpetuated in the world, it becomes him to consider, that he is not fighting against God, when he refuses to unite with his fellows, to spread the reign of peace, or by adhering to mere punctilios of form and outward observance, that he is not sapping the very foundation of the religion of the New Testament, which is founded on genuine love to the sons and daughters of humanity, in every clime, and under every variety of aspect in which they are to be found.

I have another communication or two to forward to you on this subject, but having transgressed so far on the patience of your readers already in this letter, I must defer them till next week.

Yours,

JOHN STEWART.

New Glasgow, 16th Dec. 1839.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NEW YEAR.

From Fragments, from the Study of a Pastor. By Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, in the City of New-Yew.

Can it be that another year has fled? With all its joys and trials, all its sins and duties, all its instructions and privileges,—is it fled? Yes, it is gone. It has terminated the lives of millions, and like an irresistible current has borne them on to the grave and the judgment. It has gone. Like a dream of the night, it has gone!

Amid the rapids of time, there are few objects a man observes with less care and distinctness than himself. To one standing on the shore, the current appears to pass by with inconceivable swiftness; but to one who is himself gliding down the stream, the face of this vast extent of waters is unruffled, and all around him is a dead calm. It is only by looking towards the shore, by discerning here and there a distant landmark, by casting his eye back upon the scenery that is retiring from his view, that he sees he is going forward. And how fast! The tall pine that stands alone on the mountain's brow, casts its shades far down the valley; while the huge promontory throws its shadow almost immeasurably on the plain below. It is but a few years, and I was greeting life's opening day. But yesterday, I thought myself approaching its meridian. To-day I look for those meridian splendors, and they are either wholly vanished, or just descending behind the evening cloud. I cannot expect to weather out the storms of this tempestuous clime much longer. A few more billows on these dangerous seas, perhaps a few days of fair weather, is the most I can look for, before I am either shipwrecked, or reach my desired haven.

Why fly these years so rapidly? It is in anticipation rather than retrospect, that men put too high an estimate upon earthly things. I have been wandering to-day in the grave-yard. I have trodden softly on the place of my fathers' sepulchres. I have been playing with the willow and the cypress that weep over their dust. The generations of men dwell here. Yes, here they are. Those whom I have loved, and, still love, and hope to love, are here. The fashion of this world passeth away. The fair fabric of earthly good is built upon the sand. It rocks and falls under the first stroke of the tempest. Man at his best estate is altogether vanity. It is well that it is so.—Were it otherwise, we should put far off the evil day, and live as if we flattered ourselves with immortality on the earth. When the Duke of Venice shewed Charles the Fifth the treasury of St. Mark, and the glory of his princely palace, instead of admiring them

he remarked, "These are the things that make men so loath to die."

On what rapid wings has this last year sped its course! How sure and certain an approximation to the close of this earthly existence! Every year adds to what is past and leaves less to come. *What is your life? It is even as a vapour that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.* What is it, when compared with the amount of labour to be accomplished, and the magnitude of the interests at stake? What is it, compared with the facility with which it may be interrupted, and the ten thousand causes of decay and dissolution it is destined to encounter?—What is it, when compared with the ever enduring existence to which it is an introduction? How fugitive! how frail! Hardly has the weary traveller laid himself down to rest, when he is summoned away to pursue his journey, or called to his everlasting home. *We spend our years as a tale that is told.* The flying cloud, the evanescent vapour, the arrow just propelled from the string, the withering grass, the flower whose beauty scarcely blooms ere it is faded, and whose fragrance is scarcely perceptible ere it is gone, are apt similitudes of the life of man.

I am but a wanderer, a pilgrim, a sojourner on the earth. Though every thing is cheerful about me I feel to-day exiled and alone. A thousand recollections crowd upon my mind to remind me of the past, to prepossess me of the future, and to lead me to some just conceptions of the present. This world is not my home. I have made it a resting place too long. I hear a voice to-day, in accents sweet as angels' use, whispering to my lonely heart, *Arise, and depart hence for this is not your rest!* I am away from my father's house. I have felt vexations and trials. I have experienced disappointments and losses. I have known the alienation of earthly friends. I am not a stranger to dejected hopes. I know something of conflicts within. But now and then I have a glimpse of the distant and promised inheritance, which more than compensates me for all. It is no grief of heart to me that I have no enduring portion beneath the sun. I am but a passing traveller here. I would fain feel like one who is passing from place to place, and going from object to object, with his eye fixed on some long-wished-for abode beyond; while every successive scene brings me nearer to the end of my course and all these earthly vicissitudes endear to me the hopes of that final rest. To live here, however happily, however usefully, however well, must not be my ultimate object. I was born for eternity. Nay, I am the tenant of eternity even now. Time belongs to eternity. It is a sort of *isthmus*, or rather a little *gulph*, with given demarcations, set off and bounded by lines of ignorance; but it mingles with the boundless flood—it belongs to eternity still. A great change indeed awaits us. We must drop this tabernacle and go into a world of spirits. But we shall be in the same duration. I must live for eternity.

In entering on another year, I know not from what unexpected quarter, or at what an unguarded hour difficulties and dangers may come. O that I could enjoy more of the favour of God, more of the presence of the Saviour, more of the sealing of the ever blessed Spirit! O for more of a calm, approving conscience, and more of the delightful influence of the peace-speaking blood of Jesus Christ! From some cause or other, I begin this year with a trembling heart. I fear I may lose my way. I am afraid lest I should turn aside from the straight path; lest I may repose in the bowers of indolence and ease; lest I may sleep on enchanted ground; lest I should be ensnared, if not destroyed by unhallowed curiosity; lest I should be betrayed by my own presumption and self-confidence. I can remember some who have forsaken the way and fallen into snares; and the sad memorials of their folly are strewn along my path. Why should I hope to pass unwatched or unmolested? The enemy is not asleep. Many a time have I been baffled by his artifices. Rest where I will, and shall rise when I may, he is always at my side. And shall I dream of peace? Shall I not watch and pray?—Will not presumption and sloth cost me dear?—Blessed God! hold thou me, up, and I shall be safe! Pity thy erring creature. Forgive thy wandering child. Keep, and with the bounties of thy grace, bless thy poor suppliant. Preserve him another year.—Let him not be conformed to this world. Give him a warm and humble heart. Let nothing interrupt, or retard his progress toward the Zion above!

I would live another year, if it be my heavenly Father's will. And yet I would not live to sin, and fall, and reproach my Saviour and his blessed cause. Better die than to live to no good purpose! I would live till my work is done—cheerful when it is most arduous, and grateful for strength according to my day. But I would not be afraid to die. Shall the child desire to be away from his Father's house? Shall the traveller, already weary, choose to have his stay in the wilderness prolonged? It were a sad sight to see a Christian die, with regret—to see him go home, as if

he were going to a prison! O let me think much and often of my heavenly home!

"Jerusalem, my happy home!  
Name ever dear to me!  
When shall my labours have an end,  
In joy and peace in thee?"

Jerusalem my happy home!  
My soul still pants for thee;  
Then shall my labours have an end,  
When I thy joys shall see."

Let me then often climb the mount of contemplation, and prayer, and praise, and there try to catch a glimpse of the glory to be revealed, and get my cold heart affected with a view of its yet distant endearments.—Love to God—communion with God—devotedness to God, these are the foretastes of heaven. If through the cares and duties of secular life, I cannot preserve an invariable tendency of mind toward that holy world—let it be a more habitual and frequent tendency!—I feel the sorrows of this guilty insensibility, this languor of spiritual affection, and long for those hallowed moments when the meltings of contrition, the fervours of desire, the vividness of faith, and the hope full of immortality shall shed their sacred fragrance over my spirit, and make me pant for heaven. Nor let it be a transient emotion, kindled by some momentary excitement, or awakened by some impulse of the imagination; but marked by all the ardour of passion and all the constancy of principle. Spirit of the Redeemer! shed abroad thine own love in this poor heart of mine, and thus seal it to the day of eternal redemption. Let me greet every truth, every providence, every meditation that shall invite me to more intimate intercourse with heaven. Let me dwell upon the communications sent down from that blessed world to cheer my fainting spirit and revive my courage by the way. Let me welcome those messages of divine providence that are designed and adapted to intercept my constant view of earth, and bring the realities of eternity near. Let me grieve at nothing that makes me familiar with heaven. Let me never mourn when some little stream of comfort and joy is dried up, and I am driven more directly to the fountain. Let me take a fresh departure for the land of promise from the beginning of this New Year. I would fain look upward with a more steadfast eye, and march onward with a firmer step. Nor would I lose sight of the cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night, but go where it goes, and rest where it rests.

And who, who will remain behind? Who will be content to have his hopes bounded by the narrow scenes of earth? Gasp, fellow traveller to eternity, go up to some selected eminence of thought, where the splendors of the holy City shall break upon your view. This world is not your home, any more than mine. It cannot comfort you, more than it has comforted me. You may be called away from all its scenes as soon as I. Your journey to the grave may be shorter even than mine. Nay, this year, thou mayest die.

#### TRUTH BEAUTIFULLY EXPRESSED.

The following passage, beautiful in its truth, and in the expression of that truth, is from the editor of the Baltimore American. It will be felt and appreciated by every parent, and most heartily do we commend it to the attention of children.—*Boston Recorder.*

"If children could only be made aware of the heartfelt delight with which parents behold the development of talents and noble sentiments in their offspring, with what avidity would they seek the means of expanding the sphere of their intelligence, and cherishing the moral sentiments that impart dignity to the human character. From infancy to manhood the welfare and happiness of the child is the sole object of the parent's solicitude. Under all circumstances, through good or evil fortune, the present and future condition of those whom they may have reared in the cradle, or dandled on the knee, is the polar star to which their affections point with undeviating constancy.

Should their path through life be prosperous, the possession of wealth and distinction is only precious in their eyes, as affording the means of conferring on those who are in future years, to be their representatives, the honours that attend riches and exalted character, and should adversity be their lot, and difficulties beset them, they are forgotten in the hope that circumstances may ensure a better fate to their children. The child may be affectionate and tender, but the filial relation is not susceptible of the intensity of affection which belongs to the parental tie. It is this depth of love that enables the old to pass from the stage of life without regret. They feel that in their children they will continue to live, and that, however this world and its concerns may be lost to them, succeeding generations will recognize in their offspring portions of themselves. With what unspeakable delight does a father behold the first manifestations of exalted intelligence in a son, and how does he dwell upon actions that bespeak nobleness of pur-

pose and soundness of integrity. If these feelings of gratification are inexpressibly delightful, so on the other hand the emotions with which he views indications of an opposite character, are utterly painful.

To see the object of his paternal solicitude over whom he has watched day after day, and year after year, falling off from the path of virtue and deaf to the appeals of honourable motives is to him a source of bitterness, of regret to which no temporal blessing can furnish an antidote. Honours may await him, and the confidence and love of his fellow beings may for a moment cheer his path through life, but when he reflects that this honour and this love are to be changed into contempt and dislike in the person of his own child, he feels as if it were better to be deprived of all than to witness so heart rending a contrast. If there be reserved for human life a joy more exalted than all the others, it is that of beholding its last moments cheered by the fondness and affection of a worthy and virtuous progeny, and if there be a pang more agonizing than any other, it is that of a dying parent, whose last thought rests upon the crimes of a depraved but fondly loved child."

#### The Gleaner.

*Munificent Donation to the General Assembly's India Mission.*—On 4th July last, a collection, amounting to £5, was made in the parish church of Dunscore in aid of the General Assembly's schools; and in the same place, on the 29th ult. after very lucid and impressive sermons, by the Rev. Dr. Gordon of Edinburgh, another collection was made for the General Assembly's Foreign Missions, when the liberal sum of £7, exclusive of the ordinary collection for the poor, was realised. We have great pleasure in being able to add, that the minister of the parish received a letter, at the same time, from Mrs. Crichton of Friars' Carse, announcing that the trustees of her late husband had resolved to appropriate to this most pious object the munificent donation of £1000, to be paid next Whit Sunday. We understand that it is Mrs. Crichton's earnest wish that this money should be applied for the formation of three bursaries, to yield a permanent fund for educating native preachers, to be called the Crichton Scholarships. This will add another to the many beneficent charities to which the late Dr. Crichton's fortune has given birth, and it is an example worthy of imitation.—*Dumfries Herald.*

#### BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

Our readers are aware that Mr. Alston has already completed the printing of the New Testament, and many other works, in raised Roman letters, for the use of the blind. Some time ago he commenced the arduous task of printing the Old Testament; and having finished the book of Genesis, he proceeded on a tour of all the Institutions for the Blind in England and Scotland, in order to ascertain the extent to which they were willing to aid him in this important work. With the exception of one, the directors of all the Institutions expressed their readiness to assist him by taking a proportion of the different volumes in their progress through the press. Encouraged by this consideration, he made application to Lord John Russell, as Secretary for the Home Department, for assistance from the Royal bounty to aid him in the accomplishment of this benevolent object. We are happy to state that the application was transmitted to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, who have been pleased to direct that an issue of four hundred pounds be made to him from the Royal bounty, for the purpose of assisting him in the prosecution of the work.—*Scottish Guardian.*

#### EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

There have been, it appears, established in the Russian empire during the last five years, 1 university, 9 gymnasia (grammar schools), 49 district schools (some for the nobility and some for citizens), 289 parochial and 112 private schools, besides 26 boarding houses for nobleman's sons, in connection with the grammar schools. The number of scholars has been increased by 25,000 and forms now, in the schools under the Ministry, a total of 95,566. But the number of persons receiving instructions in the whole empire is stated to be nearly as 1 in 45. The number of students in the University of St. Petersburg during the last academical year was 413. Of these 192 were noblemen, 65 sons of superior officers, 19 sons of clergymen, 40 of the mercantile classes 31 sons of tradesmen, &c. and 5 foreigners. There are at this university 42 professors and tutors. The university library has lately been enriched by the purchase of the collection of Professor Schafer of Leipzig; which among other valuable works contained 633 Russian, not before in the library. The Imperial library now contains 425,621 printed volumes and 17,236 MSS. The University of Kasan is increasing in importance for Oriental literature. It has long had professorships of the Mongol and Chinese languages; lately one has been added for the Armenian, with a salary of 4500 rubles. *Athenæum.*

## TEMPERANCE.

It cannot but have been disheartening to the minds of those who feel most deeply interested in the future prosperity of our country, to have observed the decline of interest for some time past in the cause of Temperance. It has indeed been grievous to witness the sad reaction, which in many places succeeded the enthusiasm with which the blessings of the temperance cause was at one time hailed by its numerous advocates. We are truly gratified at finding a portion of the zeal and activity which then prevailed, again reviving in several parts of the country. Both east and west, it will be seen, that the friends of this most salutary and righteous cause are holding up their heads and making their testimony heard in public and in private. Surely those who love the Gospel will not slacken their efforts to withstand the return of the abominations, which have always followed the poisonous streams that have heretofore deluged the Province, stupefying and brutalizing its hardy and intelligent offspring.

The few extracts we have made relative to the rapid increase of Temperance Societies in Ireland, is most cheering. No corner of the earth has more needed such a reformation. We would anticipate with delight the period when the kind and generous nature of the sons of Erin, instead of being roused by oppression and intemperance, as has been too often the case, into the worst excesses, shall be warmed into holy benevolence in the cause of religion and humanity by the enlightening influence of education and of true scriptural religion. When Ireland, instead of being flooded and defiled with *shebeen shops*, shall be studded with houses, and filled with hearts dedicated to the pure worship of the Redeemer.—*Christian Messenger*.

A public meeting of the Provincial Temperance Society took place in the city of St. John, on Thursday the 21st ult. The Hon. Judge Parker, took the chair. Dr Samuel Bayard, John Kinnear, Esq. Rev. C. Tupper, John Carey, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting—numerous resolutions were passed; after which several persons signed the pledge of the Society.—*St. John Tem. Adv. Nov. 30.*

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

**Edinburgh University—Chair of Music.**—We have great pleasure in announcing that John Thomson, Esq. the eldest son of the late distinguished Andrew Thomson, D. D. has been appointed to this chair by the Trustees of the late General Reid who bequeathed funds for the endowment of this professorship.

**THE MONMOUTHSHIRE INSURRECTION.**—Lord Normanby, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, has addressed a letter to the Mayor of Newport, conveying Her Majesty's approval of his zeal and promptitude; and also, of the Magistrates acting with him, during the recent insurrection.

It was stated in Newport, on Thursday, that a Special Commission would be immediately sent down for the trial of the prisoners; also that a communication had been received from Lord Normanby, that eight companies of the Forty fifth Regiment, with two pieces of artillery, had been ordered from Winchester to Newport.

We understand that the staffs of the militia are about to be inspected, with a view to the discharge of such men as may be found inefficient; it being intended to re-organise this truly constitutional force in the early part of next year.—*Standard*.

Mr. W. H. Macnaughten has been appointed Envoy at the Court of Shah Soofah.

The Duke of Roxburgh, it is said, is to have the Green Ribbon, vacant by the death of the Earl of Lauderdale.

The attempt to detain Don Carlos in captivity in France has been defeated by the Corps Diplomatique, who have protested against it, and insisted on his being permitted to leave France at his discretion, and choose his own place of residence.

**THE FRENCH ARMY IN AFRICA.**—It cannot be repeated too often, that the African army is now at the height of its sufferings. The state of the hospitals, the appearance of the camps,—the sight of the soldiers, pale and lank,—show, on the part of those who have to provide for them, such an indifference for the life of men, that we would willingly call it criminal, if we were not afraid of exciting anger. But it is to be hoped that the truth will come forth, and that an end will be put to abuses of every kind in Africa.

Paris, notwithstanding its boasted police, is the scene of great atrocities; and those who are so imprudent as to pass late at night through obscure or low streets not unfrequently pay the penalty with their lives. Among other devices, a lasso is thrown from one of the upper windows of a house round the neck of the unfortunate passer-by, and when noosed he is instantly drawn up, and murdered. The Lady is af-

terwards thrown into the Seine, and in due course exposed at the Morgue.

## UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.

**THE STORM.**—We know not when our city and its suburbs have been visited by so severe a storm as that which commenced on Sunday morning, and has continued to the time we are writing, Monday, four o'clock, P. M. About four o'clock on Sunday morning, snow began to fall, plentifully, but with little wind, and so continued till afternoon. The wind then became strong from the eastward, and the snow gave way for rain. For an hour or more, the wind was tremendous, and its effects upon trees and fences was destructive to a considerable extent. Before sunset, however, the wind died away, and the elements seemed to have spent their fury and subsided to a calm. But the promise of quiet was deceitful. In the course of the evening, the winds again rose, and raged before 12 o'clock, with more fury than ever. The noise of this invisible agent of destruction was frightful, and its ravages, were no doubt, much more extensive and dreadful, than information yet enables us to record.

*Gloucester Telegraph, Monday.* }  
12 o'clock, M. }

The storm which set in yesterday morning has been disastrous indeed, both to life and property.—It is impossible at present to furnish any particulars and we have only time to state that about 25 vessels have gone ashore, most of them having become entire wrecks—as many more are riding at anchor, with every spar cut away—and as near as can be estimated FIFTY souls have perished! Our Shores present a spectacle melancholy enough to make the heart bleed, strewed as they are with dead bodies, and fragments of wrecks. Most of the vessels ashore belong to the Eastward.

Insubordination of all sorts and in every department of human affairs, is taking rapid strides not only in our land, but in all lands where civilization has reached. Mankind has become so exceedingly enlightened that it has come to the conclusion that it is altogether too good to be governed. Law is an abridgement of human freedom quite too arbitrary and too antiquated for the "lights of the nineteenth century." There is an inherent sense of equity—a sublimated way of "enlightened liberty," altogether inconsistent with the restraints of law. We have said it often, and we say it again—a century of despotism is our lot. Nothing short of it will cure us of the anarchy which has become so fashionable. The outbreak in Albany county furnishes full evidence of this serpent spirit, among a thousand other proofs.—*N. Y. Gazette*.

December 19.

Another Great Fire occurred at New York on Saturday evening. It commenced in a brick building, No. 45 Cedar street, occupied by Wm. Bond, an importer of dry goods, and by Davison & Van Pelt, jobbers. The building was owned by Messrs. D. & V. P. and was totally destroyed. It was insured at \$25,000. Mr. Bond's loss is computed at \$200,000, but there is insurance, in England and the United States, to the amount of \$225,000. The fire extended to No. 47, a five story store of the same description as the above, which was also destroyed. It was owned by L. & V. Kirkby & Co. and occupied by them and Paton & Stewart. The loss of Kirkby & Co. is estimated at \$25,000; and that of Paton & Stewart at \$100,000: nearly all covered by insurance. No. 49, occupied by James R. Hayt, H. Dixon, and S. Bradbury was also materially injured. On the opposite side of Cedar street No. 40, occupied by Warriner, Carter & Putnam, and John Watson & Co.—No. 42, occupied by John Falconer, and Heilberth and Schultz—No. 44, occupied by Post & Maine, druggists, and No. 46 occupied by Baylis & Finn—were damaged. On William street No. 69, occupied by Brady, Brooks & Merrill, No. 71, by S. N. Helle, J. W. Brown, and Schroeder & Switzer, and No. 73, by N. P. Carpenter—were damaged. The whole amount of loss is estimated at not less than \$500,000, a large proportion of which is covered by insurance.

## COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, Dec. 12.

Addresses continue to be presented to the Governor General, from every part of the Provinces, and His Excellency's answers are said to be satisfactory to the addressers. Reviews and entertainments, given by the Governor General and Lieutenant Governor, keep the good people of Toronto quite alive; but as regards the more serious matters of Legislative business, it will yet be some days before we can hope to learn the nature of the communications to be made by the Head of the Government of these Provinces to the two Houses, and the reception which those communications will receive.

QUEBEC, December 14.

The House of Assembly in Upper Canada have agreed on the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session; it is merely an echo of the speech. In the course of the debate which took place upon it, an amendment was proposed by Mr. Gamble, seconded by Mr. W. B. Robinson, which censured the conduct of Her Majesty's Ministers in not requiring from the American Government indemnity for injuries already inflicted on Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, and security for the future restraining of the citizens of the United States from committing such outrages. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Attorney General Hagerman, on the ground that the Honorable Members could only accuse Ministers of neglect on the supposition that such had been their conduct. He however knew that the matter was in the course of adjustment between the two Governments. Several other members spoke and the amendment was lost by a large majority; only seven, in a very full House, voting for it.

ST. JOHN N. B. DEC. 21.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—Dr. GESNER's first Lecture on Electricity in his course of Chemistry, was delivered last Monday evening, to an overflowing audience. Of the plain, easy, and instructive style of these Lectures it is unnecessary to make a remark; but to the practical and extremely useful information they convey, too much attention cannot be given.

**NEW-BRUNSWICK AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.**—The Annual Meeting of this useful Society was held on Wednesday evening in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, His Honor Judge PARKER, President of the Society, in the Chair.

The attendance on the occasion was very respectable; and it was so numerous that many Ladies and Gentlemen had to be accommodated on the Platform.

His Honor opened the Meeting with a very appropriate address.

After the speech, the 100th Psalm was sung, and the Report was then read by the Secretary.

Among several interesting local points of information we were much pleased to find it mentioned that His Excellency, Major General Sir JOHN HARVEY, had freely consented to be the Patron of the Society.

We were glad to find on the Platform almost all the Ministers of the City and Portland, viz:—Rev. I. W. D. GRAY, Rev. Wm. HARRISON, Rev. Mr. CAREY, Rev. Mr. ANDREW, Rev. Mr. M'GREGOR, Rev. Mr. TUPPER, Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, Rev. Mr. DESBRISAY, and Rev. Mr. DIMOCK, and also Captain O'HALLORAN of the 69th Regiment and the aged Mr. JOHN TENNENT, who all took a part in moving or seconding Resolutions.

The collection at the close, was greater than that of any preceding anniversary, being £16 13s. 8d. exclusive of a liberal donation of £5 from Captain O'HALLORAN.

The semi-annual Visitation and Examination of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL in this City, took place on Thursday the 19th instant, pursuant to notice—conducted by the members of the Board of Directors present, the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Judge Parker, the Rev. I. W. D. Gray, and William Wright, Esq. The upper classes were examined in Homer, Anacreon, Tacitus, Horace, &c. and acquitted themselves with credit. The Board expressed themselves gratified with the progressive improvement of the boys generally in the classical department, and much pleased with their proficiency in the English branches of their studies—particularly Reading, Writing, and Elocution.

On Sunday forenoon, in Saint Andrew's Church, the Rev. Mr. M'GREGOR delivered an instructive and impressive Sermon to the youthful portion of the Congregation, after which a collection amounting to about £10 was taken up on behalf of the Sabbath School attached to that Church. There are in connexion with the school seven male and five female teachers, and between ninety and one hundred scholars.—*Observer*.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JAMES MILLAR.

We understand that a handsome sum has been raised by a number of this Gentleman's friends, for the purpose of presenting him with a token of their respect, and of expressing their gratitude for his invaluable services in teaching one of the Sabbath Schools in connexion with Saint Andrew's Church. This is what we rejoice to see—merit duly appreciated. Mr. M. has for many years been a most laborious and efficient Teacher among us, and we sincerely wish that he may be long spared to fill the honourable office which he holds, and that the fruits of his *week day and Sabbath instructions*, may be exhibited in the future character and circumstances of the numerous pupils committed to his care.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

ST. ANDREWS, December, 21.

Lt. Col. Maxwell, has presented to the Fredericton Society, of St. Andrew, a draft of £10, "as a mark of respect and approval of the laudable objects entertained by the sons of St. Andrew, for the benefit

of the destitute sons of Caledonia." The Colonel has been unanimously admitted an Honorary member of the Society.—Sentinel.

MIRAMICHI, Dec. 24.

The Season--Winter, we may say, is at length set in. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, were very cold days, and ice of sufficient strength to permit persons to cross on foot, made on the river. The first person crossed over at Newcastle on Friday, and on the following morning a few ventured across abreast of Chatham. Since then the weather has been mild, and the Channel has opened as far up as the wharf of Messrs. Cunards.

CHARLOTTE TOWN, P. E. I. DEC. 24.

CENTRAL ACADEMY.--The semi-annual examination of the Pupils in this Institution took place yesterday, in presence of His Excellency the Patron, several of the trustees and a number of the friends of the pupils and after a rigid and minute examination, the company generally expressed themselves much pleased with the proficiency of the scholars. The next term, after the Christmas holidays, will commence on the 7th January, 1840.

Halifax Head continued from page 219.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island, meets for the dispatch of business on the 28th inst.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.--It is gratifying to report any useful addition to the number of these, which are yet so few and limited in Nova-Scotia. Mr. John A. Jost of Lunenburg, has just commenced a pottery here, which we hope may prove both lucrative to himself and beneficial to the country. Although contending with many difficulties, incident to a new untried undertaking, he has already put forth from his pottery creditable and substantial specimens of the art: and he is now ready to manufacture all articles in his line. We repeat our hope that he may be encouraged by the consumers in the province at large. We are informed that the domestic manufacture resists the action of fire better than the imported article. --Colonial Churchman.

Child Burned to Death.--We are sorry to state that William, son of Mr. Roderick Chisholm, of this town was severely burnt on Monday morning last. His clothes caught fire in the absence of his mother, and were nearly all consumed ere relief was obtained. The little sufferer expired in the evening, in the 4th year of his age.—Pictou, Mech. & Far.

SMALL POX.--The Small Pox exists in Boston according to a Medical Report, the cases up to December, were 148. The deaths from the disease, in Sept. 2; in Oct. 2; in Nov. 16; in Dec. to the 9th inclusive, 11.

FLOUR.--Flour was offered in Baltimore, Dec. 9th at \$5.75. Wheats had fallen to \$1.10 and \$1.12 bushels.

PASSENGERS.

In the Acadian for Boston, Messrs. Charman, Gill, and 5 in the storage. In H. M. Packet Hope for Falmouth, Hon. S. Canard, Wm. Murdoch, Esquire, and Master Campbell.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, at Sprayfield, by the Rev. John Martin Mr. JAMES DRYSDALE, of Goodwood, to Miss ELIZABETH YEADON, of Sprayfield. At Horton, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Somerville, JOHN DUNCAN, Esq. of St. John, N. B. to MARY ALICE, daughter of Elisha Woodworth, Esq. of the former place. At Cape Negro, on the 19th ult. by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. J. SUTHERLAND, of Clyde River, to LETITIA, Eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas King. At Stewiacke, on 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. THOMAS FULTON, to Miss AGNES RUTHERFORD, both of Stewiacke. At Pictou, on the 3d ult. by the Rev. Donald Mackintosh, Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, of Toney River, to Miss CATHERINE MACLEOD, of the Middle River. On the 12th ult. by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER MURRAY, of Rogers' Hill, to Miss MARGARET MACKINTOSH of the same place. At New-York, in October last, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, Mr. JOSEPH EDWIN FORREST, to ELIZABETH ELEANOR, second daughter of Mr. George Hamilton, formerly of this town.

DIED.

On Tuesday, the 24th ult. Miss ANN, daughter of the late Mr. William Townsend. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Ann Long, aged 70 years. On Thursday morning, ANDREW BROWN, Esq. Lieut. Royal Navy, aged 47 years. Friday morning, after a short, but painful illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation to the divine will, Mr. DAVID WALKER, in the 54th year of his age. Early on Saturday morning, SOPHIA, second daughter of Dr. Hume. At Newport, on Saturday, 21st December, aged 54 years, SOPHIA, wife of the Rev. William Bennet, and daughter of the late John Sargent, Esq. of Barrington. At Hardwood Hill, Pictou, on Sunday, the 22d ult. universally regretted, Mr. NORMAN MCKAY, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland, aged 70 years. At Morton Lodge, St. Foy Road, Quebec, on the 4th ult. after a very protracted illness, AUGUSTUS FREER, fourth son of T. A. Stayner, Esq. Deputy Post Master General, aged 9 years and 5 months.

At St. Johns, N.F. on the 7th ult. SIMON SOLOMAN, Esq. Postmaster of that island, aged 72.

At George Town, Demerary, of yellow fever, the Rev. ANDREW MACFARLANE, assistant to the Rev. Dr. Struthers, St. Andrew's parish.

Drowned, on board the brig Osage, on his passage from Wilmington, N. C. for Philadelphia. Mr. James Lety, seaman, of Nova Scotia, having fallen from the foretopsail yard.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday--Schr Canso Trader, Canso--fish, &c.; sloop Zephyr, Moncton, Burin, N.F. 10 days--herring to J. Allison & Co.; Am. schr. Zephyr, Purney, Alexandria, 22 days--flour, &c. to S. Binney--spoke on 18th inst, 61 miles south of Shelburne, barque Tory's Wife, hence for Yarmouth, out 6 days--had been blown off.

Friday--Brigt John, Simpson, Pictou, 3 days, coal, pork, &c. to D. & E. Starr & Co.

Saturday--Schr. Elizabeth, Sydney--lost sails in the gale on Saturday.

Monday--Schr. Dartford, Wooden, Boston, 3 days--flour and meal, to W. Pryor and Sons, and others--schr. Elizabeth Ann sailed 2 days previous--Hope, Marmad, 1 day previous--left Susan, Hughes, to sail in 2 days--John Thomas, hence, arrived 20th.

Tuesday--Brigt Kate, Collins, Montego Bay, 31 days, to W. Roche--reports schr. Breeze, Wilson, sailed 4 days previous for Barrington and Halifax. Left barque Norman, Kinney, hence, discharging to load for Liverpool; brig Susan Crane, Coffin hence, arrived 16th ult. loading for Bristol; brig Greyhound, Tucker, hence, arrived at Falmouth, Jan. 20th ult.; schr. Vernon, Cunningham, hence, arrived at do. 22d ult.; Venus, Belong, hence, do. 27th ult.

CLEARED.

Thursday--brigt Placid, Hatchard, B. W. Indies--beef, pork &c.

Friday--Schr. Queen Victoria, Babin, Arichat--molasses and brandy, by D & E Starr & Co; Rival Packet, McLearn, Liverpool, N; S.--molasses, by W. Lawson, jun.

Saturday--Isabel, Matthews, Azores--assorted cargo, by R. H. Skimmings.

SAILED.

Wednesday, 25th, H. M. Packet brig Hope, Lieut Creeve, for Falmouth.

MEMORANDUM.

The Hull of the brig William IV, ashore at Yarmouth Harbour, was sold 19th inst.--cargo saved.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID--CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with columns for various commodities and their prices. Includes items like Alewives, Codfish, Mackerel, Herrings, Beef, Pork, Sugar, Molasses, Butter, Lard, Flour, Rye, Corn, Indian, etc.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, Capital, 5,000,000 Sterling.

POLICIES on Real and Personal Estate effected in the Alliance Office by their Agents in Halifax, who are authorised in all ordinary cases to settle losses. A division of profits made every five years among all the assured who have paid their premiums for that time.

WM. & GEORGE R. YOUNG, Agents for Nova Scotia.

Halifax, January 1, 1840.

CARD.

THE Teachers of the Granville Street Church Sabbath School, beg to offer their sincere thanks for the very numerous and liberal presents which they received towards the supply of their Bazaar. The valuable contributions made by the different Ladies and Gentlemen of almost every Congregation in the Town, merit their warmest acknowledgements, and have enabled them to realize an amount towards the important object they have in view, far beyond their best expectations. January 1, 1840.

CIRCULAR.

R. D. CLARKE, respectfully begs to intimate that he has re-commenced the Auction & Commission Business, in the new store, Kinncar's Building, where he has extensive Storage for all descriptions of Merchandize, and trusts that his general knowledge of the Trade, with promptitude and attention to Property Consigned to his care, will ensure him a small share of patronage. The Papers Published in the Province will please give the above two insertions, and send their bills for payment. R. D. CLARKE. Halifax, Dec. 18.

Schoolmaster Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Dartmouth School will be glad to treat with a person qualified to take charge of a school. Application to be made to the subscriber, with as little delay as possible.

JNO. ELIJOT, Chairman of Trustees.

January, 1, 1840.

Information Wanted,

CONCERNING THOMAS HENRY ROACH MILLER, a native of Jersey, who went to sea from Quebec, in 1830, and has not since been heard of. Any information concerning him addressed to the office of the GUARDIAN, will be thankfully received by his anxious mother,

MARY ANN GILBERT.

Halifax, Jan. 1, 1840.

N. B. Other papers are solicited to copy the above.

NOTICE.

Public Sale of Bank Stock.

Bank of Nova-Scotia, 7th December, 1839.

THE Stockholders of the Bank having, at a Special Meeting held this day, resolved to increase its Capital or Joint Stock, agreeably to the Act of Incorporation:--NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY, next, there will be a Public Sale of additional Stock at the Banking House, in Hollis Street, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon--

500 Shares of £50 each,

Will be offered in lots of not more than Five Shares each to suit purchasers, and the advance of premium, first deducting thereout the charges of Sale, will be divided in equal proportions to and among all the shares in the Capital or Joint Stock of the Bank, as well the additional as the original Shares, at the next following semi-annual dividend.

A Deposit of Five Pounds per Share will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder on or before the 31st day of January.

Any further information required may be obtained on application at the Bank, its several agencies, or of any of the Directors.

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

West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 29 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his thanks to his friends and customers in Town and Country, for the encouragement he has received in business; and begs to inform them, that he has received this Fall a Supply of the West of England Black, Blue, Invisible Green, and other

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

of superior quality. ALSO--Green, Blue, and Brown, Beaver and Petershams, for Winter Frocks and Over Coats.

ALSO--An assortment of Doe Skins, Tweeds, &c. &c. which he will make up on reasonable terms. ALSO--A Piece of SCARLET CLOTH, which he will make up or sell.

WILLIAM McAGY.

Ladies Habits made to order at the above Establishment. Gw. Dec. 4.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Stores on Brown's Wharf, the following articles, viz:--

- 1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackerel. 16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout. 130 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish. 20 casks Whale Oil. 300 barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF. 80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins-Butter. 200 tubs do. (a superior article.)

Also,--Canada prime Mass and prime Pork. Ship Bread, Peas, Hawsers, casks and cases WINE, Boxes 8x12 Window Glass, Congo, Orange Pekoe, and Bohea Teas, 3 cases French Pomatums, 1 case Eau de Cologne, boxes RAISINS, &c. &c. December 18. J. H. REYNOLDS.

BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1840.

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved. November 13, 1839.



## A CHRISTMAS ADDRESS,

RESPECTFULLY PRESENTED TO THE PATRONS OF  
THE GUARDIAN.

His Maker's image on his soul imprest,  
Love, Peace, and Joy the tenants of his breast,  
Our great First Parent ranged through Eden's bowers,  
But Ah! a Serpent lurked amid the flowers  
Even of that blest abode. In evil hour  
He yielded to the wily tempter's power,  
And ate and died. Thenceforward death o'er all  
Acquired dominion. In that hour of fall  
The spirit's graces withered, and the frame  
Subjected to mortality became;

But brief the ensnarers joy; deep though the gloom  
And dark the shadows that o'erhung the tomb,  
His voice, who mingles mercy with his wrath  
Was heard, as, shedding light on that dark path,  
He thus addressed the fiend: "A seed shall be  
Born of the woman, which shall bruise of thee  
The head. Through all thy members thou shalt feel  
The wound, and shalt but slightly bruise his heel."

Sin darkened o'er the world, and guilt and woe  
Poisoned the springs of happiness below;  
Yet even when heaven's avenging waters gushed  
And earth's responsive fountains upward rushed,  
Then, in the Ark, upborne upon that wave  
Of man and of his works the common grave,  
There were to whom that promise shed a ray,  
The pledge of an unending blissful day  
Beyond the grave, where guilt or pain, or fear,  
Darkens the scene no more, for God is near.  
Through the dark vista of long coming years,  
Ebrightening the hopes and drying up the tears  
Of Patriarch, Prophet, Saint, this heavenly light  
Beamed through the all surrounding moral night,  
Till burst the gates of Heaven on Bethlehem's plains  
And Judah's mountains echoed to the strains  
Of Seraph harps, as thus the angelic choir,  
In tones of heavenly love and notes of fire,  
Sang, in harmonious concert, "Highest praise  
To God, the Father, men and angels raise!  
This hour the GREAT INMANUEL, Heavenly child!  
Is BORN, and God and sinners reconciled!"  
Surpassing wonder! David's son and Lord,  
Jehovah's equal—equally adored,  
Became a helpless babe! No palace walls  
Received "THE PRINCE OF PEACE." The oxen's stalls  
His Mother's only chamber, and the hay  
Their manger held, the cradle where he lay.

O'er a Seraph's harp, a Seraph's tongue  
To wake again the heaven-born strains that sung  
That sacred power of everlasting love  
Which brought the SAVIOUR from his throne above,  
To Save a Guilty World—to bear the woe  
Their guilt deserved, and triumph o'er their foe!  
Not wholly vain the wish. Heaven hath bestowed  
A power to sound the glorious theme abroad  
Wherever breezes blow—or oceans roll,  
And spread the gladsome news from pole to pole.

The Goth had blotted Science from the land,  
And Superstition's soul benumbing hand  
For ages ruled the earth. Beneath her sway  
Virtue declined and knowledge pined away;  
Till PRINTING dawned upon the world, and broke  
Bigotry's spell, and Ignorance's yoke,  
Set free the thrall'd conscience, and unveiled  
The page, misnamed devotion had concealed,  
Though Jesus bade explore it to acquire  
Knowledge of Him, and quicken our desire  
For Life Eternal. Then commenced the day  
Of intellectual light, pouring its ray,  
With still increasing power from age to age,  
On Nature's book and Revelation's page.

Feeble, perchance, or lost amidst the blaze  
May seem the GUARDIAN'S gleam to those who gaze  
Upon the splendid whole. The more are due  
Our grateful thanks, its generous friends to you  
Who fanned its feeble spark into a flame,  
Which, fed and still replenished by the same  
Kind influence, long we trust, shall lend its ray  
To aid the Pilgrim on his Heaven-ward way.  
And may that Peace proclaimed in Bethlehem's plain,  
Which this best day commemorates again,

Which He who then was born alone bestows,  
Peace the world hath not, nor the worldling knows,  
Which change cannot affect, nor death destroy  
"The soul's calm sunshine and the heart-felt joy"  
Be yours, till life's vain fever fit is o'er  
And Heavenly voices greet you to that shore  
Where troubles cease, and pain is felt no more.

HALIFAX, DECEMBER 25th, 1839.

## List of Valuable Publications

ON SALE BY

A. &amp; W. MACKINLAY,

HALIFAX, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

1. The SCOTTISH PULPIT, First Series, complete in 5 volumes, 8vo. The finest specimens of Scottish Pulpit Eloquence, that have ever appeared in print, will be found in its pages. This will scarcely be questioned when it is known that it contains Sermons from the pens of *Chalmers, Gordon, M'Cre, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan*, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
2. The SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN HERALD, 3 vols. The extensive circulation which the Christian Herald has obtained among all denominations of professing Christians, shows how fully the public appreciate the work.
3. The SCOTTISH WORTHIES, in 2 large vols 8vo. Boards. Biographia Scotica: or, a Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies, Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and others, who testified or suffered for the cause of Reformation in Scotland, from the beginning of the Sixteenth Century to the year 1688, originally collected by John Howie, of Lochgoin, now Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, by a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland, and Enriched with a Preface and Notes, by *W. M. McGavin, Esq.* Author of "The Protestant," &c. Volume I contains Memoirs of the Lives of the Worthies. Vol. II. contains the "Last Words and Dying Testimonies," "Cloud of Witnesses," "Naphthali," &c. &c.  
"This is by far the best Edition of this most remarkable work that has ever seen the light."—*Evangelical Magazine.*
4. The CHURCH OF SCOTLAND MAGAZINE vols. I to 4. The friends of the Connexion of Church and State, will find in it every variety of argument, drawn from Scripture and Reason, from History and Experience, from the Nature of Man, and the necessity of Human Society, in proof of the Duty and Expediency of maintaining that Connexion.
5. The GLASGOW MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, 5 vols. 8vo. New and Cheap Edition. The most Eminent and Scientific Men have contributed to these volumes, and numerous have been the laudatory notices from all quarters, that have appeared of it. Lord Brougham characterises the work as having been "carried on with great spirit," and adds that he found it "remarkably full of useful information."
6. SMALLS VETERINARY TABLET; being a Synopsis of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, and Dogs, with their Causes, Symptoms and Cure.
7. The PRACTICAL MECHANICS' POCKET GUIDE, containing Rules and Tables for Calculating the Working effects of prime moving Machinery, of the Strength, Resistance, and Pressure of Materials, with Tables of the Weight and Cohesive Strength of Iron and other Metals, and the Elements of Machinery, including the Mechanical Powers, with Practical Examples and Illustrations. By *Robert Wallace, A. M.*
8. A CATECHISM OF PHRENOLOGY, Illustrative of the Principles of that Science. By a Member of the Phrenological Society of Edinburgh.
9. PHILOSOPHY OF PHRENOLOGY SIMPLIFIED. By a Member of the Phrenological and Philosophical Societies of Glasgow.  
"This work forms one of the most complete Guides to Phrenology which we have seen, within a moderate compass. In its arrangement it is clear and lucid, displaying great logical skill and mental attainments of no mean order."—*Glasgow Argus.*
10. ELEMENTS OF PHRENOLOGY.—By *George Combe*.
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