

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

NUMBER 22.

## POETRY.

### PRAYER.

BY THE REV. J. A. WALLACE, MINISTER OF HAWICK.

There is an eye that never sleeps  
Beneath the wing of night;  
There is an ear that never shuts  
When darkness shrouds the light.

There is an arm that never tires  
When human strength gives away;  
There is a love that never fails  
When earthly loves decay.

That eye is fix'd on seraph throngs,—  
That ear is fill'd with angel's songs,—  
That arm upholds the worlds on high,—  
That love is thron'd beyond the sky.

But there's a power which man can wield  
When mortal aid is vain,  
That eye, that arm, that love to reach,  
That listening ear to gain.

That power is prayer—stupendous boon!  
To sinful beings giv'n,  
It moves the Mind omnipotent,  
That rules o'er earth and heav'n.

## LITERATURE.

### THE RECENT REVIVAL OF RELIGION AT KILSYTH.

In the past history of our church, it is matter of devout thankfulness that there have been occasional manifestations of a spirit of awakening, and a revival of vital godliness. Such precious seasons ought to be diligently improved in the parishes where they occur. The heart of many a Christian amongst us has of late been refreshed by the joyful tidings of the revivals which have begun to appear in different parts of the country, and it is gratifying to have in our power to give a short, but deeply interesting account, of one of these recent awakenings, as given in the language of the faithful and highly honoured pastor of Kilsyth, Mr. Burns. At a late meeting of the Presbytery of Glasgow, he thus describes to his brethren the glorious work, which, under the rich pouring of the Spirit, has been going forward in Kilsyth.

When I entered on the charge of the parish of Kilsyth, about eighteen years ago, it appeared to me a beautiful valley, like that of Sodom; resembling it, indeed, too closely, for intemperance, lewdness, neglect of the Lord's day, and other evils, were exceedingly prevalent among the people. Many Lots indeed there were exhibiting genuine piety; but when I considered that the advantages and the privileges possessed were much greater than those of the people of Sodom, I could not help the reflection, that a greater number of pious families would be required to save the place than was necessary in the case of Sodom. Even those who were pious, devout people seemed to be obtuse and blinded to the existing evils. When I went among them I commenced early to visit the parish, and to go through every family; and this I have been enabled, under the goodness of Providence, having a robust and healthy constitution, to continue annually up to the present time, excepting a part of the country parish, that could not be overtaken every successive year. I also commenced classes for the young; and from these operations I can now trace great practical benefits to have been derived. From the latter of these (my classes) very great advantage has been drawn; for some of those who are now my elders belonged to them in their youth. In 1829 there were many affecting proofs of depravity and immorality exhibited in the parish, which called for more than ordinary exertions on our part. We at that time resolved on setting apart a day of humiliation and fasting; and reasons for adopting this step were set before the people of the parish. This course was attended by an evident blessing from on high; and I marked afterwards that solemn impressions had then been made on the minds of many which have never left them to this day. In 1832, the country was visited with cholera; the neighbouring parish of Kirkintilloch, as you know, was deeply affected with that visitation, and the impression on the minds of our people was, that whatever might be its cause,—whether it came from the east or the west,—whether it was the result of moral, natural, or

physical causes, we would have a visit of the scourge. In consequence of this, our prayer meetings were crowded, and many consultations were held about spiritual matters; but, I must say, much more about prevention from disease. The panic passed away, and our prayer-meetings got thinner; but we nevertheless continued them as before.—In March 1836, a meeting was held on the evening of the Monday after the communion, the object of which was to improve the dispensation of the ordinances, to pray for the divine blessing on the services, and for the revival of godliness among us. A deep impression was made on the auditory, and prayer-meetings increased in the parish till they amounted to the number of thirty. At that period some were converted. One individual told me that the means of his conversion were very simple: the morning prayer on the Sabbath, he said was more close and searching than usual. One part of it was for those people who had come to church without prayer; and the passage immediately struck him, "Thou art the man." He was deeply impressed, as were also many others, and they set about calling on their neighbours to go to the prayer meetings. On these occasions it was usual to call on young parents, more especially those who did not pray in their families. These attended for some weeks before they were called on to pray, so that they might be instructed how to do so, and have their minds impressed by the practice. At this period prayer-meetings were held in many parts of the town on the mornings of the Sabbath, to pray for a blessing on the services of the day. In 1837 these good practices were rendered more efficient still by the labours of a missionary, who wrought among the people with great zeal, a new church was erected, and many additional prayer-meetings instituted, and gradually, from eighty or ninety, the numbers assembling in that church, on the Lord's day, amounted to three hundred; and since the present movement began there has been a great accession to the numbers, and now they are making application for the appointment of a minister. In the month of July last more than usual solemnity characterised the meetings on the fast day, and Friday evening, when there was a sermon by my son. The solemnity that was observable on these occasions led me to adopt a course I had not followed before, and in the evening I had a meeting, to confer with those who wished to receive instructions, and to give advice. On the Monday the attendance was good, and the services interesting and solemn; and in the evening there was held a half-annual meeting of a missionary society. A sermon from the first verse of the fifty-second of Isaiah, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem, the Holy City," was preached by my brother from Paisley. It was then intimated, that as my son was about to leave us on a foreign mission, and perhaps would never have an opportunity of speaking to the people of Kilsyth again, he would preach to them in the open air. The circumstance of his being a young man, brought up among them, and the interesting circumstances, too, in which he was placed, as about to leave his native country,—all these had the effect of bringing out a very unusual attendance. The day was unfavourable for having the services in the open air, and they were proceeding with in the church, which was crowded to overflowing by the people, many of whom had never been seen in any church before, and who had remained away on the excuse that they had not the requisite dress. After praise and prayer, a portion of the second chapter of Acts was read. The impression produced by reading that portion of God's Word was unusual, and the feelings of the people were evidently deeply interested; and this solely by the reading of it, with perhaps a remark or two in passing, by way of explanation. The sermon was from the text, "Thy people shall be willing in the day of thy power." There was nothing unusual in the first half hour, though there was a tendency and a predisposition to the burst of emotion which took place at the close. When the preacher was depicting the scene in the parish of Shotts, and when he was dwelling on that topic, and making affectionate and earnest addresses to the people, many of them known to him from his boyhood, and some of them known to be neglectful of ordinances,—circumstances which gave a degree of affection and pathos to his address,—when he was referring to this topic, he spoke of the text and the sermon of Mr. Livingstone, which converted in one day five hundred souls; and he went on affectionately to ask

if he was to leave them in their sins, using the words, "If there was no cross there would be no crown." When he came to this point the audience went beyond all bounds with their emotion,—some cried out, and others swooned away. With regard to three or four of them, as was learned afterwards, the emotion was just the effect of a powerful impression made upon their feelings; for the results, as seen in the future, were the only things, as all might be aware, on which we could rely. The preacher's voice was drowned by the feelings of his auditory, and he was compelled to pause. A Psalm was then sung, and my brother delivered an address, warning them that mere feeling was not to be relied upon, without the influence of the Spirit. The meeting broke up, but met again in the evening; my son deeming it his duty to remain, and to send another person to supply his place in Dundee. After this, meetings were held every night; many people came to the manse, and we had a good deal to do. Those who came were chiefly young persons; but still persons of all ages waited upon us for advice. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the open air, and many individuals, not present before, were brought by the report of what had occurred. At this and future meetings sound impressions were made on every occasion we met. We heard of many cases, and I saw personally the power of the Gospel on many. At a meeting in the open air, held on Thursday, in the market-place three thousand or four thousand people attended, and a deep impression was made on that occasion, though not so strong as on the first day,—but the emotion felt was considerably beyond what is usual. After the meetings, we adjourned to converse, chiefly with young people; and these were the most remarkable features of the case. On the Lord's day, when we met in the churchyard, the conversation continued from three o'clock till eight; and we then found it almost impossible to withdraw. There were in attendance from three thousand to four thousand persons; and about one thousand returned, desiring us to continue our conversation, that they might hear more and more of the Gospel. Our strength became exhausted, and we intimated to those whose feelings would not allow them to wait till another day, that there were elders and others who were ready to attend to their wishes; and I stated that I would meet them at seven o'clock next morning. At seven o'clock on Monday, there were about three hundred present, many of them under deep concern about their souls. Mr. Sommerville came out on Monday from Glasgow, and preached that evening in the open air to about four thousand people. At the conclusion of his sermon there was a desire to go to the church, which was quite filled. There was the greatest composure and deep interest exhibited in every thing that was said. In short, from the 23d July, up to the present hour, we have found it the path of duty to occupy the present scene, and to improve what we may call a spring time. We acknowledge that there are difficulties connected with a work of this nature; and I have sometimes been reminded of that passage in the life of our Saviour, where we are told that the apostles threw their net to the wrong side of the ship and found nothing, but that on the other side of the ship they found a multitude of fishes, so great that the net broke. The breaking of the net, Sir, is not pleasant; but though the labour put before us was great, we found it our duty to sow the good seed. I have been assisted greatly by my brethren coming forward, and occupying the field of labour; and I may say, for their comfort, that every sermon that has been delivered has affected this and the other individual, before careless and ungodly, or whose conduct was characterised by apathy and formality, and led to a concern about their souls. The last thing I heard was, that two individuals, who resisted all opportunities of hearing the Gospel, and mocked at it, and who were accustomed to use such language as this, in relation to the preacher, "Who is to be the actor and performer this evening?" these individuals have been brought under the Gospel. One of them I some time ago charged with the reading of infidel books; he denied it then; but after his change he brought the books and burned them all before the whole people. One individual, a chartist, and a violent kind of man, from Kirkintilloch, was also affected, and he went home to tell his mother the change that had come over him. Another individual was, some time ago, accosted by me for holding infidel principles, and reading their books, when I told him that I kept a list of all my parishioners who held these sentiments. At that time he abjured his opini-



ons, but still held them, nevertheless. He is now, however, convinced of his error. Indeed there are many such cases. I remarked only the other day that there was an individual I had heard nothing of during all this time—one whom I knew to be a neglecter of ordinances; but since that I have seen him in the church listening with the greatest attention.—Mr. Smith was preaching when I saw him there; and after he was done, I proposed to address a few words to the audience, when the man I refer to was the first to call on the people to remain. I might also refer to another individual, similarly circumstanced, although not thoroughly imbued with the principles of infidelity. In laying this statement before you, Sir, I most willingly do justice to all parties. The Wesleyan Methodists have been very active and useful, and have been the means of bringing many individuals to a sense of real religion. The people of the Relief congregation have been equally interested with our own in the whole matter. They have attended all the meetings as much as our own people, and they now hold a meeting every other night in their own church. We are glad to see that the spirit of party is for the time away, and that people who would not before receive us freely, now receive us with kindness. All baneful controversies have subsided. You cannot enter the village, which has a population of two thousand six hundred, or two thousand seven hundred, without finding that the face of society is altered in it. The Reverend Gentleman, after stating that a great change had taken place in the observance of the Sabbath, observed, that in the evenings the prayer-meetings were crowded, and that both there and in the churches, strangers were struck with the life and animation with which the praises of God were sung; additional prayer-meetings have been formed, these now amounting to upwards of sixty. Many persons give very scriptural and intelligible accounts of their conversions; and my friends, and myself, as well as the elders, have remarked, that while the accounts given by individuals of the impressions made on their minds are very various, all of them agree in this, that the grounds on which they have rested their peace are pure and scriptural. There are individuals of that description and character who speak just as they hear, but, even in these cases, still they come to the Scripture warrant as the ground of the hopes they entertain. I view this awakening as altogether of a very scriptural character. I have endeavoured to explain the difference between a real and false revival; and for this purpose have read passages from President Edwards's account of the revival of 1775, and find that much good has been derived from it. The tracts, giving narratives of the revivals in this country, have also been productive of good results. In the picture I have drawn, I am not sensible of overcharge, but rather the reverse, yet we have many things to make us uneasy. Satan, as you know, is always busy in his efforts to overturn such a work as this, and he has not been idle here. Other denominations have come in among us. A Socinian preacher, and another holding the doctrine of universal atonement, have been among us, but have not succeeded to any extent. We could have wished to have had the assistance of more of our own body, and of the Relief, who hold the same scriptural doctrines, with ourselves, though many brethren did come forward to aid us in the work. A number of individuals of both sexes have, in my opinion, gone too much among the subjects of this great work, particularly among persons who followed irreligious lives before; and though this has been done from good motives, and from a wish to show them attention, it has a tendency to do harm: some individuals, for example, invited the parties to tea, with a view to give them Bibles; but though the object was good, I remonstrated with them upon it as tending to draw too much the eyes of people towards them. In conclusion, the Reverend Gentleman said, they had still much cause for vigilance and prayer, and requested the prayers and advice of all his brethren in his present circumstances. He agreed with Mr. Fairbairn, and thought the course he proposed might be attended with the best practical benefits, and the revival of the work of God among us. After stating that there were upwards of sixty prayer-meetings now established, and referring to other symptoms manifested in the case, he said all this shows that there is no delusion; and, he continued, I give glory to God that I have been a party to such a work; but I trust I will ever remember that it is not the work of man. We are only feeble instruments, and it is pleasing to know that there is among the people no desire to hear any thing eccentric, or striking and extravagant, but a humble desire to hear only the Word of God plainly and simply set forth.

We trust that the Almighty will graciously bless and prosper his own work. The enemy may be expected to sow tares, but the great Husbandman will no doubt cast into hearts thus prepared much good seed, which will in due time spring up, and bear much

fruit to his own praise, and honour, and glory.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1839.

### CHANGE.

All nature bears its impress. It is written on every object with which we are conversant, in characters variable as its own nature, yet legible to every eye—on the world, its productions and its inhabitants—on man, and on the mightiest as well as the most insignificant of his works. The faint dawn of early light, is succeeded by the blush of morning, and the splendour of meridian day, which again declines till it fades into "twilight gray"—till the shadows of the evening are stretched out, and darkness spreads her sable mantle over earth, and sea and sky. During the night the moon walking in brightness amidst the host of heaven, holds on her ever changeful path above a sleeping world, till "the breezy call of incense breathing morn," arouses its inhabitants to life and energy.

The vegetable tribes start into existence at the voice of spring, and, decked with its foliage, successively put forth the flowers of summer, and the fruits of autumn; then, chilled by the icy breath of approaching winter, they fade, die, and disappear. The lofty oaks, the ornaments of the mountains, which have for ages braved the fury of the elements, at length decay—are uprooted by the storm, or prostrated by the hand of man; who, in his all changing career, converts the forest into a fruitful field, and, again, the fruitful field into a forest. Man himself passes through the helplessness of infancy, the thoughtlessness of childhood, the confidence of youth, the struggles, the trials, the vicissitudes of manhood, the helplessness and imbecility of old age, and sinks at last into the cold embrace of death.—Kingdoms and empires, like the individuals by whom they are peopled, have their periods of infancy, vigour, decay and dissolution. Time, in short, has left the traces of his wasting and all changing hand, not only on the most enduring works of man, but on the most stable objects in the material world—on the Pyramids of Egypt, and on the storm-scathed summits of the everlasting hills,—nay, the hour we are assured is coming, and to this catastrophe the appearances of nature as well as the declarations of inspiration point, when the earth itself, and the works that are therein shall be burnt up.

Meditating upon these tokens of endless mutability, do you exclaim, "Is there nothing stable but the throne of Jehovah? Nothing unchangeable but the Eternal? Yes, Reader! Before you and us, there is an unchangeable state—a state of felicity as inconceivable as it is everlasting, or of misery as unutterable as it is unending. But ere you can attain the former of these, or escape the latter, a change must pass upon you; a change which nature amid all its vicissitudes, cannot accomplish—which nothing but divine grace can effect. Joys which the tongue of Seraphs alone can express, if even by them they can be adequately declared; and agonies which can be described by none, but the inhabitants of the regions of despair, equally urge you to implore this change—to take with you words, and turn to the Lord, through Jesus, "the way, the truth and the life," pleading his own gracious promise, "I will sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be cleansed; from all your filthiness and from all your idols will I cleanse you." "A new heart will I give you, and a right spirit will I put within you, and cause you to walk in my statutes, and to keep my judgments, and do them."

REV. DONALD M'CONNOCHIE.

This very diligent and laborious Clergymen of the Presbyterian Church, who has officiated for three years, as Minister of the Gaelic congregations of Lochaber and St. Mary's, in the Eastern parts of this Province, has lately been appointed by his Brethren to travel as a visiting Missionary, for a short time within

the bounds of the Presbytery of Pictou, and has entered on his new field of usefulness with very flattering prospects of success. We are happy to find from the arrangements which have been made by the Presbytery, that his attention and ministrations will not be entirely withdrawn from his late congregation, as Lochaber and St. Mary's are included within the range of his Mission. His services, however, will be only partial and occasional, as this new appointment which has lately been made, will separate him from his beloved flock for a large portion of the year.

Desirous to promote their spiritual improvement, when absent, as well as when present, and anxious to keep this new and scattered congregation in a united and thriving condition, Mr. M'Connochie judged it advisable before his removal to appoint meetings for Prayer, for reading the Scriptures, and other Religious exercises, to be held every Lord's day in each of the districts of his congregation, under the superintendance of the Elders and other pious persons. After completing these useful arrangements, he took an affectionate leave of his people, who appear to have been deeply affected at his departure, and soon after repaired to Roger's Hill, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Pictou, where he found a very extensive field for Missionary labours open before him. If we may judge from the exertions which the people are now making in these districts to provide suitable places of Worship, the spiritual necessities of these settlers, and their thirst for divine ordinances must be urgent indeed. Although none of our Ministers have hitherto been regularly stationed in this part of the country, and although Mr. M'Connochie has only spent a very short time in the settlements, there are no less than four new and spacious Churches now building, to accommodate the persons attending his Ministry, one at Roger's Hill, another at the West Branch of River John, a third at Cape John, and a fourth at Earleton.

His visits to this district, and his public ministrations among the inhabitants, appear to have powerfully aroused the zeal, and quickened the exertions of the members of his flock in the good work of Church Extension, which is now going forward with astonishing spirit and alacrity. The anxiety and liberality of the settlers at Roger's Hill, River John, and Earleton, are so much the more commendable, when it is considered that they have been for a long period very destitute of the means of Grace, and most of them are but in moderate circumstances in regard to wealth, and unable to make large contributions for such a noble and patriotic object. Although they are engaged in providing the regular dispensation of the ordinances of Religion, more immediately for themselves and their families, it cannot fail to afford them much satisfaction and encouragement to know, that their public spirited exertions are highly approved of by their friends and Brethren in different and distant quarters of the Province, and the best wishes and fervent prayers of many sincere, though unknown fellow Christians, are offered up for the success of the Gospel in these and all other neglected districts of this loyal and happy Colony.

### REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN KILSYTH.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to a very remarkable document, which they will find in another column. It is a report of an official account made by a clergyman of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Burns, of Kilsyth, to the Presbytery of Glasgow, in relation to a striking revival of religion in the parish of which he is the pastor.

The statement of Mr. Burns unfolds a course of procedure in the parish of Kilsyth, which is likely to appear strange in the eyes of many of our readers,—so little in unison is it with the appointed course and order in most English parishes. But the differences are circumstantial, not fundamental,—they are in the accompaniments, not in the substance and essence of things. The prayers of our Church, for the descent of the Holy Spirit on ministers and people, are urgent and unceasing. The effects anticipated from the answer, when vouchsafed, is a revival of the power and practical efficacy of the ministration of the word and sacraments, as exhibited in the hearts and lives



of our congregations. Whether these supplications are offered according to a set form or not, is non-essential. The real question in the eye of God and of every sound thinking man, is this,—Are they offered "in spirit and in truth?" (John iv. 24.) The supplications, in the case before us, have unquestionably been so offered. The promised Spirit has in this instance been vouchsafed, and the effects, in their grand and permanent characteristics, are such as the Scriptures of truth teach us to pray and long for.

We learn, from independent sources of information, that there was an extreme indisposition in many (ministers and people), to look upon this work of God as a genuine work of the Spirit. That measures strong, and probably indefensible, were taken, with a view to repress it, by those who were disposed to consider it a delusion, or the fruit of enthusiasm.—These parties, however, we learn, are now convinced of their error. And the fact of the Presbytery of Glasgow, composed of men of the first standing in the Church of Scotland for wisdom, for piety, for a judicious and enlightened zeal, requesting Mr. Burns to make an official statement of the case to that Court, and further to prepare a written account of it with the view of its being read from all the pulpits, affords us strong a proof as the evidence of highly competent and intelligent witnesses can give, of the soundness and reality of the work effected on the hearts of multitudes by the operation of the Spirit of God. The change, indeed, in the parish we learn is most marvellous—much more so than the cautious, reserved, and prudent statement of Mr. Burns permits to appear; and produces an impression on the minds of beholders which finds due expression in the words of Scripture—"What hath God wrought?"—*London Record.*

The Rev. Henry J. Jarvis and the Rev. James Hannay, have been appointed additional Trustees of the Grammar School at Richibucto, in the County of Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, in this City, Lady and family, went passengers in the ship *St. Andrew*, which sailed early on Sunday morning for London, on a visit to Mr. W.'s friends in Scotland, and for the benefit of his health. We learn that Mr. Wilson has obtained leave of absence from his Church until next summer.—The Rev. Mr. McGregor will officiate in St. Andrew's Church during Mr. Wilson's absence.—*St. John, N.B. Courier.*

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—Strenuous exertions are being made by the Rev. Messrs. O'Brien and Dease, (who have lately been called from Ireland to minister to the Roman Catholic congregation of this town,) to sow the seeds of piety and knowledge. According to the last Novascotian, the Hon. M. Tobin has presented £150 to the Rev. Mr. O'Brien towards procuring a complete set of philosophical instruments for the Physic Hall of a Catholic seminary which he will soon open. This is not all. A society for teaching the catechism to children on Sunday has been formed by the Rev. Mr. Dease, who has also succeeded in obtaining about £200 voluntarily from the people towards establishing a parochial library. To this object the Hon. M. Tobin contributed £10.—*Recorder.*

At a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 19th inst. in the City of St. John, N.B. the Board unanimously resolved that their thanks should be conveyed to the Hon. S. CONARD, of Halifax, N. S. as expressive of their sentiments towards him, and as an acknowledgment of the important services he has in this instance rendered to the North American Colonies, and to the interests of the British Empire generally.

Various reports having been in circulation during the week, of the march of troops to the Disputed Territory; we are, upon enquiry, enabled to state from a correct source, that one company of the 11th Regt. has been ordered from Quebec, to occupy the Barrack built last year on the Canadian side of the Tamasquata Lake, and for the purpose of assisting the civil authorities in the prevention of depredations either by British or American Lumberers, upon the Territory in dispute.—*Journal.*

**STEAM.**—It is with much pleasure we learn that the steam navigation of our western coast is not altogether neglected. A gentleman who left Shelbourne last week informs us that just immediately before his departure a subscription list sanctioned, we presume, by the Committee of our Society of Trade and Manufactures, was handed through that town, and sixteen shares (£400) were taken up for the steamer to be run hence along our western coast to Yarmouth. He also understood that the project was liberally encouraged in Liverpool, Barrington and Yarmouth.—*Recorder.*

**TATAMAGOUCHE, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.**—This Society held its first meeting for the current session, on the evening of Wednesday the 13th inst.—After disposing of some preliminary business, a complete list of lectures was arranged, whereby a regular supply was insured until the termination of the Session at the first of May. The meetings of the Society take place once a fortnight, but should other lectures offer besides those contemplated in the arrangement, which it is expected will be the case, the Society will meet weekly to receive them. The past session was a prosperous one, and the present is looked forward to with confidence of its being still more propitious.

"The Sum of £40 was raised here last summer, by subscription, for the purpose of procuring Philosophical Apparatus, for the combined use of the Literary Society and Grammar School of Tatamagouche.—Jas. Campbell, Esq. of this place, who is now in England, has been commissioned to select and forward the articles to the Society. These, together with a small Library of useful books which is connected with the Society, will, when they arrive, give renewed energy to the operations of the Society, and cause them to proceed with increasing interest and greater success. They will also, in the hands of Mr. Curry, whose qualifications as a teacher are well known and appreciated in this part of the country, be of great benefit to the youth under his charge at the Grammar School.—We do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, but we presume the time is not far distant when every well regulated School in the country will be supplied with less or more Philosophical Apparatus."—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

**Halifax Public Library and Literary Rooms.**—We have much pleasure in recommending the Halifax Public Library and Literary Rooms, a notice of which appears in this day's paper, to the favourable consideration of our numerous readers; assured that so laudable an attempt to diffuse useful intelligence cannot fail to meet the approbation of this enlightened community, and believing from our personal knowledge of Mr. BARRATT'S taste, diligence and attention, that he will merit the patronage he solicits.

**93d HIGHLANDERS.**—A beautiful piece of plate has been presented to Lieut. Col. McGregor, by the Officers of this regiment, in token of their admiration of his conduct while in command of that Regiment. It is an elegant three light Candelabra, the light supported on the stalk of a thistle growing out of a pedestal, and standing beside it, a full length picture of a soldier of the 93d Regt. with claymore, drum, and colours around. The private soldiers have added as their mite of respect, a beautiful pair of wine coolers *en suite.*

**HAVANA, Oct. 25, 1839.** By an arrival from Bahia, in a very short passage, we learn that the slave Trade Factories at Onin, on the coast of Africa, have been destroyed by the natives, and that establishment, for the present, entirely broken up. The interests destroyed belonged to some of our principal citizens, and from thence an immense traffic in slaves was carried on by vessels under many flags, particularly the American. A large amount of goods was burnt and pillaged.—*Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.*

His Excellency the **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** has been pleased to appoint Henry Pryor and Edward Allison, Esqrs. to be Commissioners for the Poor.

**LAUNCHED.**—At the building yard of John Jardine Esq. at Richibucto, on the 24th October, the barque Josephine, of the burthen of 514 tons register (old measurement.) She received her load of timber and deals in six days, and she is at present doubtless a considerable distance on her voyage to England.

**MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.**—Doctor Grigor continued on Phrenology last Wednesday evening. The lecture comprised a further view of the advocates and opponents of the Science, and of the vast body of facts which has been accumulated as the foundation and the proof of the system. After the reading of the lecture, the Doctor explained the organs &c. of Phrenology, pointing out many peculiarities on numerous casts and skulls with which the lecture table was furnished.—*Pearl.*

Doctor Teulon lectures this evening, Wednesday. Subject, Saline Substances.

We have been compelled, from the crowded state of our columns, to postpone the publication of several important articles till next week.

An Inquest was held on Wednesday last on view of the body of Mr. John Hagne, who on the previous evening had been discovered in the cabin of the Brig *Hugh Johnson* in a state of insensibility, from which all attempts to rouse him were unavailing.

The evidence of the medical gentlemen who had been called, showing that the death was one which would arise from natural causes, the Jury found a verdict—"Natural Death"

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. JAMES HALLIDAY PARKS, to Miss MARY LOWE, both of this place.

On Friday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Churchill, Mr. W. C. ROCHE, merchant, to Miss SUSAN MANNING.

On Saturday evening, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. EDWARD GOUDGE, to MARY ANN BAKER, youngest daughter of the late Richard Stayner, junr.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, JOHN G. MULIGH, to HANNAH, daughter of GEORGE HASHMAN.

At Yarmouth, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. William T. Wishart, the Rev. JOHN ROSS, Minister of the Presbyterian Church, Chebogue, to Miss MARY R. fourth daughter of Robert Kelly, Esq.

At Miramichi, by the Rev. J. Souter, A. M. on the 22d. October, Mr. PETER CARLYLE, to Miss ANN, fourth daughter of Mr. Chas. Campbell, of the Parish of Blackville. Mr. STEPHEN MITCHELL, to Miss MARGARET URQUHART, both of the Parish of Blissville. Mr. ARTHUR M'LEAN, to Miss ELIZABETH SCOTT, both of the Parish of Northesk.

#### DIED.

On Wednesday evening, JOSEPH, son of Mr. David Allison, aged 3 years.

On Saturday last, Mrs. MARY ANN ASHTON, aged 52 years. On Sunday, the 24th inst. Mr. WILLIAM EAGER, Artist, in the 44th year of his age, leaving a wife and nine children, to lament their sad bereavement.

Sunday morning, in the 46th year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE POWELL, a native of Ireland, she has left 7 children to lament her loss.

Suddenly on Tuesday evening, of Apoplexy, Mr. JOHN HAGUE, aged 32 years.

In the Poor's Asylum, WALTER BILL, aged 49 years, a native of England.

At Spring Vale, East River, Pictou, of consumption, on the 31st of October, JOHN HOLMES, eldest son of John Holmes, Esq. M. P. His excellent talents and amiable disposition gave great promise of future usefulness, had it pleased God to prolong his life. His patience and resignation to the divine will under his protracted malady, together with his steadfast reliance on the merits of his Saviour, inspired his bereaved and sorrowing parents and friends with the cheering confidence that he "died in the Lord."

At Big Brook, Upper Settlement of West Branch, Pictou, on Monday the 11th inst. WILLIAM FRASER. His death was occasioned by contusions on the head, from the breaking of a scaffold at a Saw Mill belonging to the deceased. He survived the melancholy event 48 hours. He left a widow and five children, together with an aged mother and a sister who were dependent on him, to lament his loss. His upright conduct, inoffensive habits and cheerful disposition endeared him to the neighbourhood, and as an affectionate husband, dutiful parent, faithful and kind brother he has left few equals.

At Wilmot, on 12th inst. after a tedious illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, to the Divine will, HANNAH, widow of the late John Ruggles, Esq. and only daughter of Doctor Thomas Sackett, of New York, in the 76th year of her age—she has left three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

At Quebec, Nov. 12, in his 74th year, the Hon. THOMAS SEWELL, L. L. D. of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Member of the Executive Council, and for many years its President—Speaker of the Legislative Council, and late Chief Justice of the Province. Mr Sewell was a native of Boston, Mass. son of the late distinguished Attorney General of the province of Massachusetts, and was compelled to fly from thence at the time of the American Revolution. He was eminently distinguished as well by the force of his natural abilities, as by the extent of his acquired talents. He was one of those rare characters of which there are but few examples.—*Mercury.*

At Boston, on 15th Sept. aged 12 weeks, CHARLOTTE WELLS, daughter of Mr. J. S. Connabell, of Halifax.

At Lynn, Mass. on 14th September last, EDW. DYER, aged 5 months, only child of Mr. Wm. H. P. Smith, late of Halifax.

At New York, Oct. 11th, after a severe illness, Mr. C. H. HAVERSTOCK, of Halifax, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Haverstock, of Sackville.

## JOHN FRASER,

BEGS leave to intimate to his friends and the public at large, that he has commenced business on his own account in the

### Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

Next door south of Messrs Temple & Lewis Piers's store, Water Street, where he solicits a share of the public patronage, as he intends selling at a low profit for cash, and will warrant his goods all fresh and of a good quality.

N. B.—Orders from town or country punctually attended to on the shortest notice. J. F.  
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

## NOTICE.

A YOUNG MAN who has a few leisure hours in the Evening, would be happy to find employment for a few Months, in Posting, and Copying, or any other branch of business with which he is acquainted. Apply at this Office.  
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

## REMOVAL.

ROBERT ALLAN, BOOT and SHOE MAKER, has removed to the shop between Mr. Stewart's and Mrs Buckley's, and nearly opposite the store of Mr. R. Noble,—where he continues to carry on the above business, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public support.  
October 9, 1839.



POETRY.

GOD IS LOVE.

BY LORD TEIGNMOUTH.

With doubts, and cares, and fears oppress,  
Man's wayward thoughts desponding rove;  
Where shall the troubled soul find rest?  
O fly to God, for God is love.

When bowed beneath afflictions, sent  
Thy frequent wanderings to reprove,  
Hail them as heaven's kind mercies, meant  
For thy soul's good, for God is love.

When sinful pangs thy soul annoy,  
With tears and prayers God's mercy prove,  
From him seek pardon, peace and joy,—  
Seek, you shall find, for God is love.

In Jesus, hear his mercy speak;  
Hear him who reigns in heaven above;  
From heaven he came, the lost to seek;  
Jesus is God, and God is love.

Trust, trust in him—for you he died;  
By works of love thy faith approve;  
So shall thy soul in peace abide,  
And know, and feel that God is love.

Thus may I live, thus let me die,  
That when the summons calls—"Remove,"  
My soul, redeemed, to heaven may fly,  
To sing with saints,—Our God is love.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

From the United Secession Magazine.

ADDRESS TO CONGREGATIONS.

RESPECTING A NEW FUND, TO AID IN LIQUIDATING THE DEBT OF WEAK CONGREGATIONS, AND IN ERECTING PLACES OF WORSHIP. BY A COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATE SYNOD.

[Concluded.]

As to the other object of the fund, it is a fact which needs not to be concealed, that many stations formed by means of our churches, and which, under the blessing of God, might soon have become prosperous congregations, have been lost to the Secession, in consequence of no measures having been promptly taken to aid in the erection of places of worship.—Those who had nothing to do with the first forming of the station, but whose pecuniary resources were more ample, have reared a place of worship at once, and have supplied in their own way, the people who otherwise would have preferred connection with us. When the gospel has been faithfully preached in such instances, even should it be "of envy and strife," we "therein do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice;" but as consistent Dissenters, we cannot but regret that, through any omission on our part, such losses should have been occasioned to what we deem the cause of scriptural order, liberty and truth. To how many cases can we happily point, in which, after this first difficulty has been surmounted—the obtaining of a place of worship—a congregation has gradually been formed, which has not only been able to support its own institutions, but has contributed in its turn to assist the weak, and to extend the Gospel to the destitute.

Such, brethren, are the objects contemplated in this new proposal, which we cannot too earnestly recommend to your consideration and your prayers.

You will not object to our pleadings, that you have congregational debt of your own, and that until it is liquidated, it were absurd in you to attempt discharging the debt of others. That you might, with advantage to yourselves, endeavour by one great effort, or a repetition of such efforts, to rid yourselves of your debts entirely, we will not deny. But your congregational property is more than equal to the debt for which it is answerable—the smallness of the exertions you deem it your duty to make to reduce these debts, shews that they are not felt by you as an encumbrance—and, as far as your individual pecuniary capabilities are concerned, you feel yourselves nearly as much at liberty to enjoy the gratification of performing generous actions, as if these congregational debts had no existence. You know that it is so. With small and poor congregations, it is far otherwise. The weight which a man may carry almost unconsciously, may prove oppressive to a child; and those liabilities which do not in the least harass you, are causes of painful embarrassment, as we have remarked, to your younger or weaker brethren.

It may prove encouraging to state, that the proposal

we submit to you is neither novel nor theoretical.—By our brethren of the congregational persuasion in England and Wales, an effort similar to the one we now recommend was made a few years ago, and the gratifying result was, that by one simultaneous movement, a sum amounting to nearly £20,000 was raised, by which more than the one-half of their debts was at once removed from poor churches that had previously been suffering under them. If churches not so closely allied as those in a Presbyterian union, have made this noble effort for the relief of one another, may we not anticipate corresponding exertions on the part of those, who regard themselves very peculiarly, one body? We do not enter into minute, though obvious and fair calculations; these we leave to yourselves, but let any one estimate the capabilities of our church by the most moderate standard, and the result will be a conviction that the effort recommended may be made with ease.

To that large portion of our congregations,—those who are placed above the need of foreign aid,—we affectionately and solemnly appeal on behalf of their poor brethren, and on behalf of promising stations just commencing, and placed precisely in these circumstances in which instant aid is wanted. We are sure that you are able, without any considerable sacrifice, to do somewhat effective in their aid; we feel confident therefore, that you will bestir yourselves and contribute without delay. Who will affirm of any congregation, placed above indigence, that nothing more can be done by them? Who will affirm, that without deducting any thing from their existing contributions, for the support and extension of the gospel—that without injuring one object of benevolence for the purpose of benefiting another, all may not contribute considerably, some in one form, some in another, and that their united offerings may speedily present an amount, gratifying to themselves, cheering to their brethren in need, and honouring to the cause of the Redeemer! But if it can be done, shall it not be done? If that bountiful Lord, whose are the silver and the gold, has enabled you, shall you, from defect of will, leave his treasury unsupplied?

We are persuaded better things of you, beloved brethren, though we thus speak. But we entreat you much in the Lord, to raise your thoughts to the magnitude of the objects we propose to you,—to pray fervently that God may pour upon you the spirit of true Christian liberality,—and that, on an occasion so worthy of it, you may be found vying with one another, in devising and practising liberal things. Let the rich in this world present an offering suitable to their opulence—let those in competence and ease not grudge some considerable sacrifice—the mite of the poor will seldom be lacking. Let each brother ask himself, Shall a small and feeble handful of my brethren in Christ, be left to struggle, in dejection, with their burdens unaided, if I can help them? Shall one station of promising usefulness, where many souls may be gathered to Christ, remain unoccupied, or, having been occupied, be abandoned, if I can contribute to the prevention of such an issue? And, in the name of souls ready to perish; in the name of your poor brethren in the Lord; in the name of that Lord himself, whose you are, and who, though rich, became poor, that ye through his poverty might be rich; we implore you to disengage your minds from those influences adverse to Christian bounty, which the world and the human heart supply in such abundance, and to yield to those purer, kindlier, nobler influences, which are derived from the Gospel and the law of God. "Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, who he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. But this I say, He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. Every man according as he purposeth in his heart, so let him give; not grudgingly, or of necessity; for God loveth a cheerful giver; and God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye always having all-sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work. (As it is written, He hath dispersed abroad; he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth forever. Now he that ministereth seed to the sower, both minister bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness.) Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. For the administration of this service not only supplieth the want of saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God (whilst, by the experiment of this ministration, they glorify God for your professed subjection unto the Gospel of Christ, and for your liberal distribution unto them, and unto all men); and, by their prayer for you, which long after you, for the exceeding grace of God in you. Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

HUGH KEUGH,  
DAVID KING,  
ANDREW MITCHELL,  
DAVID ANDERSON, } Members of Committee.

PREBYTERY OF PAISLEY.

UNION OF SECEDERS.

Mr. Douglas read memorials from the kirk-session, managers, and congregation of Bridge-of-Weir, applying to be admitted into communion with the Church. He stated the population at about 1200 souls, and observed, that the Rev. Mr. Hay, during his ministrations, had conducted himself with great zeal and ability. He was sure that the Presbytery would feel great pleasure in admitting that congregation into the bosom of the Church, and made a motion to that effect.

Dr. Burns said, that he rose with great pleasure to second the motion. The petition was subscribed by 190, which was nearly all the members. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Hay, and would be happy to give him the right hand of fellowship.

Mr. Macnaughtan felt great pleasure in presenting memorials from the minister, session, and members of the Associate congregation, Sneddon Street, Paisley, praying to be admitted members of the Church of Scotland. It must be matter of congratulation to witness this event. He hoped the time was not far distant when they would receive many similar applications. He did not despair of seeing the members of the Reformed Presbytery, and all other sound Presbyterians, added to the Church. He paid a very high compliment to the Rev. Mr. Falconer, as a most eloquent and talented preacher. This was a blessed day for the Paisley Presbytery, and would be attended with most beneficial effects to the Church of Scotland. He concluded by moving, that the prayer of the memorials be granted.

Mr. Stevenson rose with much pleasure to second the motion of Mr. Macnaughtan. It was a matter of great joy to see two congregations added to the Church in one day, and he hoped it was the precursor of many other churches following their example.

Mr. Douglas congratulated the Presbytery on the bright prospects now opened for the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Smith proposed that Mr. Hay and Mr. Falconer be requested to subscribe the formula, and that the Presbytery should follow the example of the Presbytery of Glasgow, in offering up solemn thanksgiving to God.

Mr. D. Macfarlan observed, that it was now upwards of a hundred years since the body with which Mr. Hay and Mr. Falconer were connected had left the Church, and he could not help looking on the return of so many members to it, in any other light than as a special interposition of Providence.

Mr. Telfer, in a very solemn and impressive manner, offered up thanksgiving, and craved the divine blessing on their proceedings.

Mr. Hay and Mr. Falconer having subscribed the formula, received the right hand of fellowship from all the members of Presbytery, and their names were added to the roll.

The Moderator, after a suitable address, announced to the rev. gentleman that they were now ministers of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Falconer felt very grateful for the kind reception they had met with, and he felt confident that both his brother and himself would endeavour to prove themselves worthy of the honour which had been conferred on them.

Mr. Hay, in a very feeling manner, in name of his congregation, returned thanks for the cordial reception they had met with. He hoped that their union with the Church of Scotland would be conducive of much good to their respective congregations.

Correspondence.

For the Guardian.

THE CHRISTIAN'S HOPE, AN ANCHOR TO THE SOUL.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

"When a vessel is at anchor, the sea may be dreadfully boisterous, the wind may blow, the tempest howl, and the waves heave: but if the ship be seaworthy, in a trim, stout condition, the cable sufficiently strong, and the anchor stuck deep into tenacious soil beneath, though she may be most terribly tossed and buffeted about by the winds and waves, yet she rides in security on the surface of the deep. The anchor is a stay to her; keeps her from running among rocks, and striking upon quicksands; if she be firm, steady and tight, she rides upon the storm, and outbraves the tempest, severe as it may be. With admirable propriety and aptness is this image made use of by the great apostle to the Gentiles, in describing the actual operation and exercise of the christian's hope. The most eminent, exemplary, and hopeful christians, while they continue in this vale of tears and sorrow, find themselves by no means exempt from the common cares and evils of their fellow men; nor exempt from the peculiar tribulations of the christian warfare; yet amidst the struggles, the self-denial,



the difficulties, and the conflicts of the christian life, they can with confidence say, *En Dieu est ma fiance*. They find their Lord's prediction verified, in one way or another, "In the world ye shall have tribulation," (John.) They are, in many cases, as it is scripturally expressed, "tossed with tempest," on the uncertain, turbulent, and changeable ocean of life.

But the question is, in these circumstances, what do they actually find the Gospel Hope to be to them? What is the essential end it answers to them? Does it still the storm as with a word? Does it rebuke the winds and the waves, and, as by miracle or magic, produce instantaneously a great calm, as Christ did?—No! in ordinary cases it does not; in some very extraordinary one, perhaps, it may have done so. In florid, high wrought descriptions from the pulpit, by young and inexperienced orators, it is sometimes represented as always doing so; but this certainly is not the ordinary experience even of apostles! "Troubled on every side," "persecuted, cast down, as sorrowful, as poor, as having nothing," (Cor.) is more frequently the language of their experience. But the ordinary operation of the christian's hope, is exactly that to the renewed mind, which the anchor is to the vessel, it is a stay and rest to it—it keeps the storm as it were at bay—it keeps the mind from being driven to temptation, despondency, and destruction; there is a humble, cheerful, consoling and supporting sense of security, amidst all these, in the promises, and consolations, and provisions of the everlasting covenant, which is in all things firm and sure.

The Father of Spirits, willing more abundantly to shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his counsel, confirmed it by an oath, (interposed himself by an oath) "That by two immutable things, in which it was impossible for God to lie, we might have strong consolation who have fled for refuge, to lay hold upon the hope set before us; which hope we have as an anchor of the soul, both sure and steadfast, and which entereth into that within the veil." (PAUL.) And this imparts that peace which the world cannot give, "the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, and which keepeth the heart and mind in the love and fear of God." It does not annihilate the cares, and conflicts, and troubles of life, nor keep off their influence altogether, but keeps the mind in a degree of security and serenity in the midst of all. And the true believer can say, *In te Domine speravi*.

Does not this just agree with your experience, Christians? Your hope is not the actual accomplishment of every thing to you; you are not in the harbour; you have not reached the eternal shore, and the golden tower and crystal streams. You have not yet actually entered into rest; you find yourselves still at sea, and sometimes tossed and agitated not a little; but your hope stays by you, as a fast and steady friend; you find that your strength is renewed, that difficulties animate, and toils invigorate; you mount up as with soaring wings, above all the floods of opposition; you find that you are enabled to run the ways of God's commandments, and are not weary, and hold on to the mark of your high calling, which is in Christ Jesus, with constancy and perseverance in those peaceful paths, and not faint; O, christian, whoever thou art, look forward to the glorious palace, the city of our God, and remember that

When life sinks apace, and death is in view,  
The word of his grace shall comfort us through.

And that ere long we shall join those who have gained the haven, and who sailed with the Saviour below; who will receive his own elect with a "well done good and faithful servants, enter ye into the joy of your Lord, and inherit the kingdom prepared for you, from the foundation of the world."

There with triumphal palms they stand,  
Before the throne on high,  
And serve the God they love,  
Amidst the glories of the sky.

CHRISTOPHERUS ATKINSON,  
Presbyterian Missionary.

St George, N. B. Nov. 1839.

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

### FRIENDSHIPS.

Earthly friendships are proverbially insecure and uncertain. Local separation, slight differences of opinion, some trivial misunderstanding, or causes of a similar kind, may sever the closest intimacies, and alienate bosom companions; and if human friendships survive these causes, death brings forgetfulness, and survivors soon learn to lose the remembrance of the past, and to find a substitute for their loss. Friendships, founded on Christian principles, are in all respects an improvement on those of a merely worldly character; but they likewise partake of the infirmity of the imperfect, although partially sanctified, persons who form them. Sad experience of this fact often presses on the spirit with a leaden weight, and causes it to sigh for something more perfect. Perhaps, in the providence of God, it is speci-

ally designed, to cure the folly of reposing on earthly things for happiness, and to teach us, by the loss of an earthly friend, to seek for a heavenly one. How refreshing to be assured, that, although forsaken by father and mother, our dearest and most attached relations, the Lord "will never, no never, forsake" those who confide in him.—There is a friend who sticketh closer than a brother! No outward change in our condition can diminish his affection. Whom he loveth, he loveth to the end. His heart is always alive to sympathy, his hand always ready to relieve, and turn to him when we may, his countenance is always brightened with the same benignant smile.

There is something, also, in the friendship formed for the Saviour by the disciple, which is purer and more lasting, than can be found in the dearest associations of life. Look at the Apostle John; he loved his Master, he was beloved by him beyond the rest of his immediate attendants; he leaned on his bosom at supper; he was known as "the disciple whom Jesus loved." He had seen the Lord crucified; he had outlived his contemporaries; he was left alone when the rest of his fellow apostles had, from time to time, been called away by death; and yet in his extreme old age his heart was attuned only to love for his Lord; he delighted to speak of him, and the holy friendship which inspired him when first called to the Apostleship, only grew stronger and warmer by the lapse of years. It is a sight of surpassing interest to behold an aged Christian, tottering along under an infirm body, whose early friendship for Jesus has been strengthening with his years. Other things have lost their interest for him, bereavements have broken up his most pleasant associations, he has outlived the world into which he was born, but one thing abides, it suffers no decay—it is his friendship for Christ. This cheers him; it opens up a source of pure delight, and he is encouraged at the close of his pilgrimage by the assurance, that his best friend never forgets, and will not forsake him—"now he is old and gray headed,"—*Presbyterian*.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF A COUNTRY PASTOR. THE ASSIZE BALL.

The residence of the strolling company, already adverted to, in our small town, was productive of many evil consequences. It led to the formation of a club for private theatricals; both sexes, I regret to state, became members; to which the ruin of not a few might be referred. I had hoped the confirmation, mentioned in a former paper, would have produced on the minds of many a lasting effect. On some, I have no doubt it did; but candour compels me to confess that I was heartily grieved to find that many, who had solemnly declared their purpose to lead a life of self-dedication to God, fell a prey to the wiles of the destroyer.

One young man in particular, Robert H. could trace to his attendance at the theatre, the commission of a crime which brought him to the bar of public justice. He was a journeyman carpenter, had always borne an excellent character, had been a steady attendant on public worship, and supported his aged mother, a poor lame widow, with whom he constantly resided. Led away by the persuasion of a fellow-workman, he went to the theatre, not without some scruples of conscience. But, once induced to stray, his conscience gradually subsided, and for ten nights he attended the play. He became acquainted with the actors from being employed to do something about the scenery; and this acquaintance induced him to accompany them to the inn after the performance. Drink was, of course, called for; cards and dice were introduced; and a taste for gambling was excited in H's mind. Each successive night did he accompany the strollers to the scene of their debauchery, and at length found himself a debtor, by gambling, to one of the party to the amount of several pounds. It was proposed that the sum should be doubled, or the debt cancelled, by the toss-up of a shilling. H. was unlucky; and he knew it to be impossible for him to pay the money. He had been drinking deep, though not so as to stupify him; and as he returned homewards to his mother, deeply distressed at his altered conduct, the thought struck him that his master had in the evening received a largeish sum of money; that this was probably deposited in a till in the counting house—though in this he was mistaken, and that nothing could be easier than to force the counting-house door, and break open the till. Having got over the wall, and provided himself with a hatchet, he found little difficulty in gaining admission, and had opened the till, when his master, alarmed at the noise, entered the counting house by an inner door. H. immediately struck at him with the hatchet; he fortunately, however, parried the blow: a scuffle ensued: two young men, who resided in the house, came down stairs, rushed into the room, and seized H. The constable was immediately sent for, who conducted him to the lock-up house. The

magistrate on the following day found no difficulty in at once committing him; and a sad and wretched woman was his poor mother, when she heard of her son's foul crime, and the cart passed by which conveyed him to prison. She never saw him more.

It was now towards the end of autumn; and a long and severe winter had to pass before the Lent assizes to which many looked forward with peculiar interest. No one could doubt of H's guilt. He did not deny the fact: he made a free statement to me in gaol as to the train of circumstances which led to its perpetration. The doubt, however, which rested on my mind was, whether he would be executed or transported for life. The offence was a most grievous one. Many burglaries had taken place. It was necessary that an example should be made; and little expectation was entertained that he could escape the gallows. That he was truly penitent, I had not the shadow of a doubt. He prayed earnestly to God for pardon. Even his own unhappy condition seemed to affect him less than the wretchedness of his poor mother, who now, for the first time, was made dependent upon parochial relief, and whose gray hairs he felt assured would be brought down with sorrow to the grave.

The morning of the trial arrived; and as I was walking towards the court-house I met an acquaintance, who offered me the hospitalities of his house, adding, "of course, you will stay to the ball? We expect a great deal of company," enumerating some of the highest families in the neighbourhood. I confess there was something quite repulsive to my feelings in the very supposition that I could attend a place of amusement at such a time. To balls, generally, I am no friend; to clerical attendance at them even when held for a charitable purpose, decidedly opposed; but there is something in the notion of an assize ball which appears to me utterly at variance with the feelings of humanity. For what purposes are the assizes held? In civil cases, indeed, to settle disputes; but in criminal, to pass sentence on those who have set defiance to laws, divine and human. What a degrading picture of fallen man does a calendar of crime present! what a wretched spectacle to behold a fellow-creature standing before a judge—the black catalogue of his offences proclaimed before a dense crowd! How painful to hear the sentence which is to banish from his country's shores the guilty malefactor, or perhaps to doom him to a speedy and ignominious death! Is this a season for mirth and revelry? Surely, if there be "a time to dance," that time cannot be on such a solemn occasion. Is there not something heartless, to say the least of it, in the gay and the thoughtless assembling together for such a purpose, when the walls of the neighbouring prison-house re-echo the groans of the condemned? I think I can never forget the wild hysterical scream of the mother of one of the criminals that day found guilty, when the judge put on the black cap, and proceeded to pass sentence of death. The wretched woman was carried insensible from the court. A tear was visible in the eye of the judge, who pronounced the awful doom in the most pathetic manner, and whose exhortation to the unhappy criminal, testified that legal pursuits had not solely engaged his attention, but that he made the word of God his study.

H's trial came on. He pleaded guilty, contrary to the advice of a lawyer; but he told me, he would not add falsehood to his crime. He was strongly recommended to mercy. Many persons, and I among others, spoke highly of his previous character. Sentence of death was however passed; and in such an impressive manner by the judge as to leave but little hope that his life would be spared. It was very late in the evening when the trial closed; and as I walked to the gaol to have some conversation with the condemned man, I saw the carriages of the neighbouring gentry driving into town, filled with elegantly dressed ladies for the ball. How sadly did the scene which I was called to witness contrast with this levity? I was ushered into the condemned cell, where sat the miserable H. By the dim light of a lantern I saw his pallid features. He confessed he had thought his sentence would have been transportation, and he shuddered at the prospect of an ignominious death. Two men condemned for murder were in the next cells, and were to pay the full penalty of the law in less than fifty hours. H's sentence was not, however, to be put into execution for a fortnight. I shall never forget the sinking I felt at my heart when, on leaving the dark room, I heard the massy iron door closed after me by the turnkey, and the bars and bolts fastened. It was a dark, sleety night, bitterly cold, about the beginning of March; and as I walked from the gaol with the chaplain, my ears were assailed with the music of the ball room. Nay, the prison was so near, the music might almost have been heard within its walls.

The ball went on gaily, Assumptious supper was provided. Card-tables were arranged for the older persons present. At one of these a dispute took



place between two gentlemen at whist. High words were the consequence. Both had been partaking freely of claret after dinner, and were considerably heated. A challenge to a duel was sent and accepted. Before a few hours had elapsed, one was a corpse, and the other had fled to take shipping for a far-off land. Both were persons of consequence, and had acted on the grand jury. Were not both as criminal as those who had been brought to public trial? The duellist may be viewed as both a murderer and a suicide. He is a wilful transgressor of the laws of God and of his country. Surely it is high time that the legislature should interfere to prevent the sacrifices so often made at the shrine of a false sense of honour. May I not remark, by the way, that the card-table is not unfrequently the scene where some of the worst passions are called into exercise?

Such were the events which marked the Lent assizes of this year. The circumstances threw a gloom over the neighbourhood; but it speedily passed.—the ball at the next assizes was as gay, and as well attended as ever. Such is human folly; such the inconsistency of those who live only for the pleasures of the world, and deem every opinion as hypocritical which in any respect opposes the gratification of their senses. The provincial newspaper of the following week contained in contiguous columns a full account of the trials, the execution, the conduct of the criminals on the scaffold—the duel, the escape—the dresses of the ladies, and the viands at the supper.

It may be well to state that H. was not executed. Strong petitions were drawn up, and the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In the colony to which he was sent, H. conducted himself with great propriety; some of the severities of the sentence were consequently relaxed; and I have the strongest conviction that the residue of life will be spent worthy of a Christian profession. He had received a good plain education. Religious principles had been strongly inculcated on his mind by his mother, who died of a broken heart in a very few weeks. In a sad and dark hour the tempter gained the victory; but "let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." His master visited him frequently before he left—freely forgave him his foul offence. We are warranted surely to believe, that through the blood of the saviour to whom he betook himself in faith, penitence, and humility, his pardon has been sealed in heaven; and the recollection of the deed which made him an alien from his fathers' land has been blotted out, not to appear against him on that day when we must all stand before the judgment-seat of Christ.—*Church of England Magazine.*

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

**NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The accounts from New South Wales are of a most unfavourable nature, in consequence of the unusually great droughts to which the entire continent has been for some time subjected. A letter written in April last from Sydney has the following melancholy observations:—"Cattle are perishing in the interior for want of grass and water, and their stock has fallen 100 per cent. It is a most lamentable season for the Colony—the crops have all failed for want of rain, and not a blade of grass for 1000 miles of the interior, nor water for 100 miles. This has been the third successive dry season in the Colony, and if next year is like it, all New South Wales becomes a desert. They are expecting wheat and rice from India to avert famine here."

#### BOSTON, Nov. 19.

The British Government has sent out a small fast sailing vessel, with orders for Capt. Elliott, the Superintendent. There is no talk of bombarding Canton. The East India Company have nearly completed three steam vessels, each of 800 tons, for the protection of their commerce in the China seas against pirates.

#### QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 4.

It appears that several of the refugees have lately made their appearance at Montreal. It is remarked by the *Ami du Peuple*, that the same thing occurred shortly before the outbreak last year. The increased violence in the tone of the seditious newspapers is also noticed in the same paper, as having been a premonitory system last year. It is playing with the law if there are depositions and warrants against offenders and they are not acted upon; in fact substituting "will and pleasure" for law and duty.

#### NOVEMBER, 6.

The good people of Brockville have been addressing the Lieutenant Governor during his late visit there. In answering the Address, Sir George condemns the theory of Durham responsibility.

#### NOVEMBER 11.

We learn from the Toronto Patriot, that Flood, the Sergeant in Major McGrath's troop of Lancers, who was apprehended last spring, we believe, has been convicted at the Court of Assize, of the charges pro-

ferred against him—namely, to fire the Government House, the stables containing the horses of his troop, the Receiver General's Office, and to perpetrate sundry other monstrous crimes.

#### NOVEMBER 16.

Yesterday morning a Company of the 11th Regiment, augmented to a hundred men, under the Command of Bt. Major Chambre, crossed the river to Point Levy and proceeded on their route to Lake Tamsiquata. In the afternoon two Companies of the same Regiment arrived from Sorel in the Steamboat British America.—*Mercury.*

#### MONTREAL, Nov. 9.

Yesterday's Courier announces "upon good authority," that his Excellency the Governor General will proceed to Upper Canada on the 18th inst. and will open the Upper Canada Legislature in person on the 3d December. It also denies any intention, on the part of His Excellency, to dissolve the present Assembly; adding "We have reason to believe, that his Excellency is an advocate of Local Responsibility, but not to the extent proposed by Lord Durham."

**MORE PATRIOT TROUBLES.**—It is said that the Patriots on both sides of the lines are again preparing for winter operations. We sincerely hope it is not so; but from the fact that the Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Scott to make the tour of the frontier, we fear there is too much truth in the rumour.—*Rochester Democrat.*

On the 28th ultimo, the unfortunate convict Ledlie, found guilty at the late Assizes of having murdered his wife, was executed at Hamilton, in Upper Canada, in pursuance of his sentence. The unhappy culprit is said to have evinced the most patient and earnest interest in the consolations of Religion, and had become fully prepared to undergo the awful change that awaited him. He was attended during his last moments by the Rev. A. Gale; and, having ascended the scaffold, he addressed the multitude in a short speech, in which he cautioned his hearers to avoid bad company; and concluded by exhorting them to attend to their religious duties, the neglect of which had brought him to his untimely end.

#### NOV. 12.

The Special Council met yesterday, at one o'clock, at the Government House. Since its adjournment in April last, the following members have been added to the body:—

The Chief Justice of the Province; Hon. R. U. Harwood, Vaudrenil; Edward Hale, Portneuf; Edward Hale, Sherbrooke; John Wainwright, Argenteuil; J. B. Tache, Kamouraska.

The *Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary* of the 5th instant, contains a Proclamation by His Excellency Sir George Arthur convoking a Session of the Provincial Legislature, to be held on the third of December next, at Toronto, for the actual dispatch of business.

#### FREDERICTON, Nov. 20.

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—A strong solicitude appears to be felt about the further proceedings which are to grow out of the investigation of the Boundary Commissioners. We learn that the party from the Metis River arrived in town on Saturday evening, and therefore suppose every thing connected with the exploration closed, at least for the season. In the short space of three months since the arrival of Lieut. Col. Mudge and Mr. Featherstonhaugh in this Province, they, with well organised and efficient parties, have examined the surface of the country, from the western termination of the Bay of Chaleur to the western sources of the Penobscot and Chaudiere; the whole of the Allegash country, from its source to its junction with the St. John's; the line of the Roostuc from its extreme sources to its mouth; and that of the St. John's river from its sources in the Highlands which divide it from the waters of the Penobscot, along its whole course to the sea. To this laborious investigation they have added a critical examination of the line claimed by Maine as the true boundary intended in the Treaty of 1783, from Etchemin River to the Metis Lakes; this last portion of the work being effected under circumstances of great difficulty, and attended with personal sufferings. The line of country comprehended in this description, extends to about seven hundred miles, along the whole of which Barometrical admeasurements have, we understand, been carefully taken. The great number of interesting facts thus, for the first time collected, must, we think, have an important influence on the final decision of a question that many able men have in vain attempted to settle for near sixty years.

#### ST. JOHN, N. B. Nov. 16.

We omitted to mention in our last, the very handsome donation received by the Mechanics' Institute in this City, from JAMES DOBIE, Esquire, of Glasgow consisting of two large and beautiful Drawings, representing the latest improvements in the Steam Engine, and a copy of Ure's Philosophy of Manufactures. The thanks of the Institute, were on motion of Mr. Jarvis, ordered to be conveyed by the Secretary to Mr. Dobie for his valuable present.

We understand that the North American Colonial Association of Ireland have appointed and empowered M. H. PERLEY, Esq. of this City, to act as their Agent and Commissioner for New Brunswick. This Association is incorporated by Act of Parliament with extensive powers and privileges for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the British North American Provinces, by means of extensive emigration from the United Kingdom of persons of all classes and conditions. The Right Honorable Earl Fitzwilliam is the Governor of the Association, and takes a very active and prominent part in all its proceedings. The Direction is composed of men of high standing, both as large landed proprietors in the United Kingdom and as connected with eminent Banking and Mercantile establishments in London and Dublin.

THE ST. JOHN SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY gave a public Concert, on Wednesday evening last, in the Wesleyan Sabbath School Room, Horsfield-street. A numerous and very respectable audience were present, who appeared to be highly gratified with the assemblage of melodious sounds that fell so harmoniously upon the ear. As it might be considered invidious to allude to individual excellencies, it may suffice to say that the evening's performances reflected much credit upon the Society, and called forth reiterated applause from the admiring spectators. In addition to the regular arrangements for the evening, *God save the Queen* was requested and responded to in an admirable manner, the audience joining in the chorus. A collection amounting to £18 was taken up to defray expences.—*Gazette.*

### MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

#### ARRIVED.

**Thursday.**—Schr. Eleanor Archibald, Sutherland, Boston, 5 days—raisins, grapes, &c. to Deblois & Merkel; Schr. Jesse, McInnis, P. E. Island—produce; Schr. Industry, Appleby Boston, 3 days—naval stores, apples, crackers, &c. to H. Fay and others.

**Friday.**—Brig Eliza, Wilson, Waterford, 47 days, bound to St. John, N. B. sprung a leak 17th inst.; schr. Emily, LeBlanc, Miramichi, 12 days—lumber; Uniacke, Chance, and Sophia Miranda, P. E. Island—produce; Packet, Graham, Antigonish, 6 days—salmon, pork, &c.; Roxana, Fader, St. George's Bay, 8 days—herring, oil, &c. to D. McLean; Harmony, Isles, St. John's, N. F. 13 days—dry fish, to J. A. Moren; New Commerce, Brothers, and Angeliue, Sydney.

**Saturday.**—Schr. Mary, Boudroit, Montreal, 17 days—330 bbls flour to A. Murison; Irene and Lord Lovat, Sydney—coal; Reform, Howard, P. E. Island—produce; Dartford, Wooden, Pictou—coal; Mary, Two Brothers, and Swallow, Arieat—dry & pickled fish, &c.; Ruth, Maubou—beef, pork, &c.; Margaret Ann, and Reward, Pictou—coal; Susan, Sydney—coal.

**Sunday.**—Schr. Dove, Marmad; Nancy, Fougere; Richmond, Gerroir; Mary Ann, Nancy, Ann, Agnes, Great Britain, Sarah Wier, Milly, Angeliue, Mary, Eliza, William, Trial, Cruiser, Esperance, Ellen, Nancy, Margaret, Sydney and Bridgeport—coal, fish and butter; Melony and Susan Ann, Pictou, coal; Sable, Kennedy, LaPoile, and Dove, Butler, do—fish, oil, &c. to W. & J. McNeil; Queen Charlotte, LeBlanc, and Elizabeth, Harding, P. E. Island, 7 days—produce; Sarah, Lark, Cocaigne, 3 days—lumber; Ruth, Caboon, Whitehead—bound to Liverpool; Eliza Bunting, Lucas, St. John's, N. F. 12 days—fish, to W. Lawson, junr. and J. Allison & Co.—Velocity sld. 3 days previous for Jamaica; Eliza, Morrison, New York, via Guysborough, 9 days—flour, to Fairbanks and Allison; Active, Kendrick, Montreal, 25 days, and Quebec 15 days—flour, beef & seeds, to do; Nine Sons, Drew, St. John's, N. F. 10 days—fish, oil & tea to S. Binney; Am. brig Grecian, LaBere, Baltimore, 20 days—wheat to W. A. Black & Son, Rambler, P. E. Island, 3 days; Nightingale, do. 9 days.

**Monday.**—Schr. Arctic, More, Liverpool, N. S. 1 day lumber—bound to St. John's, N. F. Mailboat Velocity, Barss, put back to Liverpool 21st inst. and sailed same evening for Boston.

**This morning.**—Schr. Murdoch, Guysborough—dry & pickled fish, beef, pork, &c.

#### CLEARED.

**Thursday.**—Schr. Helen, Drew, Petersburg, U. S.—coals, by S. Binney; brig Hypolite, Morrison, St. John's, N. F.—general cargo, by C. West and others; schr. Betsey, Graham, Pictou—rum, sugar and molasses, by J. U. Ross and others; schr. Ion Hammond, St. John, N. B.—general cargo, by S. Binney and others; brig Mary Helen, Hamilton, Alexandria—fish by A. B. Richardson.

**Friday.**—Brig Lady S. Maitland, Grant, B. W. Indies—general cargo, by J. Fairbanks, and others; schr. Annandale, Wightman P. E. Island—general cargo, by S. Cunard & Co. & others.

**Saturday.**—Schr. Providence, Deagle, P. E. Island—general cargo, by Bolton & Leishman and others; brig Tamer, Stowe, B. W. Indies—dry fish, pork and beef, by Saltus and Wainwright and others.

**Monday.**—Schr. Three Brothers, Reynolds, Charlotte Town.

#### PASSENGERS.

In the Echo from Philadelphia—Mr. Milward.—In the Rifleman from New York—Mr. A. Stewart.—In the Eliza from Waterford—Capt. Alderly, Lady, and child.—In the Prince George for London—Dr. Fogo.—In the George McLeod for Mauritius—Mr. James Leishman, junr.

### NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to make an alteration in his Business, requests that all persons indebted to him up to the 31st December last, will settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for immediate collection. **GASPER ROAST.**

Halifax, Oct. 7, 1859.



## HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND LITERARY ROOMS.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, and trusts, by careful and unremitting attention, to render it worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.

The Library comprises a selection of nearly 2,000 volumes; among which are to be found some of the most approved standard works, recent publications, and periodical literature.

The Reading Room now contains a variety of European, American, and Colonial papers; and the proprietor is making arrangements to obtain the ablest English papers by the latest arrivals.

The terms are extremely moderate, viz. -for the LIBRARY and READING ROOM, 20s. per annum; and for either separately, 12s. 6d. per annum; or for a shorter period in proportion.

Particulars can be obtained, on application at the Library, (near the Bank of British North America,) which the public are respectfully invited to visit and inspect for themselves.

In appealing to the public of Halifax, in behalf of this undertaking, the subscriber begs to state his determination to add to his Library, the principal popular works as they appear; and otherwise to increase the variety in the Reading and News department to the fullest extent that the amount of subscriptions will warrant. He also adds the assurance, that while he presumes to *hope* for a liberal support, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to *deserve* it.

While Halifax is rapidly advancing in prosperity and enterprise—while a taste for Literature is diffusing itself among all classes—and when an extensive system of Steam Navigation is about to be established, which will connect Halifax, by a constant and rapid communication, with the principal ports of the Old and New World—it is hoped that a comfortable Reading Room, connected with a carefully assorted Library, and enriched with the latest intelligence from all quarters, will not be deemed unworthy of support by the members of an enlightened commercial community.

R. M. BARRATT.  
Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

### Ship Chandlery Goods, &c.

#### ANGUS FRASER,

**H**AS received by the ships *Acadian, Brenda,* and *Prince George,* a variety of British Manufactured Goods. Consisting of—

Best Gourock Cordage & Canvas, assorted sizes and numbers,

Nails and Spikes, all sizes,

Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Blankets,

Tinned Tea Kettles and Saucepans, assorted,

Patent improved Racking and Bottling Corks,

Boxes London Mould Candles, very superior,

Slop Clothing, assorted,

And a variety of SHIP STOVES of different descriptions.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Barrels Tar and Pitch, do. Newcastle Coal Tar,

Philadelphia Rye Flour, and Corn Meal,

best ground Oat Meal, new grain,

Half do. pickled Digby Herrings,

A few tubs prime Butter,

put up expressly for family use.

All of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit.

W. F. Black's Wharf, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1839.

#### Bessonett and Brown,

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, North of the Ordnance,

JUST RECEIVED,

**B**AR, Bolt, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, and Blistered STEEL; Spring Steel;

80 SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOVES,

from 18 to 30 inches; Tinned Plates, Iron Wire, Rivets, &c. &c. Wilkie's Cast Plough Mounting, Plough Moulds, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Sledges, Screw Plates, NAILS, Brads and SPIKES, in great variety;

**UNGLAZED COMMON POWDER,**

Patent Shot, Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers; extra covers; Pipes in Boxes; WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9, to 12x14; Best White Lead; Red, Yellow, Green & Black Paints, Linseed Oil, Ochres, Putty, &c. &c.

Saddle and Harness Mounting; Kersey for Horse Clothing, and a great variety of small HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

November 6.

6w.

**BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,**  
Executed at this office.

### Ex barque THALIA from London.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above vessel, a general assortment of  
**FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,**  
adapted to the Season, which will be ready for sale in a few days, at very low prices.  
Nov. 20. 3m. ADAM REID.

#### J. N. SHANNON,

**H**AS Received by the PRINCE GORGE, BRENDA, and ACADIAN, His

Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of Woollen, Cotton, Silk, and Linen Fabrics—which together with a good assortment of HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Slops, &c. &c. (all being selected by himself), he now offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.  
November 6. ey.

### FALL GOODS.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBER has received by the *Brenda, George McLeod,* and *Prince George,* from Britain, his supply of

**Seasonable Dry Goods,**

which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

—ALSO ON HAND—

a large assortment of FLOWERS in Boxes, & Cotton Wick in Bales of 100 lbs each,  
E. L. LYDIARD.

November 6. (Nov. & Times.) 8w.

### NEW WINTER GOODS.

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

JAMES DONALDSON.  
Halifax, Oct. 23, 1839. 5w.

## BELCHER'S FARMER'S ALMANACK, FOR 1840.

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved.

November 13, 1839.

### THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

and for sale by A. & W. MCKINLAY, and R. M. BARRATT, price 2s.

### THE MINUTES OF THE SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

**T**HIS Pamphlet contains an account of the Congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, furnished by their respective clergymen, viz. the churches at Bermuda, Lawrence Town, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, Lunenburg, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Cornwallis, and also an account of the Missionary Stations, at Musquodoboit, Annapolis, and Digby. tf. Oct. 16.

### NORMAL SCHOOL.

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

Terms and other particulars may be ascertained by application at the School.  
Halifax, 14th August, 1839.

### Halifax Bazaar & Repository, RE-OPENED,

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

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

which he solicits the public to call and examine—Among which are to be found:—

A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,

A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY

A Handsome set of Desert Knives and Forks, with fruits, 38 pieces, Silver Handled, quite a splendid article.

Ladies WORK BOXES.

A large variety of Indian Quill Work.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

### Forty Shillings Reward.

**W**HEREAS, some evil disposed person or persons did between Saturday evening and Monday morning, break several panes of glass in the premises occupied by the subscriber, on Brown's wharf, (say in that window fronting on O'Brien's wharf,) by throwing stones at the same. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving information that the perpetrators of so base an act may be brought to justice.

Halifax, Nov. 20.

J. H. REYNOLDS.

### NOTICE.

#### BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 1st November, 1839.

**T**HE DIRECTORS being of opinion that an addition should be made to the Capital Stock of the Bank, in order to meet the increase of its Business, a meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 7th DECEMBER next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sanction such measures as may be necessary to carry the same into effect agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

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

### FALL GOODS.

#### A. & H. McDONALD,

**A**RE now Landing from the Ship Liverpool, part of their WINTER SUPPLY OF

### BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

—COMPRISING—

Fine and sup. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Coatings, Flushings, Pilot Cloths and Petershams,

Rose and Winey BLANKETS, assorted sizes,

Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low,

White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels,

Black, Brown, and Blue Serge,

Shaloons, Bombazettes, and Marinos,

Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings,

A general assortment of White, Grey, and Printed

COTTONS,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Hosiery,

Bales of Flushing and Winter Slops,

Unbleached, and Blue Water Twist,

Fashionable Plated and Beaver HATS.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Which they offer low for Cash, or short Credit.—

Lower Water Street, 8w. Oct. 23.





## A BROTHER'S LOVE.

Though many a year has o'er me past,  
And none from bitter change was free,  
Yet lives one thought—'twill die the last,—  
Sweet sister! 'twas the thought of thee.  
Earth, and the love of earth, are vain,  
But ours was registered above:  
And, Agnes, neither time nor pain  
Have shook thy brother's early love.

I see the parting moment yet,  
I hear thy gentle voice decay;  
Oh! how shall I the tear forget  
That from thy cheek I kissed away!  
We parted!—many a look I cast  
To see thee lingering on the hill;  
Then far from home and thee I past,  
Yet staid in spirit with thee still.

We loved, when hearts were holy things.  
And though my locks are scattered now,  
And time, yet on his softest wings,  
Has touched thy crimson cheek with snow;  
And though our early hope be gone,  
And life with slower pulses move,  
Come to my heart, till life is done,  
Thou idol of a brother's love. CROLY.

## Temperance.

## WATER.

Unnumber'd the dew drops that make up the draught,  
But more are the blessings with which it is fraught;  
It has come on the winds from the land of delight,  
With the beauty of heaven it sparkles all bright;  
Then wine to the trembler, but water for me—  
There's a spell in the cup that whisper's "I'm free."

Then fill me a cup from the happy stream,  
Where it sparkles along in the gay sunny beam,  
'Tis the joy and the blessing of every land,  
The munificent gift of a bounteous hand;  
Then wine to the trembler, but water for me;  
There's a spell in the cup that whisper's "I'm free."

## "DRINK AND BE HAPPY."

Such is the exclamation which is constantly bandied about in the convivial party and over the cheerful cup; such is the advice which is frequently given to the unhappy subjects of calamity and distress; such is the maxim which is received and obeyed by an immense proportion of the population of this country—"Drink, and be happy!"

"DRINK AND BE HAPPY!"—the happiness of an empty pocket. Drink is a delectable master, indeed, when rags are its livery, starvation its wages, crime its employment, and despair its end. Drink is the most expensive thing in the world; it exhausts the earnings of the operative, it destroys the property and the credit of the tradesman, it casts a deadly blight upon the prosperity of the merchant, and it has reduced many a man who has lived in the high places of the earth, to the work-house, to beggary, and to the grave. A few months ago, an unhappy man, in a state of beastly intoxication, was picked out of the kennel of one of the greatest thoroughfares in the city of London; his body was so emaciated by want and disease, that it was found necessary to convey him to the hospital, where the "last enemy" speedily claimed him as his own. That man once rode in his carriage, revelled in luxury, owned his estates, associated with nobility, excited general observation by the splendour of his appearance—became intemperate, became prodigal, became impoverished, became ruined, became a corpse! O, the happiness of drink!

"DRINK AND BE HAPPY!"—the happiness of bodily disease. White livers, corrupted stomachs, putrid lungs, indurated hearts, inflamed brains, palsied nerves, impotent weakness, general decay, the prostration of faculties, corporeal and mental, callous insensibility or tormenting pain, sudden dissolution or a lingering death—these are the inevitable results of the habits of intemperance. O, the happiness of drink!

PRAYERS AND TEARS.—St. Ambrose told a great emperor of the world how Christians of his time did avenge themselves. "Our weapons," said he, "are our prayers and tears; we weep for our persecutors, we pray for them; and after this manner do we fight against our enemies."

## 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' Crie, Wardlaw, Welsh, Lorimer, Buchanan*, and many other Divines of the most brilliant talent and strictly orthodox persuasion.
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