

and in the case of man, of rational intercourse. We have seen how remarkably the air is fitted for this office; the construction of the organs of articulation, by which they are enabled to perform their part of the work, is, as is well known, a most exquisite system of contrivances. But, though living in an atmosphere capable of transmitting articulate sound, and though provided with organs fitted to articulate, man would never attain to the use of language, if he were not also endowed with another set of faculties;—the powers of abstraction and generalization, memory and reason, the tendencies which occasion the inflections and combinations of words, are all necessary to the formation and use of language. Are not those parts of the same scheme, of which the bodily faculties, by which we are able to speak, are another part? Has man his mental powers independently of the Creator of his bodily frame? To what purpose then, or by what cause, was the curious and complex machinery of the tongue, the glottis, the larynx produced? These are useful for speech, and full of contrivances, which suggest such a use as the end for which those organs were constructed. But speech appears to have been no less contemplated in the intellectual structure of man. The processes of which we have spoken, generalization, abstraction, reasoning, have a close dependence on the use of speech. These faculties are presupposed in the formation of a language, but they are developed and perfected by the use of language. The mind of man then, with all its intellectual endowments, is the work of the same Artist by whose hands his bodily frame was fashioned; as his bodily faculties again are evidently constructed by the maker of those elements on which their action depends. The Creator of the atmosphere and of the material universe is the Creator of the human mind, and the Author of those wonderful powers of thinking, judging, inferring, discovering, by which we are able to reason concerning the world in which we are placed, and which aid us in lifting our thoughts to the Source of our being himself.—*Whewell's Bridgewater Treatise.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1840.

SMALL SINS.

"Some sins," says that venerable and invaluable digest of scriptural truth, the General Assembly's Shorter Catechism, with which Presbyterians are familiar from their earliest years—"Some sins in themselves, and by reason of several aggravations, are more heinous in the sight of God than others." But while our attention is thus directed, and very properly directed, to the grosser turpitude, the deeper malignity, or the more impious daring of particular offences, and to the mode in which these, or other transgressions of the divine law, are aggravated, by the time, the place or the manner in which they are committed; by the more extensive knowledge, the more splendid talents, the ampler means, and the more frequent opportunities of doing good afforded to the sinner; we are too apt to forget the important fact that no man becomes at once an entire reprobate—that those beginnings of evil from which the depths of iniquity are gradually reached, and the pre-eminence in impiety, step by step attained, are generally what are denominated "Small Sins" as the river which, in its sea-ward course, sweeps before it whatever would obstruct its progress, is, at its source, a trickling rill, over which an infant may step.

We shall not, at least for the present, offer any remarks upon that perversion of the reasoning powers by which men contrive to extenuate to themselves their besetting sin, whatever it may be, and to say of it, "Is it not a little one?" but shall proceed at once to mention a few of those that are generally regarded as venial transgressions, or little sins, and to consider briefly the consequences to which they lead.

The first of these which we shall mention, is Telling lies in jest. The obvious tendency of this practice, let men disguise it under the name of quizzing, hoaxing, or whatever other term they will, is to deaden the moral sensibility, to break down the barriers between truth and falsehood; and by a very natural process of induction to lead to the belief, that if, for our amusement, we may violate truth, the harm cannot be much greater to wrest it for our convenience or interest, as, in the course of business, we find is done, without compunction, every day.

"This," says one, "is but a trifle; indeed it, and the owner will never miss it. He has no occasion for it—will never feel the want of it." The article thus coveted, is appropriated. The same apology is ready for appropriating in like manner something of still higher value, and so on progressively, till the unfortunate individual becomes an habitual thief, and perhaps ends his days on a gibbet, or in ignominious exile in a foreign land.

"My labours," says another, "occupy me incessantly during the week. I have no time for recreation, no leisure to visit a friend, or to enjoy myself, except on the Sabbath." The plea is admitted; for the judge who was to pronounce the verdict has himself suggested the defence. Absence from the house of God thus becomes first occasional, then habitual, finally total; and the wretched self-deceiver terminates his days a practical atheist.

"There is no harm," says a third, "in taking an occasional glass; nay, even—getting a little exhilarated," (in plain terms intoxicated,) "now and then, is only convivial festivity, the promoting of good fellowship;" and by thus promoting conviviality—good fellowship, the unsuspecting victim of such sophistry, becomes—alas too often—a wretched, despised, besotted drunkard—in this life an outcast; and, in the world to come, an heir of condemnation, for "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God."

"It is true I am passionate," is the admission of a fourth, "my temper is warm, and I dare say a little irritable, but I cannot help it; I do not, at any rate, cherish hatred, and am at least better than those who will brood over their enmity for years, until they find an opportunity of revenge." But "who art thou that judgest another man's servant?" What thy neighbour may be, to thee, in this respect, is nothing: what thou thyself art, in the sight of God, to thee is every thing. And one of those works of the flesh, of which it is declared "that they who do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God," is "wrath." You say you cannot help this infirmity of your temper. But have you ever fairly, and seriously, and resolutely made the attempt? Have you by earnest and oft repeated prayer to the God of all grace, besought him to enable you to subdue it? Be assured, that unless you keep this irritability of temper under, and bring it into subjection, it will increase in violence till it make you a torment to yourself, and an annoyance to all who are connected with you; nay it may urge you to deeds of violence, or even, in some paroxysm of infuriated anger, to imbue your hands in blood.

These are a few examples, which might easily be multiplied, of what are called small sins, if indeed, some of them will be admitted, by many, to be sins at all, together with the consequences in which an indulgence in them too often results, and to which such indulgence naturally tends. Surely, then, if these things are so, and that they are, all past experience too plainly declares, then it must be admitted that small sins are not the insignificant trifles, they are so often represented to be, since they all tend to confirm the inspired declaration, that "the beginning of evil is like the letting out of waters."

Finally, let it be remembered that every sin which, known to be such, is wilfully and deliberately committed, whatever its rank in our own estimation, or in the code of the world, is, in the judgment of an enlightened conscience, and in the eye of the "Searcher of Hearts," a presumptuous and high handed transgression—one of those which the Psalmist deprecated when he prayed, and let us all join in the petition, "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins: let them not have dominion over me: then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression."

SHELBURNE.

The decline of Commonwealths and Cities, that once were flourishing, is a topic that peculiarly awakens our sympathies. It is singular with what keen inter-

est we peruse the narratives that describe to us the fallen condition of Troy or Babylon, of Nineveh or Tyre, of Jerusalem or Rome. If it happen to us actually to witness, with our own eyes, the ruins of such far famed capitals, we are overpowered by our emotions of wonder and awe, of joy and sorrow. Some of the most glowing descriptions of history, are those which bring before us scenes of this sort, and poetry is rarely sweeter, grander or more attractive, than when she transports us to Athens, Venice, Granada or Rome, and shows us, in vivid contrast, and high relief, the picture of their lofty and of their fallen fortunes. We are mistaken if we suppose such things are to be found, only in the pages of classical history. In very recent times, there have been towns, whose rise and fall were scarcely less remarkable. Fifty years ago, this town of Shelburne contained a population of 14,000 souls. The place sprung up, as if by the wand of an enchanter. The uncommon beauty and excellence of its harbour, drew to it a great multitude of the settlers, whom war had expelled from the State. They flocked thither by hundreds. They built themselves stately houses. They reared for themselves gardens and terraces along the winding shores. But they brought with them associates, which soon broke up their union, and squandered their resources—these were pride, intemperance and sloth. The place began to moulder away, and its fall was very nearly as rapid as its rise. Many fled from it, as from a city of destruction. Many were victims to the vice which corroded its vitals. Many repaired to adjoining settlements, to find in them the subsistence which this place refused them. In twenty years it was reduced to a hamlet of 200 inhabitants. Cattle were littered in what had been the saloons of wealth, and the "fox looked out at the windows," from which beauty and fashion once gazed. It has had a dark middle age of thirty years duration. But once more there are strong and pleasant symptoms of revival. The trade is widely increasing. The demand for labour much exceeds the supply. Old houses are repairing. New houses are shooting up. The rising generation is, with few exceptions, industrious and sober. The Temperance Society reckons 150 members. And the last, but not the least symptom of improvement is, the establishment of a superior school, in which all the branches of a solid education are about to be taught. In this seminary, it is proposed that the instruction should embrace all the usual subjects, from the first elements, up to Latin and the Mathematics. The teacher, a young gentleman from Edinburgh, is possessed of varied and liberal acquirements, and he applies himself to his vocation with assiduity and zeal. The situation is noted as the most healthy in the province. It has places of worship belonging to the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Methodist persuasions. It contains several respectable boarding houses, in which living is at once comfortable and economical. The above mentioned school will supply education, of a solid and practical sort at a very reasonable expence. Pleasant prospects for the youth of the district. And an admirable opportunity for parents, in other quarters, who may desire solid instruction and good superintendance for their sons. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, yet, in the strength of that gospel faith which loves the light and hates the darkness, I venture to predict that the dark age of Shelburne is gone by, and that it is on the eve of rising to that prosperity which every place will attain to, that possesses within itself intelligence, true religion and great natural advantages.

April 8th, 1840.

W. T. W.

COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Church and people of Scotland are under deep obligation to the members of the late Commission of the General Assembly, for the numbers, zeal, and alacrity with which they have repeatedly assembled for the discharge of its important duties. Time was, and that not very distant, when from General Assembly to Assembly there was no meeting of Commission; not that there was not important business which might have been brought before it, but that a sufficient number of members did not attend, and everything was crowded into the bustle of the

Assembly in May. Now there is a happy change, and the old forms and machinery of the Presbyterian Church are coming into play, and will ere long convince all candid Episcopalians that the Presbyterian government is not that slow and impracticable thing which many of them alledge. We are daily reminded of the far-seeing wisdom of our Presbyterian forefathers. The structure of the Church of Scotland, though 300 years old, is found, when fully applied, as really adapted to the exigencies of the advanced period of society in which we live, as if it had been instituted yesterday. Such is the advantage of founding institutions upon Scriptural principles. Since the breaking up of the Assembly in May there have been five meetings of Commission, in other words, five meetings of the General Assembly, and a few individuals have the power, through the Moderator, of calling a meeting on any emergency. What form of government can be more flexible or popular than this? But in taking up the pen we did not mean to diverge into this line of observation, but merely to express the obligations of the Church to the members of Commission. These members have put themselves to no small trouble and expense to discharge their duty, and have done it well. At the recent meeting, some had come from distant parts of Ayrshire, Aberdeen, Cromarty, Ross—an indication of the profound interest which the present Church question is awakening, and the sacrifices which good men, both lay and clerical (for there was a large proportion of laymen,) are prepared to make on behalf of the Church of their fathers.

The Commission of the General Assembly have fearlessly done their duty. Their votes, which were all most important, were carried by immense majorities—such as 121 to 8, 115 to 13, 107 to 9, all indicative of the determination of the Church to stand by her great principles, and the rights of the Christian people of Scotland, in the face of all threatening and interdicts from the court of Session. The Procurator Bell, Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Shaw Stewart, and Mr. McGill Crichton, as lawyers, and attached to the civil Court, all came forward, and with regret solemnly declared, that that Court was acting most illegally and unconstitutionally, and expressed their determination to stand by the wronged and injured Church. We refer our readers to the report of the speeches. Dr. Chalmers and Mr. Candlish were in their noblest style and will not soon be forgotten.

But one of the most important proceedings of the Commission was, the strong recommendation to all the ministers and congregations of the Church to set apart a day, previous to the meeting of the General Assembly, for solemn prayer and humiliation before God, in connection with the present difficulties of the Church. This is a recommendation which will be hailed by multitudes of the most excellent of the Church of Scotland, and we doubt not will be very generally observed. No recommendation could be more appropriate. With the Divine blessing it is fitted to be eminently successful, whatever may be the immediate causes of the Church's trials. Every Christian knows that the real cause of her's, or of all affliction, is past unfaithfulness in duty; and that the sooner she returns by prayer and repentance to Him whom she has offended, the more speedily will she be delivered, and her chastisement sanctified to her greater good.—*Scottish Guardian.*

Ordination.—Mr. William Simpson, of this town, preacher of the gospel, and recently appointed by the General Assembly's Committee on Colonial Churches to the missionary station at Cowan's Mills, township of Durham, Lower Canada, was ordained on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Presbytery of Stirling, in the West Church here. The Congregation was large and respectable. Mr. Dempster of Denny, who had been appointed to preach and preside on the occasion, delivered an excellent and highly appropriate discourse on Psalm li. 10—14. After the ordination, Mr. Dempster proceeded to address Mr. Simpson in his new character of a minister of the Gospel of Christ, and with reference to his future labours in that character, which he did in a very affectionate and impressive manner. Mr. Dempster also addressed the congregation present, when he took occasion to point out the importance of that scheme of the National Church, under whose auspices Mr. Simpson proceeds to Canada, and which has for its general object the supplying of our expatriated Presbyterian countrymen throughout the colonies with the precious means of grace. We understand that Mr. Simpson will immediately proceed to the distant field of labour, to which he has been appointed.—*Stirling Journal.*

Upwards of £17,000 have been subscribed for the Presbyterian College in Kingston—£1878 10s. of which have been subscribed in Kingston, and it is expected that £500 more will be subscribed there.—*Quebec Mercury.*

Her Majesty has nominated the Rev. Dr. Esdaile one of the Commissioners for visiting the University of St. Andrew's. The other Commissioners are Lord Melville, Lord Cunningham, Sir David Brewster, Dr. Haldane, and the Provost of St. Andrew's.—*Perth paper.*

FESTIVITIES ON THE QUEEN'S NUPTIALS.

Our town has been kept alive this week, and the excitement is still continued, by the proceedings of the different Charitable Societies, in reference to this auspicious event. On Monday, the members of the Irish Society, after attending High Mass in St. Mary's Chapel, and hearing a sermon by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, walked in procession, with banners flying, and preceded by the band of the 23d Regt. playing appropriate music, to Government House, to present to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, their address of congratulation, and to request him to transmit it to Her Majesty. The Society afterwards proceeded, in the same order, through the principal streets of the town, and in the evening, supped together in the Masonic Hall, having previously regaled the inmates of the Poor's Asylum, Jail and Bridewell, with a plentiful and substantial dinner.

Yesterday, the North British and Highland Societies waited on His Excellency to present, for transmission, their respective addresses on the same joyous occasion. They have also opened a subscription, for charitable purposes, in connexion with this event, which, we doubt not, will be filled up with their characteristic liberality.

To-morrow, the St. George's Society, will walk in procession from Mason Hall to St. Paul's Church, and thence to Government House, with their address of congratulation to her Majesty, and the members will dine together in the evening; and this evening a Special Meeting of the Nova Scotia Philanthropic Society, has been summoned, "to take into consideration the most appropriate mode and time, on which to celebrate the nuptials of our Gracious Queen Victoria."

An article from the London Era, which appears in our columns to day, would, if well founded, indicate a war, between the Mother Country and the United States, as the approaching result of the border difficulties, between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. On examination, however, we cannot find the statements put forth in that journal, corroborated by any corresponding note of preparation, either in the Army or Naval departments at home.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society, the Rev. Dr. Pyc Smyth was balloted for, and elected a member, on account of the merits of his recent work, on the relation between the Holy Scriptures, and some parts of Geological science.

An address to the Queen, deprecating the presentation of Mr. Owen, the head of the Socialists, to Her Majesty, has been signed by 15,200 highly respectable females, in the town and neighbourhood of Liverpool, and forwarded to Lord Normanby, to be laid before Her Majesty.

Another infernal machine, partaking of the character of a bomb, and in which were deposited at least forty balls, lately exploded in Paris, without injuring any person, but creating a great sensation among the inhabitants of that city.

The Glasgow National Securities Savings Bank, has received, since its commencement, in July, 1836, the sum of £256,466 11d. and repaid to depositors £127,981 16s. 3d. leaving a balance, at the credit of depositors, of £128,484 4s. 8d.

A gentleman, now in India, has offered to the University of Oxford, a prize of £200 for a treatise, in refutation of Hindooism, and in elucidation of Christianity, in a manner calculated to win the attention of Hindoos.

Sir William Hamilton, Bart. Professor of Logic in the University of Edinburgh, has lately been elected a corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France, in the room of the late Van Heusde, the distinguished scholar and philosopher.

Since the Regalia of Scotland, in the Castle of Edinburgh, were, by the liberality of the Government, opened gratuitously to the public, on the 15th of April, last year, the immense number of 28,000 persons, from all parts of the world, including princes as well as

peasants, have been gratified by receiving tickets of admission.

It is said to be in contemplation, to erect a statue to the Rev. Ralph Erskine, opposite Queen Ann Street Church, Dunfermline.

The Queen of Madagascar, punishes all who embrace Christianity in that country, with death.

The number of copies of the Scriptures, distributed last year by the New York Bible Society, was 2,995 Bibles, and 7,368 Testaments, the cost of which was \$2,473.

The University of Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, has conferred the degree of Doctor, upon His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who began and ended his studies there.

Captain Outram, a highly meritorious officer of the East India Company's Service, late Commandant of the Bheel Corps, has a work in the press, containing an account of his adventures in Afghanistan—his hair breadth escapes, when travelling in disguise from Beloochistan to Bombay, with intelligence of the capture of Khelat.

The Committee of Council on National Education, have granted pecuniary aid to 109 schools, in different parts of England and Scotland.

The Ladies of Edinburgh have transmitted an Address to the Queen, expressing their earnest desire that the Church of Scotland may be protected in the full enjoyment of all her privileges as a Church of Christ, and their beloved pastors maintained in the full liberty of preaching the blessed gospel, of administering divine ordinances, and exercising all the ministerial offices, according to their own conscientious convictions of christian duty, and in conformity with the scriptural standards of the Church.

Sir Robert Inglis will introduce his motion on Church Extension, in the House of Commons, soon after Easter.

Sir Robert Peel has generously contributed £100 to the Church Extension Fund of the General Assembly.

The Colonial Magazine has started, with the year, under the management of Mr. Montgomery Martin, whose attention has long been directed to Colonial affairs. The larger part of the first number is occupied with a survey of the general state of the colonies, including the late troubles in Canada, and the opium trade with China.

It is rumoured that Instructions have been sent to the Governor General to make a final proposition to the American Government, on the subject of the Disputed Boundary, and that all negotiations on the same are to be conducted by that Officer.—*Times.*

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL.

We are happy to find that Alexander Reid, A. M. the gentleman appointed by the Normal School Society of Glasgow, to take the superintendance of the Acadian Institution, arrived here last week, in the Acadian from Greenock. Mr. Reid has attended the University of Edinburgh for a number of years, and has made himself familiarly acquainted with the Training System, as practised in the Normal Seminary at Glasgow. From the favourable recommendations he has brought along with him, and from his own literary attainments, we are inclined to believe that he will approve himself as an able and efficient teacher of youth, and will give the fullest satisfaction, both to the Committee of the Royal Acadian School, and to those parents who may be pleased to place their children under his care.

On Friday last the ice on the Hillsborough was in motion, the Ferry-boat passed for the first time for this season on that day. The river is now nearly clear.—*P. E. Island, Royal Gazette, April 7.*

We learn that two companies of the 69th Regiment, now in this Garrison, are to proceed to Fredericton; and that more troops are expected here from Halifax.—*St. John N. B. Gazette, April 16.*

STEAMERS.—The first of Mr. Cunard's steamers, we are informed, will not leave England before the first of July.—*Jour.*

The schooner Shannon, Capt. Cann, has just performed a voyage from Yarmouth to New York and back to the former port, with a full cargo, in ten days.—*St. John, N. B. Observer.*

APPOINTMENT.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, Chancellor of the Province, has been pleased to appoint Henry Blackadar, Esq. a Master Extraordinary of the Court of Chancery, for the county of Pictou.—*Observer.*

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 349.

POETRY.

LINES ON THE REVIVAL, ENLARGEMENT, AND GLORY OF THE CHURCH.

BY MARIA DENOON YOUNG,

Authoress of "Reflections on Prayer and the Work of the Lord."

The star of the morning hath beamed from on high,
And burst through the gloom that enshrouded the sky—
The shadows of night at his rising are fled—
The spirit of promise breathes life from the dead.

We hail the glad tidings, celestial in birth,
The dawn of the morning hath gleamed on the earth;
The sun in his beauty and brightness shall rise,
And the noon-tide of day shall illumine the skies.

In sadness we pined 'mid the gloom of the night,
And long did we look for the dawning of light—
We prayed, and we sorrowed, and breathed forth our sighs,
Yet hoped that the day spring at length would arise.

O Zion, thy glory long shrouded in gloom
Was dark as the death-shade that rests on the tomb;
And feeble and fitful the rays that were given
To guide to the rest and the brightness of heaven.

Arise from the dust; lo, Jehovah appears,
Thy maker, thy husband, to scatter thy fears;
In the garments of light and of beauty arrayed,
In the strength of his love, he comes forth to thine aid.

Thy seed, like the stars that bespangle the skies,
Shall seek to Jehovah, with weeping and sighs;
On him whom they pierced, they in anguish shall gaze,
Till mourning be changed to the shoutings of praise.

Thy children, O Zion, are taught of the Lord,
And great is the peace which his mercies afford;
Though sore was thy conflict, and deep were thy scars,
Thou'rt clothed with a sunbeam, and crowned with the stars.

Jehovah, thy grace and thy glory display;
Thy priests with the robes of salvation array—
With righteousness clothe them, with glory benign,
And guide by the cloud and the pillar divine.

Oh, look in thy mercy, enlighten, redeem;
Thy glory extend, as the life-giving stream,
Till it cover the earth, and arise to the throne,
And Jesus a boundless eternity own.

Thy sword, O Most mighty, now gird on thy thigh,
Ride forth in thy glory, salvation is nigh;
Thine enemies slay by the breath of thy mouth,
And triumph because of thy mercy and truth.

Great God, we adore thee; from race unto race—
Thy Zion shall boast in thy triumphs of grace,
Till, robed in the garments of beauty and light,
She shine as a gem in thy diadem bright.

Christian Herald.

Missionary Intelligence.

COLONIAL CHURCHES.

LOWER CANADA.

The following letter gives a very melancholy account of the religious condition of our countrymen settled in what are called the "Eastern Townships." Even without the aid of the map, to which Dr. Mathieson refers, as sent along with his letter, our readers will be able to follow his description of the country; so far, at least, as to comprehend the importance of these districts, and their deplorable destitution of the means of grace. They furnish a strong and urgent case for the interference of Government; both out of a regard to the religious good of these poor people, and out of a sense of the danger arising from their being exposed to influences which tend to render them hostile or disaffected, or at least indifferent, to British rule and British institutions.—Meantime, something may be done, and is done, by the Committee at home, and the Canadian Church, for their benefit:—

LETTER

From Dr. MATHIESON to Principal MACFARLAN.

Montreal, 26th November, 1839.

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

Although the Commission of the General Assembly had appropriated £200 per annum, for three years, towards the support of two missionaries in the eastern townships, Lower Canada, I had not heard that they had appointed any one to that important field of labour; and feeling the necessity of taking some decided steps to have one or two ministers of our Church settled in that part of the country, I was induced, about three months ago, alongst with the Rev. Mr. Pindlater of this city, to take a missionary tour, with a view to ascertain the number and the religious condition of our countrymen settled there.

The result has confirmed the many painful statements I had previously heard, respecting their condition as to religious ordinances, which may be briefly stated in the description given me some years ago:—"In the townships, we have every Christian sect and denomination that you will find under the sun, and, I believe, many which you will find no where else, but we have little or no Christianity." I will not vouch that it prevails to the extent there stated; but certainly diversity of opinion on religious matters forms one of the most striking features in the state of society, and principally arises from the perambulatory habits of the apostles of the different creeds.—Nor is it here unattended with its disastrous consequences. These religious teachers have hitherto been chiefly from the United States; some of them very questionable characters! and several of them have been paid by Societies in the States; and I have been told, and I believe it, that they are much more zealous in disseminating their political dogmas than the doctrines of Christianity. A most intelligent person, who had long resided in the townships, informed us, that he believed it would have been much better with the people in his immediate neighbourhood, if they had been left entirely to themselves, although they had no want of what is called religious instruction. He had seen, in such rapid succession, various sectarians occupy the "free church," (a church built for all denominations,) that for some weeks they had not only on the Sabbath religious services, but every day of the week, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Universalists, Socinians, &c, took the pulpit by turns,—many of the same people listening to them all. The consequences have been, divisions and strifes among the people,—too often an utter contempt for religion, as well as for those who pretended to teach it. This I can well believe, from the opprobrious names that were applied to these itinerants,—such as peddling preachers, saddle bag parsons, journeymen soul-savers,—and the deplorable immorality that prevails.—To this dark picture there is little relief, except where the late excellent Bishop Stewart, with truly patriotic zeal, established a few missionaries of the Church of England, or the Wesleyans have one or two stations.

The schools, too, are principally taught by young females from the United States; and, although we may not suppose they are zealous apostles of democracy, many of the books that are used in school are printed in the States, and not a few of them, I have been informed, contrast American and British institutions, always to the disparagement of the latter.—These circumstances, of which I can hardly believe the Government can be wholly ignorant, ought surely to convince them of the wise policy of introducing a good system of elementary education, and of contributing to the support of ministers of the Established Churches, whose loyalty they could trust, and whose qualifications they could depend upon being at least respectable. There cannot be a doubt but this would prove ultimately the most economical, as well as the most efficient, system of government. If only half the sum had been expended in educating the people, that has been spent in putting down rebellion,—or were sums, equal to those now granted to stipendiary magistrates, granted for religious and intellectual education, and judiciously applied,—the Canadas would present very different aspects from what they now do. It must, however, be said in favour of the inhabitants of the townships, that they were generally loyal. During the late disturbances, the number of Upper Canada loyalists, who have settled in that part of the country, together with a very considerable sprinkling of "old countrymen," completely kept under the expression of "sympathizing feelings" on the part of the disaffected.

Alongst with this, I send you a small map, that you may be the better able to comprehend the relative positions of the townships to Montreal, and the immense extent of territory over which several thousands of our countrymen are riddled. I believe you are aware that the seigneuries extend on both sides of the St. Lawrence, without intermission, from the Gulf to the division line of the Upper Province, and backwards from the river, an average, perhaps, of 18 miles. The townships are the lands lying in rear of the seigneuries; and that portion of them to which the Assembly's grant was bestowed, for the support of two missionaries, lies to the south-east of the river Richelieu. A township is a subdivision of a country, corresponding to parish. On the triangular part, to the west of the Richelieu, chiefly settled by Scotchmen, or such as are of French origin, six ministers of our Church are already stationed; and in several other places, the inhabitants are anxious to have each a minister in communion with the Established Church. But in that large tract of country to the east, our countrymen have been left completely destitute. To form some idea of its extent, taking Montreal as a starting point, and running a line due south, may be about 50 miles; from that point east

along the province line to the Kennebec road, upwards of 200; the Kennebec road, from the state of Maine to Quebec, about 120; and from that again to Montreal, 190 miles. Within this tract, it has been estimated there may be from 12,000 to 15,000 Presbyterians, a number that, in all probability, will be largely increased within a few years by emigration. The country is well watered by lakes, rivers, and brooks; is in general exceedingly fertile, and beautifully diversified by hill and dale. In many respects, it presents superior advantages to the settler to any part of the Upper Province I have seen. But, with respect to the means of religious and moral instruction, it is about as bad as you can well conceive, and the consequences you may imagine better than I can describe. Some have become utterly indifferent to their condition—and others worse. A few have retained the better feelings of their earlier days, perhaps in some cases enlivened by the contemplation of the spiritual desolation around them, and they can hardly help upbraiding the lukewarmness of their countrymen to their condition, in their anxiety to have the means of grace brought within their reach. But all their tears will be dried, unless timely aid is sent them—an invariable result of a few years being removed from the dispensation of religious ordinances is a callous indifference. I need not prolong my letter, already extended to too great a length, by a detailed account either of the good or the evil that came under notice. But I cannot help expressing my conviction that the Assembly's grant will prove an inestimable boon to these settlements, and will bring down a blessing on the parent Church.

On a report laid before them, the Presbytery of Quebec were impressed with the importance of taking immediate steps to have one or two of our ministers settled in some part of the townships, and appointed a committee to follow out their views with all practicable speed. This report was followed by a memorial (of which I send a copy) from the Scotch settlers of Melbourne, praying that the Presbytery would cause that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper be dispensed in that township, to those who had been in communion with the Church in their native land. Upon this, Dr. Cook, Messrs Muir, McPherson, and myself, went to Melbourne, a distance of about 130 miles. There was service in several of the settlements during the week-days, the attendance generally, however, small; but on the Sabbath there were about 200 present, and 34 communicated. Melbourne seemed, upon the whole, to be the most favourable station for the missionary, and the Presbytery appointed collections to be taken to form a fund, out of which £50 per annum should be added to the Assembly's grant of £100, also to continue three years. Mr. John McMorren, one of the missionaries of the Glasgow Colonial Society, was persuaded to accept the charge, and was ordained last week. A man better qualified for the station could hardly be found; and though he will, no doubt, meet with many discouragements, I hope he will be instrumental in laying a solid foundation for the extension of our Church in that moral wilderness. He will, I am persuaded, receive much encouragement from Mr. Fleming, the Episcopal clergyman, a man zealously attached to his own Church, and of a truly Christian spirit; who rejoices in the prospect of a minister of the sister Establishment being settled near him, as he hopes, by their united efforts, they may be able to check the dissensions that wandering sectaries have caused to spread among the people.

Dr. Cook, I presume, will have intimated to you or Dr. Welsh, Mr. McMorren's appointment, and solicited the Committee's concurrence. I hope to see the other missionary on the Assembly's bounty settled at Cowan's Mills, in the township of Dunham. There are several Scotch families in that quarter, and so soon as they heard that they were likely to receive aid in supporting their minister, they immediately set about raising funds for building a church, and I hear they have not only been zealous, but tolerably successful. They are likely to raise from £50 to £70 towards the support of a minister. This place seems to me to be the next best station for "locating" a missionary, and I hope to hear soon of the Committee's having appointed one. A man of great prudence and considerable talents, as well as piety, will only be fit for this station, for the old settlers in this neighbourhood are a rude and regardless people. I expected to have received before this time a statement of the particulars respecting this station. When they shall have reached me, I will forward a copy of it.

The townships of Leeds, Inverness, &c. will require assistance; and Mr. Clugston has been requested to represent their case to the Glasgow Colonial Society. The Presbyterians in these townships had been formed into a congregation under Mr. McAulay, but, from the impropriety of his conduct among them, that congregation never flourished. Mr. Frazer, lately from Scotland, has been employed by the Presbyterians as their missionary, and sent

for some time to that quarter. I hope he will succeed in reviving them.

It has been reported that Mr. P. Thomson has received instructions, with regard to the ecclesiastical affairs of the Canadas, similar to the instructions sent to the Governors of New South Wales, and which, we hope, will be found practical and efficient here. But experiments, both in ecclesiastical and civil legislation, will be tried in troublous times.—Believe me to be, &c.

According to what Dr. Mathieson anticipates in his letter, Dr. Cook formally announces the appointment of Mr. M'Morren:—

LETTER

From the Rev. Dr. Cook to Principal Macfarlan.

REVEREND SIR,

I have been directed by the Presbytery of Quebec, to communicate to you, for the information of the General Assembly's Committee on Colonial Churches, that, on the 6th instant, the Presbytery appointed the Rev. John M'Morren, a probationer of the Church of Scotland, to the mission at Melbourne, in the eastern townships in this province,—the station at which it seemed, on the whole, most desirable that a minister of our Church should, in the first instance be placed. Of Mr. M'Morren's talents, prudence, and piety, the Presbytery have had ample opportunities of judging, and entertain the most favourable opinion. It is the earnest desire of the Presbytery, that, out of the sum placed at the disposal of the Presbytery some time ago for the behoof of these townships, £100 a-year, for three years, should be granted to Mr. M'Morren. This sum the Presbytery have not hesitated to assure Mr. M'Morren he may expect; and so desirous have we been that at the commencement of his labours in this new field, he should be as free as possible from pecuniary embarrassment or dependence, that we have, for three years, guaranteed him £50 more in addition. By three years' time, it is expected, his congregation will be able to give him the necessary support. Mr. M'Morren has, since his appointment, been ordained; and has proceeded to the scene of his labours. Of course, these will not be confined to Melbourne; but, as far as he is able, he will minister to the spiritual wants of the members of our Church scattered over the whole district.

I beg, very respectfully, to be informed of the resolution of the Committee; and if, as we expect, it is favourable, whether Mr. M'Morren, or the Moderator of Presbytery, will draw for the annual allowance, and on whom.—I have the honour to be, &c.

We are happy to intimate, that the Committee have cordially confirmed Mr. M'Morren's appointment, and have also named the Rev. Mr. Simpson to the station at Cowan's Mills, which Dr. Mathieson, in the close of his letter, strongly recommends as a suitable place for a missionary.—*Missionary Record.*

DR. ALDER'S VISIT TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following extract from the Minutes of the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

Dr. Alder, on his return from his recent visit to the Society's Mission in British North America, favoured the Committee, at two successive meetings, with a very able and interesting report of his various travels and exertions in promoting the interests of the Society, and the important object for which he was deputed by the Committee, on which it was—

Resolved unanimously,—That the Committee feel it their pleasing duty on this occasion to accompany their cordial welcome of Dr. Alder on his return to this country, and to his official labours among us, by devout expression of their gratitude to Almighty God, for the preservation of Dr. and Mrs. Alder, during their long absence from home—for his blessing on Dr. Alder's visit and labours—and for the successful result of his able and judicious endeavours to secure the rights and interests of the Indian Tribes connected with us, and to obtain from the Government of Upper Canada the payment, which had for a while been suspended, of the large arrears of the pecuniary grant due to the Society on account of its Indian and other missions in that Province.

That the committee also feel it their duty to present to Dr. Alder, together with their most sincere congratulations on his return to England, their cordial thanks for the great ability, discretion and fidelity with which he has executed the difficult and diversified duties, connected with his recent Mission, and to assure him of their great satisfaction with the report he has now made, and of their highest affection and esteem.

That Dr. Alder be respectfully requested to embody the substance of the Report, which he has now addressed to the Committee, in a written document, to be preserved among the Records of the Society for future consultation; and also to prepare such a communication for publication as he and his colleagues may deem likely to gratify the friends of the Society,

and to serve the interests of our American Missions.

A letter addressed to Dr. Bunting, as one of the Secretaries of the Society, by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, K. C. H. &c. Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada, dated Government House, Toronto, September 25, 1839, conveying the thanks of His Excellency to the Society, for the mission of Dr. Alder, was read to the Committee.

Resolved,—That the Committee received Sir Geo. Arthur's letter with great satisfaction, and that it be recorded on the minutes of the Society.—*Watchman.*

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

WE WOULD SEE JESUS.

I would see Jesus in prosperity, that her fascinating light may not lead me to a dreadful precipice, but that his good Spirit may whisper to my heart, the noble inducements Christians have to devise liberal things; that I may ever be saying, "What am I, O Lord, that thou shouldst put it into my heart to do these things, when the earth is thine and the fulness thereof; it is but thine own which I return unto thee."

I would see Jesus in adversity, because he is a friend born for such a state; because when all the fallacious prope of happiness give way, his single name alone supports the building. I would see Jesus in adversity, that I might order my cause before him, for he has all power in heaven and in earth, and can easily arrange future events, so as to throw lustre on the darkest circumstances.

I would see Jesus in health, that I may turn at his gentlest reproof; that I may not be full and forget God, but be devoted, body as well as soul, to his praise.

I would see Jesus in sickness, because he healeth all my diseases; he alone dispenses the balm of Gilead, he alone is the Physician there.

I would see Jesus in ordinances, for what are ordinances, destitute of him? As the body without the spirit is dead, so are ordinances without Christ. He shows himself through the lattices, he appears in all his beauty, he is as dew unto Israel, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land; his people sit under his shade with great delight; his fruit is pleasant to their taste. They say continually in ordinances, "make haste, O my beloved; be thou like a young hart upon the mountains."

I would see Jesus in social intercourse; for what are the charms of friendship? What the refinements of taste? What the pleasures of conversation? Are they not all unsatisfying and delusive, unless sanctified by the grace of this Redeemer?

I would see Jesus in my own heart, as lord of its affections, of its purposes, of its pleasures; as the grand mover of its hopes and fears, the author of its existence and its happiness.

I would see Jesus in death, as the Sun of Righteousness, whose beams, in the darkest moment, can spread light and healing. I would listen to his voice, saying, "To him that overcometh will I give to eat of the tree of life." "Fear not, I have the keys of hell and death." Arise, O thou wearied follower of the crucified Lord, and enter into thy rest.

I would see Jesus in glory, for what is heaven itself without him? But when we shall see him as he is, then shall we be like him, and be happy in his presence.—*Christian Intelligence.*

AMUSEMENTS OF CHILDREN.

Something in the form of recreation is indispensable to the well being of children, both as it respects the body and the mind. It is a grand mistake, however, to suppose that exciting pleasures, which stimulate the passions, are essential to the health or happiness of children. An education which contemplates pleasure as a primary object, will be sure to impress dangerous lessons on the youthful mind. Such a method will foster a craving appetite for mere animal gratification, and will render fruitless all attempts to discipline the mind.

Amusement with children should be an accompaniment of their other pursuits. They should be taught early to seek and find pleasure in the rational exercise of their faculties. If there must be hours of relaxation from all mental effort, let them be spent in recreations which tend to the invigoration of the bodily frame, without ministering in any way to the follies and vices of the youthful mind.

Parents should endeavour to impress an intellectual character upon the amusements of their children, that they may contribute to the general improvement of the mind, while they afford necessary relaxation to the body.

The literature of the present age supplies an unprecedented number of works, which combine amusement with instruction in some useful branch of knowledge. It must be the fault of parents if they allow their children, in early life, to find access to those foolish and worthless publications which formerly proved the bane of the nursery.

One of the best amusements for children will be

found in those compendiums of science and natural history which have opened a wide and entertaining field of knowledge and wholesome excitement to our youthful population. The writings of Jane Taylor, and of Dr. Krummacher are eminently fitted to fix the attention, and to engage the affections of the young on the side of religion.

The sports and pastimes of children ought ever to be placed, under the regulation of sound moral principle, and should be at once benevolent and pure. All selfishness, cruelty and indelicacy ought to be banished from them; and much vigilance will be required, on the part of Christian parents, in order to secure this paramount object for the good of their offspring.

No amusement ought to be placed voluntarily within their reach—about which, any reasonable doubt can be entertained as to its moral fitness and decorum. The plea, often urged, that there may be no harm in introducing children once, or occasionally, to sights and scenes which it is improper for them habitually to frequent, is a very dangerous one. Suppose the case, by no means of unfrequent occurrence, that the child thus hazardingly indulged, should become enamoured of the dubious spectacle or entertainment, and should imbibe a taste for worldly amusements utterly ruinous to his immortal interests, what would then be the reflection of the unhappy parent, who had been the instrument of conducting his unsuspecting child to the brink of that fearful precipice, from which he has been hurled into the gulf below? But what parent, when he takes his child to some place of doubtful entertainment, can assure himself that this may not be the bitter self-reproach he is preparing for himself? It is our duty to shun the very appearance of evil; and if children are trained on Christian principles, there must be, in order to success, a conscientious withholding of them from every thing that would minister to appetite, pride, and worldly frivolity.

Children who never once have been permitted to taste the intoxicating cup of worldly pleasure, are far from being less happy than others to whom the whole range of fashionable dissipation has been open. Not to permit the cultivation of such perilous tastes is the only sure method of preventing the growth of them in the youthful breast. It is the act of initiation that it is so unspeakably dangerous; but never is it so much to be deprecated, as when it has been planned and executed by the erring hand of parental indulgence.—*Parent's Friend.*

RELIGIOUS REVERENCE.

A Highlander, observed the Rev. Dr. McLeod, can give and take a joke like his neighbours on most subjects, but not on his religion; here he is reserved and shy. To know them on this subject, you must be a Highlander. A friend of mine was in a boat, with a man from St. Kilda, advancing, for the first time, from his native rocks, to visit the world. As he went towards the Isle of Mull, they asked him about St. Kilda, and told him of the magnificent things at Mull. He parried them off with great coolness, for some time, and good humour. At length one asked him, if he ever heard of God at Kilda. Immediately he became grave and collected. "To what land do you belong?" said he, "describe it to me." "I," said the other, "come from a place very different from your barren rocks; I come from the land of flood and field, and land of wheat and barley, where nature spreads her bounty in abundance and luxuriance before us." "Is that," said the Kilda man, "the kind of land you came from?" "Ah! then, you may forget God, but at St. Kilda, man never can. Elevated on his rocks, suspended over a precipice, tossed on the wild ocean, he never can forget his God: he hangs continually on his arm." All were silent in the boat, and not a word more was asked him about his God.

REV. R. CECIL.

The Rev. Richard Cecil had a talent of illustrating his subjects, and particularly for seizing incidents of improvement, which gave an edge to his wise admonitions, and fixed them deep in the memory. Riding, one windy day, with a friend, the dust being very troublesome, his companion wished that they could ride in the fields, where they could be free from dust; and this wish he more than once repeated. At length they reached the fields, when the flies so teased his friend's horse, that he could scarcely keep his seat on the saddle. "Ah! sir," said Mr. Cecil, "when you were in the road, the dust was your only trouble, and all your anxiety was to get into the fields; you forgot that the fly was there!" Now this is a true picture of human life; and you will find it so in all the changes you make in future. We know the trials of our present situation; but the next will have trials, and perhaps worse, though they may be of a different kind.

At another time, the same friend told him he should esteem it a favour, if he would tell him of any thing,

which he might in future see in his conduct which he thought improper. "Well sir," he said, "many a man has told the watchman to call him early in the morning, and has then appeared very anxious for his coming early; but the watchman has come before he has been ready for him! I have seen many people very desirous of being told their faults; but I have seen very few who were pleased when they have received the information. However, I like to receive an invitation, and I have no reason to suppose that you will be displeased till I see it so; I shall therefore remember that you have asked for it."

ADVANTAGES OF CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

Many people complain that our grammar-schools teach nothing but Latin and Greek. It sounds little enough, but what does it mean? In learning Latin and Greek the boy learns thoroughly the principles of grammar, which are common to all languages, but are not exhibited in such variety of detail, and therefore, cannot be learned so well in any other as in these. He learns the history of all the nations of the ancient world so effectually, that he knows not only the events and names, but the thoughts, feelings, and manners of each time and people, almost as though he lived among them, and thus he lays the only foundation of a rational knowledge of the modern nations which have come after those ancient ones. He learns geography. He learns to read two languages, without acquaintance with which, a man can make little progress in any of the higher kinds of knowledge, but which it is hardly possible to acquire in later life. He learns to write grammatically and concisely. He learns what genius, patriotism, moral and intellectual energy, and dignity are, by becoming familiar with what they have done. All his powers are developed to the utmost, and at the same time he is habituated to steady, hard work; he is trained to think of work as inseparable from life; he is educated to be a practical man.—*London Record.*

Cruelty to Animals.—Public Meeting in Edinburgh.—On Wednesday, a numerous and highly respectable public meeting was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, for the purpose of instituting a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—the Lord Provost in the chair. The meeting having been opened with prayer by Dr. Clason, the Lord Provost introduced the business of the meeting by explaining and enforcing its object. Dr. Handyside read a report of the interim Committee. Sir Andrew Agnew moved the first resolution, and was followed by Mr. Tait, advocate, Rev. Mr. M'Crear, and Sir George Sinclair, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Simpson, Rev. Mr. Suther, Mr. Learmonth, Dr. Greville, Dr. Sibbald, and Rev. D. T. K. Drummond. A vote of thanks was given to the Lord Provost by Mr. Hugh Paton.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST CHINA.

The news has arrived in London of the positive declaration of war against China by the East India Government. We copy from a late edition of the *Times* the following:—

Intelligence has just reached town that the Governor-General of India has, in the name of the British Government, declared war against China. This important news is contained in despatches from Bombay, dated January 31, and was brought to Marseilles on the 7th instant, not by the *Vulcan*, as already mentioned, but by the *Volcano*, Captain Volger.

Our information farther states that the most extensive preparations were making in the Indian harbours. His Lordship had advertised for 40,000 tons of shipping for the transport of the troops to China, 14,000 of which were to be supplied by Calcutta, and the rest by Madras and Bombay. The expedition was to rendezvous at and sail from Calcutta. Seven regiments quartered in this last Presidency had been ordered to prepare for embarkation, and the whole expedition was to consist of 16,000 men. Its destination was not known, but it was deemed probable that it would be directed against Canton, or some other point on the coast, of which forcible possession would be kept until the Chinese Government should be brought to reason.

The last accounts from Canton are dated December 8th. The Emperor had addressed to Governor Lin a decree prohibiting the importation of all British goods, and the trade with China was consequently at an end.

The Americans continued to pursue their trade unmolested, and their ships were arriving and departing as usual.

The intelligence received in Bombay from our Indian possessions was of a satisfactory nature. Our army had stopped in its triumphant march through Cabul, on hearing of the advance of the Russians against Chiva, and remained in quiet possession of

Ghizni, Kelat, and our other conquests in Afghanistan.

The new King of Lahore evinced the most friendly disposition towards the British.

In the Commons on the 4th, numerous petitions against the opium trade in China were presented—and against going to war in defence of that trade.—Also one with 33,000 signatures, from Edinburgh, for the repeal of the corn laws.

We regret to learn, by the late arrivals from India, that Captain Hilton, of the 16th Light Dragoons, and nine of the privates, belonging to that regiment, had been drowned while crossing the Indus. The greater part of the regiment were immersed, owing to a heavy gale, the boats being upset, but all escaped with the exceptions we have mentioned. The accident occurred on the 12th of Dec. last.

The French Ambassador, M. Guizot, was well received in England by men of all parties; he has had made a gold table service worth 60,000 francs, and on each piece is the motto, "Linea recta brevissima"—the straight line is the shortest.

The Post mentions a prevalent rumour that the Duke of Sussex is soon to be publicly married to Lady Cecilia Underwood, with consent of her Majesty in Council; and that a message will be sent to the House of Commons, recommending an addition to his Royal Highness's income. The sum mentioned is £6000.

The Addresses presented to the Queen, the Duchess of Kent, and Prince Albert, during the last week were so numerous, that the mere list of their titles fills whole columns of the Gazette.

From the *London Era*, March 15.

It is on high authority we are enabled to communicate to the public, that the United States have made a proposition for the settlement of the Boundary, between New-Brunswick and the State of Maine, which proposition will be rejected by the British Government. We can furthermore confidently state it to be the intention of Lord Palmerston, as soon as he is in possession of the entire report of the Commissioners, whom he appointed to survey the line, to address to the United States the *ultimatum* of England, calling on that Government for the immediate recognition of the original claim of this country in its full extent. It is said that Lord Palmerston has determined on this extreme course from alarm at the impression made by a recent "Exposition" the result of an examination and analysis by Mr. Urquhart, of the papers presented to Parliament relative to the Boundary Question. This work having been made the subject of a petition of enquiry to both houses of Parliament, which would (should confirmation of the allegations and statements of its author be the result) lead to the impeachment of that Minister.

The disastrous consequences of the neglect of our national affairs is daily becoming more perceptible, but here it is about to be brought practically home to us in characters of blood. But for the fatal apathy and ignorance on all but party questions, Lord Palmerston could not have procured the rejection of the award of the King of Holland; whereby he abrogated, in the dark, the Rights of this country, acquired through an international treaty, and kept open a question, the non-settlement of which was a source of weakness to England and of strength and confidence of her foes. It is this which has led the United States to lean on France and Russia, between whom and herself there now exists one common bond of union—hostility to Great Britain.

Should Lord Palmerston, then, persist in his present intentions, as above stated, an early and ruinous war with our transatlantic brethren appears inevitable, while it is equally certain that they will not be left to contend single handed against this country.

The force in North America will be considerably augmented in the Spring by strong draughts sent out to all the Regiments.

St. James's Palace, March 18.—The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Most Noble James Henry Robert Duke of Roxburgh, and the Right Hon. Archibald John Earl of Roseberry, and to invest them respectively with the ensigns of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Indisposition of Lord Lyndhurst.—Considerable alarm was excited yesterday in political circles by the serious illness of this noble and learned peer.—His Lordship's indisposition commenced on Tuesday night, and progressively increased until Thursday night, when great anxiety was felt by the numerous friends of the noble Lord. The disease was inflammation of the chest, which, at an early hour on Friday morning, began to yield to medical treatment.

Oxford University Intelligence, March 19.—This day, in full convocation, the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, by diploma, was conferred on His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A letter was received in this city yesterday from a distinguished Administration member of the United States Senate, well known to be in the confidence of Mr. Van Buren, stating that, should the views of the British Government be carried out, regarding the North Eastern boundary question, as expressed in Mr. Fox's letters, it would unquestionably lead to a collision between the two Governments—and the only hope was, that the British Government would not sanction the avowals made through their Minister, of their determination to occupy the disputed territory. The return of the British Queen, which took out Mr. Forsyth's reply to Mr. Fox, will be looked for with great anxiety—as by her we may expect the reply of her Majesty's Ministers, as well as the report of Mr. Featherstonhaugh and Colonel Mudge, her Commissioners appointed to examine the boundary lines.—*New York Gazette.*

COLONIAL.

QUEBEC, APRIL 4.

We are sorry to read in the Upper Canada papers that Sir Allan MacNab is labouring under severe indisposition at his residence at Burlington, at the head of Lake Ontario, and fears appear to be entertained that he will not be able to resume his parliamentary duties. The loss of the services of such a man would, at this crisis, be particularly unfortunate.

Extract of a letter from Montreal.

The ice in front of the town is going, and we may expect an early opening of the navigation; the Canada Steam boat will be here on or after the 16th, the Canadian Eagle will be immediately after.

MONTREAL, April 7.

A correspondent, from Prescott, informs us, that the two companies of the 8th Regt. United States Infantry, stationed at Ogdensburg, had proceeded to Sacket's Harbour, whence with the remainder of the Regiment, they were to march to Maine.—*Montreal Courier.*

MIRAMICHI, APRIL 14.

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On Friday, the 3rd inst. the *Second Annual Meeting* of the *Northumberland Agricultural Society* took place in Blanchard's Hotel, Chatham, which was very respectably attended. The Chair was filled by John Wright, Esq. President of the Society. William Abrams, James Gilmour and Alexander Goodfellow, Esqrs. were appointed a Committee to audit the Treasurer's Accounts, and these Gentlemen having attended to that duty, reported, that they had found them to be correct. The Report of the society's proceedings for the past year was then read by the Rev. J. Souter, the Secretary, which was highly interesting, and contained a variety of suggestions for the improvement of Agriculture, which we trust will not be lost sight of by our farmers. The remarks made respecting the benefits likely to flow from the raising of Turnips for the feeding of Stock, and from the introduction of Winter Rye, are deserving of particular attention.

The following Resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting, viz:

Resolved, On the motion of W. Carman, Esq. seconded by William Abrams, Esq. That the Report now read by the Secretary be received as the Report for the past year, and that three hundred copies thereof be printed.

Resolved, On the motion of the Rev. John M'Curdy, seconded by James Gilmour, Esq. That the benefits flowing from Agricultural Societies have been of a most important nature,—that the operations of this Society have been such as to merit the approbation of the County, and therefore that it is deserving of continued and increased support.

Resolved, On the motion of Mr. Robert Caie, seconded by George Kerr, Esq. That this Society is particularly calculated to benefit the *practical farmer*, and therefore it is the duty of that class of persons warmly to second its patriotic efforts.

Resolved, On the motion of W. Carman, Esq. seconded by William Abrams, Esq. That the thanks of this Society are due, and should be given to the Rev. J. Souter, for the able manner in which he has acted as Secretary for the past year, and for the very able Report now read to the Society.

The following gentlemen were chosen Office Bearers for the ensuing year, viz:

John Wright, Esq. President,
Henry Canard, Esq. } Vice-Presidents,
James Gilmour, Esq. }
George Kerr, Esq. Treasurer,
Rev. James Souter, Secretary.

Committee—Alexander Goodfellow, John Porter, William Abrams, William Carman, M'Leod, William Letson, Benjamin Willson, Esqrs. Messrs. John Ross, William Piddis, Robert Caie, George Johnston, (Napou) Daniel Withersall, James Gillis.

Halifax Head Continued from page 345.

A fire at New Orleans on the 14th March, destroyed property to the amount of about 250,000 dollars.

ROBBERIES AT YARMOUTH.

A native of Ireland, about 23 years of age, named Daniel Lynch, absconded, on Wednesday, the 8th inst. from the Ship yard of Mr. Daniel Gardiner, Yarmouth. On the preceding Saturday, the Auction Room of Mr. John Moody, in that town, had been broken into, when £14 in cash, besides several articles of goods, were carried off, and sometime previous the store of Mr. W. H. Townsend had also been robbed. £13 of Mr. Moody's money, was found secreted in Mr. Gardiner's hay loft, on the day of Lynch's elopement, and a warrant having been obtained to search his chest, sundry goods belonging to the same gentleman were found, and a number of articles which were sworn to by Mr. Townsend as his property. On the same night that Lynch absconded, as above, the store of Messrs. Allan and Brown, at Milton, was also broken into, and between seven and ten pounds in money, besides some articles of dry goods, carried off.

12 Sealers have returned to St. John's, N.F. with an average of 4000 seals, some only out 10 days.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh continued on Pneumatics, last Wednesday evening. The nature of the atmosphere was again illustrated by a number of very beautiful experiments.—The room was crowded.—We do not recollect a session in which the attendance has been so large at this time of the year. We trust that this evinces a rapidly growing taste for such enquiries.—A love for literature and science would be a happy change, from apathy, or a devotion to childish frivolities.—*Pearl.*

Mr. John Chamberlain, will lecture this evening (Wednesday), on Geology.—The lectures of the Session will close next Wednesday night, with an Address from Doctor Grigor.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Statistics of the Eastern Shore," and "A Member of the Church of Scotland," have been received, and will appear next week. We beg leave to thank our kind and attentive Correspondent at Fredericton, for the copy of Mr. Birkmyre's Sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's day, which he has sent to us.—We shall peruse it carefully, and may probably give our readers an outline of its contents in our next number.

PASSENGERS.

In the Helena from Bermuda, Miss King, and Messrs F. and J. LeCain. In H. M. Packet Swift for Falmouth, Capt. Dalton R. E. and Lady. In the Acadian from Greenock, Mr. Nelson, Lady and child, R. E. Black, Esq. and Lady, J. Donaldson, and W. K. Milward, Esqs. In the Ariel for the West Indies, Rev. Mr. Musson and Lady.—In the Admiral Benbow from Liverpool, Mr. G. P. Archbold. In the Angler, Hon. J. B. Bland and Mrs. Bland.—In the Acadian, Messrs G. Paw, J. Wire, and Rev. Mr. Burnveat.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst. by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, G. W. DANIEL, Esq. to JANE, widow of the late W. Deblois, Esq. On Saturday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. WM. CORROD, to Miss CAROLINE BENTLEY, both of this town. At Pictou, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Donald MacKintosh, Mr. DONALD MACKAY, of the Albion Mines, to Miss JANE MACKENZIE, of the Mill Brook, of the Middle River. On the same day, by the same, Mr. DUNCAN MACDONALD, to Miss CHRISTIAN MACDONALD, both of Rogers Hill. On the same day, by the same, Mr. DUNCAN MACLEAN, to Miss ISABELLA MACKENZIE, both of Rogers Hill. On the 9th inst. by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER MACPHERSON, to Miss ELIZABETH MURRAY, both of Mount Thom. At St. John, N. B. on Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Andrew, Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, of Dipper Harbour, Charlotte County, to Miss BETSEY ANN CARPENTER, of that City.

DIED.

On Thursday evening last, of lingering consumption, which he bore with christian resignation and fortitude, Mr. SINCLAIR OAT, in the 23d year of his age, a native of Castness, North Britain. Mr. Oat came to this province last Autumn, and during his short and afflicted sojourn in this place, endeared himself to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. On Monday morning, after a long and very painful illness, which she endured with pious resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, SARAH ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. David Starr, aged 27 years. At Wolfville, on the 13th inst. ELISHA RATCHFORD, son of the Hon. Thos. A. S. Dewolf, aged 8 1-2 months. On the 7th January, at Ballyvenott, near Bangor, aged 103, ROBERT MAWHINNEY. He was in his best days, a man of very small stature, very active, and of a cheerful disposition, but he latterly became so little, that he was an object of curiosity, and received many visits from the family of the late Lord Dufferin, Colonel Ward, and the gentry of the neighbourhood; whose benevolence and attention soothed his passage to the grave. On the 9th January, at Braunton, aged 103, Miss ANN TUCKER. For several years she has kept her gravestone by her, on which is also an inscription to the memory of her mother, who died a widow about 42 years ago, at the age of 96. On the 9th January, at Longburton, aged 102, JOHN DOWNTON. He retained his faculties till the time of his death unimpaired, being able to converse with those about him with great ease and fluency.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—brigt. Margaret, Kenny, Berbice, 21 days—rum and molasses to Fairbanks & Allison; brig Falcon, Hocker, Porto Rico, 15 days—rum, sugar &c. to Fairbanks and Allison. Friday—Brigt. Pictou, Tregarthen, Guyama, 18 days—sugar to Creighton & Grassie; schr. Jane, Porter, Matanzas, 17 days—sugar, coffee, &c. to Lyle & Wiswell and J. V. Baz-ellette; Am. schr. Elizabeth, Reynolds, New York, 5 days—flour, meal, bread &c. to S. Binney, J. H. Braine and others; brig. Susan Crane, Coffin, Liverpool, GB. 41 days—salt, coal and cordage to Fairbanks & Allison; schrs. Sylph, Young, Lunenburg; Irene, Joyce, Sydney; barque Acadian, Auld, Greenock, 23 days—general cargo to W. Stairs and others. Saturday—Schr. True Brothers, Liverpool, NS; Britannia, Kinney, and Emily, Crowell, St. Stephens, 3 days—lumber to Fairbanks & Allison; Ann, Storey, St. John's, N.F. 12 days—fish, to the master; Algerine, St. Stephens, 4 days—shingles. Monday—Barque Admiral Benbow, Bruce, Liverpool, GB. 39 days—salt and coal to Fairbanks & Allison; schr. Lord Loyal, Cronan, Ponce, 20 days—sugar, to the master. Tuesday—Brigt Flirt, Wilkie, Mayaguez, 15 days—sugar to W. J. Starr—Ketch Lotery, sailed 8 days previous for Bermuda and Halifax; brig. Lady Chapman, Gilbert, 2 days previous for Halifax; left B. K. Rocce, Tozo to sail next day for Newfoundland; schr. Rifleman, Cahoon, St. John's, N.F.—schr. Mary, Gabarus—dry fish; B. S. Angler, Axill, St. John's, N. F. 7 days—dry fish, to W. J. Starr and Wm. Pryor & Sons; Am. Packet brig. Acadian, Jones, Boston, 4 days—beef, pork, flour and naval stores, to D. & E. Starr & Co. and others; schr. Frederick, Fields, St. John's, N. F. 12 days—dry fish and herrings, to Fairbanks & Allison. Wednesday—Schr. Trial, Clarke, Demerara, 31 days—rum, to J. F. Hancock; President, Odell, St. John's, N. F. 7 days—dry fish, to S. Binney; Am. schr. Sarah Wales, Kelly, Alexandria, 14 days—flour and wheat, to J. H. Braine and others; schr. Providence, Deagle, P. E. Island—produce.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Schr. Petrel, Mortimer, B.W. Indies—beef, pork fish, &c. by J. A. Moren; brig Grand Turk, Ingham, Bermuda assorted cargo, by Frith, Smith & Co; J. & M. Tobin and others; William, Zuill, Kingston, Jam—do by Lyle & Wis- others; brig. London Packet, Smith, B.W. Indies—fish, pork, well and staves by Frith, Smith, & Co. Am. schr. Mary, Snow, beef and staves; schr. Planet, Doane, St. John's, N.F.—porter, shooks and hoops by J. T. Williamson and H. Bell; brig Star, Cocken, Kingston, Jam.—fish and staves by D. & E. Starr, & Co. Saturday—Brig Sir J. Kempt, Morrison, Jamaica—flour pork, fish, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co; Am. brig Syren, Nicholson, Sydney—ballast. Monday—schr. Hazard, Crowell, St George's Bay—flour and molasses by Paw & Tidmarsh.

MARKETS—At Havannah, dry fish \$4 a 24 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

DUTIES PAID—CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Mewives, No. 1, 27s 6d.	Corn Meal, bbl. 21s 3da 22s 6d.
Codfish, Mer. 14s a 17s 6d.	Oatmeal, cwt, 18s a 20s,
Mackarel, No. 1, 55s.	Oats, bushel, 2s 9d a 3s.
" " 2, 50.	Barley, " 4s.
Herrings, " 1, 13s 6d a 20s.	" Pot, cwt, 22s.
" " 2, 16s a 17s 6d.	" Pearl, " 25s a 30s
Beef, N. S. bbl. 45s a 50s.	Rice, cwt, 27s
Pork, " " 90s.	Hay, ton, 100s
Sugar, cwt, 36s a 40s.	Straw, " 50s
Molasses, gall. 1s. 10d a 2s.	Potatoes, bush. 2s 3d.
Butter, tub, lb. 1s	Boards, Pine, M. 60s
" firkin, " 10d a 11d.	" Spruce, " 55s
Lard, lb. 8d a 10d.	Cord Wood, 18s a 20s
Flour, Am. sup. 35s, 37s, a 6d.	Coal, Sydney, 29s a 30s.
" Quebec, fine, 36s 3d	" Bridgeport, 29s.
" Rye, 21s 3da 22s 6d.	Fresh Beef, 100 lb. 37s 6d a 40
Corn, Indian, bus. 4s a 4s 6d.	" Pork, lb. 4d a 5d.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MR. MUNRO, of the Normal Seminary of Glasgow, begs to state that he is prepared to receive any number of Pupils that may present themselves, to acquire a knowledge of this system of Teaching. Any well qualified person may become master of the Training System in about three months, and as the Normal Schools are every where meeting with unprecedented success, Mr. Munro is anxious to see them in operation in every County of Nova Scotia.
Halifax, April, 22 1840.

Teacher Wanted.

FOR Fox Harbour, a PERSON competent to teach the ordinary branches, in a good common School. The terms of the Act will be complied with by the proprietors of the School.—Application can be made (if by letter post paid) to the Revd. H. MACKENZIE, Wallace.
April 22, 1840.

To be Sold at Private Sale.

A CORNER LOT IN DARTMOUTH nearly opposite the English Church 120 feet by 120 feet. This lot is eligibly situated for establishing a Country House being in the most Public Street leading from the Country.
March 4. JOHN METZLER.

AUCTIONS.

Oatmeal & Oats.
BY EDWARD LAWSON,
On FRIDAY next, at J. & H. TOBIN'S Wharf, at 12 o'clock.

172 BARRELS first quality, fresh ground OATMEAL, 1095 Bushels OATS.
Just landing ex Mary Ann from P. E. Island. April 22.

Household Furniture, &c.
BY WM. M. ALLAN,
On FRIDAY next, 24th inst, at the Residence of Mr. HENRY G. HILL, immediately after the sale of his House,
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CONSISTING OF—

TABLES, Chairs, Bedstead, Feather Beds, Carpets PIANO FORTE, Window Curtains, a lot of China and Earthen Ware, Silver Spoons, Fenders, Fire Irons, Knives and Forks, with a variety of Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. A lot of Carpenters Tools, Window Frames and Sashes.
ALSO, some Valuable Books, among which are Nickleson's Architectural Dictionary, 7 Vols. The whole without reserve, as Mr. Hill is about proceeding to England. April 22.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,
On SATURDAY, next 25th April, at J. & M. Tobin's Wharf, at 12 o'clock

THE HULL and MATERIALS of the Brig LESLIE GAULT from Londonderry, Burthen 245 Tons, as she came from sea, for the benefit of the Underwriters and all concerned.
April 22.

Garden, Fruit & Ornamental Trees, &c.

BY WM. M. ALLAN,
On Wednesday, 6th May, at 12 o'clock, on the Premises, at the Garden of the late Geo. Hewson, leading to the Tower,
FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, HOT HOUSE PLANTS, &c. &c.
Halifax, 8th April, 1840.

BREAD STUFFS!

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

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

For sale at low figures by ROBERT NOBLE, Consignee.
WHO HAS ALSO IN STORE,
Tierces Prime Carolina RICE,
Bbls. and half bbls Pilot BISCUIT,
Kegs of CRACKERS,
Bags of Yellow CORN.
April 8th, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

T. & E. L. LYDIARD,
At the Store lately occupied by J. N. Shannon, Esq. opposite the Provincial Building, where they will be happy to execute any Orders with which they may be favoured.
THOMAS LYDIARD,
E. L. LYDIARD,
Halifax, April 1, 1840.

The Subscriber will be obliged by an early settlement of all accounts due him, and those against him being sent in for payment.
E. L. LYDIARD.

April 1, 1840.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,
Executed at this office.



From the Christian Intelligencer.

HOPE.

BY THE LATE DIVIE BETHUNE.

I asked the charmer, HOPE, to stay,
And chase my how'ring fears away;
She faintly smil'd, and bade me show,
Where Hope could rest her foot below.

I look'd for strength to build her seat,
Uprightness to uphold her feet,
My mind display'd her utmost stores,
And nature marshall'd all her powers.

When these the heav'nly charmer eyed,
She ceas'd to smile, and quick replied,
"On creature powers Hope cannot rest,
Nor build on sin her airy nest.

"Astray from God, no heavenly guest
Can lodge in mortal sinner's breast;
They breathe a pure celestial air,
And love the Lord who plac'd them there."

Soon as I heard this dread reply,
I mourn'd for sin with weeping eye;
Hope turn'd from her suspended flight,
And thus her winning words invite.

"One home for me earth can supply;
There came the tenants of the sky
To look, admiring, on the tree
Where Jesus bled, to set man free.

"On that blest mount I love to dwell,
There Fear, and Sin, and Satan fell;
There I can spread my sportive wing,
While God's rich love to man I sing.

"There on the sinner I can smile,
No longer weak, no longer vile;
Cloth'd, as he is, by Jesus' grace,
In strength divine and righteousness."

I heard, I wonder'd, I ador'd—
I sought the mount—I saw the Lord;
Hope smiles on me since that blest hour,
And grace descends, a heavenly shower.

Hope spreads her wings, points to the sky,
Alluring all my thoughts on high;
She opens all the gates of Heaven,
And all her joys are richly given.

My spirit rises at the sight,
Longs for that world of heavenly light;
I see my God, and would remove,
To that eternal world of love.

THE SCOTTISH MOTHERS CONSOLATION.

During the time of the threatened invasion under Bonaparte, when the country was in continual alarm for the landing of the French, beacon fires, as they were then termed, were directed to be lighted up on the numerous points and heights that skirt the shore of our sea-girt isle. It so happened, one night, that an alarm was given of the landing of the common enemy in St. Andrew's Bay, and beacon fires instantly blazed around the "east neuk of Fife," and proceeded up the Frith of Forth, till they reached Elie point; the signal was then distinctly seen from Kirkaldy, and the various companies of volunteers in and around the "lang town" were summoned to arms by beat of drum. The moment was a trying one to many an anxious mother and timorous mother's son; and as young Jamie, the support of his widowed parent, was in the number of the defenders of his country's freedom, she naturally felt keenly for the safety of her only son, and provided him with a few restoratives to moisten his mouth, as she said, in case of a ball wound; and when the youth was fully accoutred, and ready to march, she turned to a neighbour, and, with a bursting heart, exclaimed, "There gangs my poor laddie to face the French; shoot him wha likes, they'll get a gude sark on his back."

India Rubber Shoes.

MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S, INDIA RUBBER SHOES, from 3s. 9d. to 5s. a Pair. For Sale at Mrs. MALCOM'S, Gra'ville Street—Back of the Mason Hall.

February 19, 1840. 2w.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed Agent for one of the first *Agricultural Warehouses and Seed Stores* in the United States, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is ready to execute any orders in that line, with which he may be favoured, and pledges himself, that all articles imported by him, shall be of the best description, and perfectly fresh.

Roots, Flowers, & Fruit Trees, procured at the shortest notice. A list of articles and seeds can be seen at his rooms.

R. M. BARRATT,
Halifax, March 25th, 1840.

JUST RECEIVED PER ACADIAN,
AND FOR SALE AS ABOVE,
An assortment of Garden and other Seeds,
in Boxes and Packages, warranted fresh.

—ALSO—
A few Bushels of the Celebrated ROHAN POTATOE.

The following are a few, among many notices, respecting this excellent vegetable:

One Potatoe planted by Mr. William Clark, of Northampton, U. S. produced two and a quarter bushels. A writer in the *Genesee Farmer* states, that one pound of seed produced in his Garden, 136 lbs. 3oz. *Judge Bucl*, after cultivating them two seasons, says that he feels justified in recommending them, as a valuable acquisition to North American Husbandry. Because their quality for the table will justify it—because they admit of great economy—because they require little labour in harvesting, and because they yield an abundant crop.

R. M. B. is also authorised to receive Subscriptions for the Magazine of *Horticulture, Botany, &c.* Published Monthly, by HOVEY & Co. Boston, at \$3 per annum.

The following are a few of the notices of the above by the Public Press:

"The work is conducted with ability, and contains many very interesting communications and selections,—one of the best magazines in the world."—*Maine Farmer.*

"Evinces information and talents, both in the correspondents and Editor."—*Cultivator.*

"Contains much interesting matter. It treats much of flowers, but more of fruits and vegetables, with information for the proper culture of them, so as to have the best products."—*American Magazine.*

"We would advise every person, who takes any interest in the cultivation of the garden, to become a subscriber to this valuable work; to such, the pleasure will be derived from the perusal of its contents, will amply repay the price of subscription."—*Crawford (Pa.) Messenger.*

"It is an excellent work, and contains all the late discoveries and improvements in rural affairs."—*Pennsylvania Enquirer.*

The following resolution was passed at a late meeting of the New York Horticultural Society:—

"Resolved, That the New York Horticultural Society, hail with pleasure the appearance of Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, as a work highly creditable to the horticultural talent of the country, and that the Society will subscribe to the work."

All Orders from the Country, for any Articles or Books, in the Agricultural or Horticultural department, will have the Agent's best care, and be promptly attended to.

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.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.

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

R. M. BARRATT,
Halifax, Feb. 26,

BIBLE, RELIGIOUS TRACT & BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Corner of Barrington and Sackville Streets, Immediately opposite the Halifax Grammar School.

THIS Establishment has been formed by several Gentlemen whose sole object it is, thro' God's blessing, to furnish to the public at a cheap rate, a regular supply of sound, useful and religious publications. Every book offered for sale will contain the Scriptural Doctrine of Salvation by faith in the perfect atonement, of Jesus Christ;—and the renewal of our fallen nature by the influences of the Holy Spirit.

As the great aim of the originators of this Institution is the benefit of their fellow creatures by the diffusion of Divine Truth, it will be conducted gratuitously; and should any profits arise, they will be devoted to the promotion and extension of Religious Knowledge.

A stock of Books is expected by the earliest arrivals from London. These have been carefully selected and will, consist of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books Commentaries on the Scriptures, a general assortment of religious Tracts, Sunday and Infant School Books, &c.

Orders from the Country and from the neighbouring Provinces, will be carefully attended to;—and may be immediately sent, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. CAVIE RICHARDSON, at the Depository, to be completed on the arrival of the Books. But as the proprietors are anxious to maintain an adequate supply at a cheap rate, every order must be accompanied by the money, or a reference for payment in the Town.

Books purchased for gratuitous distribution, and for Sunday Schools, will be furnished at reduced prices.
Halifax, March 20, 1840.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND LITERARY ROOM.

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

THE GUARDIAN,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS) EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY JAMES SPIKE,

at his Office, Brick Corner opposite St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches, to whom all Communications &c. (Post Paid,) must be addressed.

Terms of the Guardian—15 shillings per annum in Town, and 17 shillings and 6d. when sent by Post to the Country, one half in advance.

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

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