

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

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POETRY.

A HYMN.

- "I would not live away; I ask not to stay
Where storm after storm rises dark o'er the way;
The few lurid mornings that dawn on us here
Are enough for life's woes, full enough for its cheer.
- "I would not live away, thus fetter'd by sin;
Temptation without, and corruption within.
E'en the rapture of pardon is mingled with fears,
And the cup of thanksgiving with penitent tears.
- "I would not live away; no--welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hath lain there, I dread not its gloom;
There, sweet be my rest, till he bid me arise
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.
- "Who, who would live away, away from his God;
Away from yon heaven, that blissful abode,
Where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright
plains,
And the noontide of glory eternally reigns;
- "Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Saviour and brethren transported to greet;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the feast of the soul!"

LITERATURE.

JACOB'S DEATH-BED.

BY THE REV. GEORGE BURNS, D. D.

Minister of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire, late of St. John, N. B.

The last is the most interesting scene of human life. The previous stages of mortal existence present objects of merely transient interest; and the numerous vicissitudes by which they are marked, derive all their importance from the relation which they bear to a future and unchangeable state. It is the glimmering eye—the cold sweat—the wan visage—the sinking pulse—the tremulous agitation of the whole frame—and the like presages of approaching dissolution, which awaken attention, and interest the feelings of the mind. The death-bed scene assembles a crowd of spectators, drawn by the ties either of blood or of affection; and, for a time, the indifference and levity of the thoughtless and the gay are chastened by the deep impressions of seriousness and concern. Every eye is arrested—every feeling is awakened—every heart is engaged.

The particular state of the departing spirit, in reference to the world which it is about to enter, communicates a shade, either of an enlivening or of a gloomy kind, to the aspect of the death-bed scene. Whilst the removal of a thoughtless being from every idol of his affections, and his unwilling entrance on a state which he never beheld, but with feelings of horror, is to the serious observer the most melancholy spectacle in creation,—the departure of a good man from a world which never possessed one affection of his soul and his introduction into scenes to which his wistful eyes were constantly and eagerly directed, is a sight on which kindred spirits dwell with complacency, and which challenges the admiration and envy of abandoned men.

This latter scene is the interesting and pleasing object of contemplation which we would now invite you to behold. We would call upon you to witness the patriarch Jacob, the illustrious type and progenitor of Messiah (a man alike venerable for character and for years), in his last moments, serene, peaceful, and happy,—leaving the world with no pangs of regret, and approaching the grave with no feelings of alarm,—equally superior to the black despondency of the victim of despair, and to the assumed gaiety and unreasonable mirth of the trembling but proud philosopher. Having attained an assurance of faith, which darts into futurity and realizes its transcendent glories, which triumphs over every feeling of a mind alive to the tenderest sensibilities of nature, and which raises the soul to an eminence from which the noblest objects of mortal ambition are beheld shrinking into insignificance and fading from the view,—the strongest earthly attachments bind not his heart to time, nor disturb the composure of that hour which is to part him for ever from the objects of their fondest endearment. But is it possible he can leave, without regret, Joseph, "the son of his old age,"—Joseph, the object of his strongest parental regards from the first moment of his existence,—Joseph, the child of many

prayers and of many anxious fears,—Joseph, who "was lost and found, who was dead and alive again?" It is impossible! Sooner shall that heart cease to beat, than the affection with which it glows shall languish or expire. Accompanied by his two sons, Manasseh and Ephraim, Joseph approaches the bed on which his parent reclines waiting to receive him, and the aged patriarch addresses the interesting group by which he is surrounded in language of the most ardent but best regulated affection. The hallowed moments are not spent in heart-rending pangs, nor is the fervour of parental love expended in unavailing tears. With a firmness of soul, which communicates energy to every member of his shrivelled frame, the venerable father raises himself on the bed of death, and, summoning the remains of vigour which the strongest affection only could reanimate, he looks around him with divine complacency on the dearest objects of his love, heavenly composure fingers on his countenance, and, in unbroken accents, he says: "God, before whom my fathers Abraham and Isaac did walk, the God which fed me all my life long unto this day, the Angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads." What a fine burst of affection! What a beautiful domestic picture! What an interesting and delightful death-bed scene! Behold, in this affectionate paternal benediction, the noble testimony which the dying patriarch bears to the piety of his fathers,—his own confidence in God, founded in personal experiences of divine faithfulness and love—the importance and value which he attaches to the favour of the Almighty, as that blessing which alone "maketh rich and addeth no sorrow," that "favour which is life, and that loving-kindness which is better than life!" With the intensest feelings of fatherly love, and in circumstances of the deepest interest and most awful solemnity, his delightful employment is prayer; and earnest desires after the blessing of God give the spirit and tone to the address which he presents at the throne of grace. To him it is matter of entire indifference, whether the children of that son who was pre-eminently dear to his heart were to be possessed of a large share of the riches, honours, or pleasures of this mortal state,—whether they were to be oppressed with poverty, or loaded with abundance of earthly good,—to be buried amid the obscurity of humble life, or to emerge into splendour and glory,—doomed to sink under an accumulation of afflictions, or allowed to riot amid a luxuriance of delight; but his "heart's desire and prayer to God" for them is, that they may be *blest*. The favour of Heaven he justly regards as the essence of bliss—as the sum of every thing valuable in time and in eternity—as the perfection of real substantial felicity. And he is fully aware, that in the absence of this noblest of all possessions, "corn, wine, and oil might abound," the ears might resound with the hosannahs of admiring crowds, and the pulse might throb to the voice of glory, and yet the heart might be a stranger to tranquility and peace.

Contemplating the death-bed of Jacob, reader, you may "see with what peace a Christian can die!"—The wicked dread the mortal stroke; but the true believer in Him who is "the Resurrection and the Life" can say, with firmness and triumph, in the near prospect of dissolution,—

"To me it seems like a long wished for happiness,
Beyond what even the expectation paints;
'Tis comfort to the soul,—'tis peace, 'tis rest."

Jacob "cometh to his grave full of years, and as a shock of corn cometh in his season." His labours on earth are ended; he anticipates the glories of that scene which is about to burst upon his astonished sight, for "he has respect to the recompense of reward." No reproaches of sufferers whom he denied the relief which it was in his power to yield—no accusations of a conscience burdened with guilt, and calling aloud for vengeance—no frowns of an angry God, disturb the tranquility of his soul; nor does the thought of leaving a scene, endeared to his heart by many objects of affection, overpower his mind with sorrow, or lessen the composure of his dying moments. His last step is the best step on earth: the animation of his soul glows with unabated ardour; and in his faded eye the light of eternity kindles a splendour which brightens and brightens, till the curtain of death is spread over it. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace;" distinguish him from the mass of ungodly men with which he may be mingled; follow him with a steady eye through all the stages of his earthly existence to the closing scene of life,—for, however numerous and painful the calamities to which he may

be exposed in common with other men, in the course of his pilgrimage on earth, calmness, serenity, and joy shall as surely terminate his sorrows. Is it not the prayer of every heart, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his?"—And shall it not be the care and study of every one who reads these pages to follow the righteous in his present godly course—to pursue that path which, by the grace of God, conducts to such a blessed and glorious termination?

In fine, from the importance and value which the dying patriarch attaches to the favour of the Almighty, we may see with what earnestness we should implore for ourselves, and for those consigned to our care, the blessing of God. How irrational and inexcusable is our conduct, if we are solicitous only about the possession of temporal good, for its own sake, and feel no anxiety to have the blessings of life sweetened by the enjoyment of the divine favour!—if we rise early, sit up late, and eat the bread of care, that we may amass the treasures of this world which "perish in the using," and never bend the knee to God, or utter one prayer to heaven for a Father's blessing on our exertions, or on the objects of our attainment! How irrational and how inexcusable are those parents and heads of families, who are concerned only to provide for their children "the meat which perisheth," to get them set out in life, to attain the means by which they may rise in the world, and never breathe a wish to Heaven, that they may be kept from the evil of the world—that they may become the ornaments of Christian society, and blessings to those who gave them birth! Whilst such conduct is so generally pursued, need we wonder to hear of domestic tumults of family strifes, and of children who, by their profligacy of manners, are bringing down the "grey hairs" of their parents "with sorrow to the grave?" No; the effect is the genuine and inevitable result of the cause. Let parents, then, as they value the best interests of their children, their own domestic comfort, and the peace of a dying hour, be earnest and importunate at the throne of grace for a blessing on their offspring; and let all of us, in whatever situations and circumstances we may be placed, esteem the enjoyment of the divine favour and blessing as infinitely more valuable than every other possession, and "give no sleep to our eyes, nor slumber to our eyelids," till we obtain satisfying evidences of our interest in the love of God, who "hath not said to any of the seed of Jacob, seek ye my face in vain."

THE BOOK OF JASHER.

We shall shortly have a literary or rather a Biblical curiosity to present to the American reader, which we feel confident in predicting will excite great interest among those who take pleasure in reading and studying the Scriptures. It is the Book of Jasher, referred to in the Bible in Joshua, and in the second book of Samuel, and which has been in the progress of translation from the Hebrew for several years in England, and is now completed, and will be published in a few days in this city, in a very elegant stereotyped edition.

There have been several simulated Books of Jasher, a notice of which we find in the Rev. Mr. Horne's Commentaries on the Study of the Scriptures; but they bear no analogy to the present work, which is written in the purest Hebrew, and a fidelity highly creditable to the eminent scholar who has been so long engaged in the work. The preface to the Hebrew edition speaks of it as having been brought from Jerusalem with other sacred rolls and manuscripts, at the destruction of that city, and carried into Spain, where the Jews had their most celebrated colleges up to the 11th century. On the discovery of printing the manuscript was copied, and carried to Venice, where it was printed by order of the Jewish Consistory of Rabbins in 1613, and is now for the first time translated into the English language and published. The Royal Asiatic Society had a copy in Calcutta, and gave orders to the Rev. Mr. Adams to translate it; but it was abandoned on hearing that a translation was already in progress. It is full of interest, and written with a warmth of piety and sacred devotion worthy of taking an equal rank with any of the missing books not strictly canonical. It does not differ with the Bible in a single instance, but amplifies the events recorded in Scripture, with the single difference in chronology of some 50 years, by making Noah and Abraham contemporary—commencing with the creation of Adam, and ending with the death of Joshua. Josephus refers to this book, and the great

Mendelssohn extracts copiously from it. Recently the Book of Enoch has been discovered, translated from the Ethiopic and published in England. Professor Stewart has lately reviewed it. The discovery of missing books referred to in Scripture, and the many yet to be discovered, joined to the similar signs of the times in relation to the chosen people, give great interest to this and similar works. This book, which makes nearly three hundred pages, clears up some points somewhat obscure in the Bible, and is very full in detailing the events in the reign of Nimrod; the building of the Tower of Babel, and the confusion of tongues; the causes preceding the destruction of the doomed cities; the sacrifice of Isaac, and the life of Joseph; and has some curious facts about the deluge. —*New York Star.*

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1840.

PRESENT STATE OF RELIGION IN FRANCE.

We know no other portion of the civilized world which has undergone such frequent, sudden and astonishing changes in its civil and Religious Institutions, as the kingdom of France, during the last fifty years. In that brief space of time, it has passed through almost every ordeal which a daring and reckless ingenuity could devise, for the avowed purpose of improving its political constitution, of developing its resources, and of ameliorating its social condition. No form of government from the wildest republicanism to absolute despotism, has been left untried, no philosophic theory for governing mankind has been unattempted, no imaginable combination of prejudices and passions has not been brought to bear with full and unrestrained effect upon the solution of the great problem of national tranquillity and national happiness.

The fabric of Society has been successively demolished, and reconstructed with as much levity and wantonness, if not with as much coolness and indifference, as if it had been a mere show box, and monarchy and republicanism, military despotism, and unbridled and lawless democracy have succeeded each other, with unexampled and fearful rapidity, shaking the very foundations of the social edifice, and causing the stoutest hearts often to tremble. Nor has Religion undergone a less variety of sudden and violent transformations during the same momentous and disastrous era. The Catholic Religion with all its pompous rites and observances, was during the revolutionary frenzy laid prostrate in the dust, and Atheism in its most naked and undisguised deformity, Infidelity, Scepticism, Latitudinarianism, have at different times held the ascendant, and have reflected their respective colourings on the prevailing habits of the people.

As no nation can exist without some form of religious belief and mode of worship, when the Government has attained strength and solidity, it has uniformly encouraged Catholicism the prevailing creed of the mass of the inhabitants, and of late it has shewn a disposition to recognize and even to maintain the teachers of other forms of Religion, which prevail to any extent among the people. Still after all the lessons they have been taught, and all the sufferings they have endured, our Gallic neighbours are not satisfied and contented with the Sovereign they have chosen, and the Government they have constructed with their own hands.

The French are naturally a fickle and volatile people, fond of novelty and excitement, and ready to rush upon any scheme, which appears likely to gratify their vanity, or elevate their social position. — Regardless of consequences, they act from the impulse of the moment, unrestrained by religious obligations they easily break through the most solemn engagements, and attack the most venerated observances, and nothing but the presence of a powerful and vigilant police, and an overwhelming military force prevent renewed insurrections and deeds of violence.

That a country containing a population of thirty two millions of immortal beings, with a delightful cli-

mate, in the very centre of Europe, should still continue in this convulsed and agitated state, and that a vast and overwhelming majority of its inhabitants should remain either sunk in superstition, or blinded by the still more withering and malignant influence of a vowed infidelity, the capitol reeking with impurity and profanity, and the provinces heaving with political tumult and disaffection, is certainly a very melancholy picture of civilized society, a spectacle rather to be pitied, than envied or imitated by surrounding nations. "Still it must be admitted," says a late intelligent and pious traveller, whose testimony may be relied upon, that—

"There is much in the present aspect of France and other continental states, at once to excite admiration, to encourage hope, and to animate benevolent exertion. At no former period in the history of these countries, was there actually enjoyed through the indulgence of the government a larger measure of religious liberty. Popery, though still true to its character as an inflexible, and therefore unchangeable system, and though animated by the same spirit, is no longer sustained in the same exclusive domination by the great, nor regarded with the same blind and superstitious veneration by the vulgar. Infidelity, though still walking to and fro through the length and breadth of the land, under the guise of a mild and tolerant scepticism, has been constrained by the experience of half a century of bloodshed and crime, to acknowledge the absolute necessity of religion, as that which alone can cement the social union, and satisfy the restless cravings of the collective national mind. Education, literature, and science, though wanting much that is wholesome, and combined with much that is deleterious, are, notwithstanding gradually breaking down the barriers of ignorance and prejudice, and thus opening new channels of communication, by which the streams of eternal truth may reach the domains of darkness. Above all, the Bible, which until very recently had in France been virtually a prohibited book, begins to be widely circulated. Disregarding the fictitious lines of demarcation, which bigotry, leagued with indifference had thrown between the protestant and catholic population, the volume of inspiration now goes forth unshackled, and only requires additional means to travel over the whole extent of the land. Temples of pure and spiritual worship are rising, though still more slowly than could be desired, in various parts of the country. To whatever quarter the eye is directed, encouraging facts present themselves to the view. At the two great naval arsenals of France—Brest and Cherbourg, situated respectively at extreme points, protestant congregations have been recently organized, and authorised ministers have been settled. At Bourges, in the very centre of the country, a protestant church has also been erected. At Paris, numerous institutions have been established, and are actively engaged in the various departments of the same great work of spiritual illumination, and for this purpose are holding communications of cordial sympathy with similar institutions in England, in Germany, and still more in Switzerland. From all these points, the lines of light are spreading, meeting, and delightfully blending. A power, more than human, has evidently been brought to bear upon the moral chaos, into which society had sunk. The spirit of the Eternal appears to be brooding with vivifying influence over the face of the abyss, and amidst all that is dark and confused and cheerless in the present conflict of opinions, the christian is justified in confidently anticipating the period, when the Sun of Righteousness shall shine in cloudless splendour over this hitherto benighted land, and then, but not till then, will peace and harmony and order universally prevail among the people."

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

The month of May, generally one of the pleasantest and busiest months of the year, is the month which has been, of late years selected by the office-bearers and Members of the different Religious Societies in Britain and America, and by the consent of the public, as the fittest season for holding their Anniversary Meetings. At that happy and auspicious period, when the gloom of winter has passed away, and the spring has arrived in all its beauty and loveliness, Clergymen and other representatives of these Religious Societies, may be seen flocking in great numbers from the country to London and to New-York, to join in these annual solemnities, and communicate and receive the latest Religious intelligence, from all parts of the civilized world.

We can scarcely conceive any entertainment,

calculated to afford so much delight and satisfaction to an enlightened and patriotic mind, as the eloquent speeches which are delivered, and the able reports which are read, at many of these solemn anniversaries, and we often regret that we are deprived in this distant colony of the pleasure of attending at such reviving and animated public meetings. We must be content to peruse at a distance, and in an imperfect and abridged form, such accounts of these meetings as the Religious periodicals supply to us, and to lend our aid in giving a still wider circulation to such delightful and profitable intelligence.

The accounts of the May meetings in London have not yet reached this Colony, although we have British papers by the Unicorn till the middle of that month. But we have received by the latest American papers, very full and lengthened accounts of a number of the meetings in New-York, and also valuable abstracts of many of their annual reports, and the following summary of these anniversaries may not be altogether uninteresting to many of our Readers.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Young Mens Missionary Society, of the Reformed Dutch Church, was held on Wednesday evening the 6th May, in the Church in LaFayette Place, J. J. Brower, Esq. President. The Twelfth Anniversary of the American Seaman's Friend's Society, was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Monday evening the 11th of May, Abraham Van Sinderin, Esq. President of the Society in the chair—about 3000 persons were present on that occasion. The Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was held in one of the Churches of New-York, on Tuesday morning the 12th of May, the President, Arthur Tappan, Esq. in the chair. The American Sunday School Union, held its Anniversary on the evening of the same day, at the Tabernacle, the Rev. Isaac Ferris, D.D. the President, in the chair. On the same evening, the First Anniversary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, was held in Dr. Skinner's Church, Mercer-street, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghausen, in the chair. Also the Eleventh Anniversary of the New-York City Temperance Society in Dr. Spring's Church, Anson Phelps, Esq. President.

The Fifteenth Anniversary of the American Tract Society, was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, the 13th of May, S. V. S. Wilder, Esq. in the chair. On Thursday, the 14th of May, the Anniversary of the American Bible Society, was held at the Tabernacle, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Society, in the chair. And on Thursday the 21st of May, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, met in the Seventh Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia, and was opened with a Sermon by the Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, D. D. of Cincinnati, the Moderator of the last year.

We could easily fill our columns for weeks to come with the proceedings of these and other important Societies, held in the United States during the last month. But we have only room at present for the remarks of the *New-York Christian Intelligencer*, which appear to us exceedingly judicious and appropriate:

"We have endeavoured, in our last and present numbers, as far the state of our columns would permit, to give a brief outline of the anniversary proceedings of the various great national institutions of Christian benevolence in our land. The character of these institutions is not only interesting, but sublime. In them the tribes of the Lord, without any sacrifice of principle, relinquishing no party or denominational peculiarity, lay aside their distinctive badges, and with one heart strive together for the recovery of a lost world. They meet and mingle in harmonious and sacred fellowship, contemplate the toils that have been bestowed, the contributions made, and with grateful hearts recount the results which, by the blessing of God, have been achieved. survey the wants of the perishing, think of their high responsibilities, and cheer each other's hearts in the holy and common cause.

"Hundreds of thousands of treasure are expended, labors and toils are endured, privations and perils are encountered, without a single selfish object to be

attained. "This all a triumph of benevolence—benevolence inspired by the Spirit and genius of the gospel of salvation. The end and aim is one. It is to shed the light of Heaven upon the dark places of the earth—to publish in the ears of a world enslaved and sunk in pollution and wretchedness, the "glad tidings of great joy." And nothing, besides the gospel, has ever waked up in the heart of man a benevolence so pure, so holy, so efficient, so blessed in its results.—The form and the field of effort are different, but the temper and the purpose are the same, whether the servants of Christ associate to distribute the Word of God in the various languages of mankind, or whether the living teacher is sent forth, at home and abroad, or the religious tract is placed before the wandering and benighted, or the effect be to blend religion with civil and social privilege, and assist in holding up before God the hands of Ethiopia, fallen and faint.

"Yes, it is all a work of benevolence—benevolence to which the Gospel alone gives birth, but to which the gospel necessarily gives birth in every heart in which it is savingly received. The work must go on. It is God's own work, and the world's only hope. It will prosper and prevail; for the promise and power of God are pledged. It must be done by Christian hands. The only remedy that God has provided for the ruin of the world, he has confided to his Church and people, and it is by them to be dispensed and applied, under his own favor and blessing.

"The wants of the world are spread out before our view circumstantially and affectingly. The facilities for reaching its most distant and dark regions are great. The way of the Lord is being prepared.—There is an accumulating power of responsibility resting on the Christian conscience. Can a soul, then, that has passed from death unto life, look on whilst millions of immortal beings are living unblest on earth, and exposed to eternal wo in the world to come, and be unmoved? Is there a Christian man, woman or child, who can do nothing, or who has nothing to do? To this work, pure motives, holy hands, and devoted hearts should be brought. Now that our anniversary meetings are over, let us not, after a series of excited and pleasurable emotions, sink into sloth. Let personal piety be individually cultivated—family religion cherished—our immediate sphere of action improved—our denominational concerns conscientiously and duly regarded—we love our own denomination. But let us look beyond all these, and seek, in all things, to approve ourselves as good stewards of the manifold grace of God."

CLERGY RESERVES.—It must afford our readers as it will our friends in Canada, great joy to learn that the Judges of England, on special questions proposed to them by the House of Lords, at the instigation of the Bishops, have *unanimously decided*, that the Church of Scotland is comprehended under the name "Protestant Clergy," in the law regarding the Clergy Reserves, and of course is equally entitled with the Church of England to a share in these important resources for religious instruction. This is a good step, which will shut out much controversy, and so pave the way for a proper settlement of the question. Of course, had the judgement been adverse, the Church of England would have claimed the whole, and general and hopeless dissatisfaction would have been the result. Were the reserves well managed and judiciously disposed of, we have seen it stated, apparently on good authority, that they might realize from £600,000 to £1,000,000. This would afford an ample fund for the religious instruction and education, even of so rapidly growing a country as Canada.—*Scottish Guardian*.

Relief of the Poor in England, Scotland, and other Countries.—On 652 English poor-law unions, with a population of 11,166,000, was expended a sum of £5,254,000; while the outlay in Scotland, upon a population of 2,315,000, was £140,496, which proportionately, is about one sixth the amount spent in England. Were Scotland, in fact, to adopt the English scale of expenditure, her annual donations to the poor instead of £140,000, would be £800,000. The city of Paris with less than one third of the population of Scotland, expends annually upon her poor £500,000. The English standard of the alms of paupers considerably exceeds that of Scotland, for while the total expenditure per head, on the population, is in England 5s. 10d. and lately was 7s. 7d. in Scotland it is less than 1s. 4. In Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Paisley and other towns of Scotland, the average rate is less than 2s. that is one third of the rate in England. The highest provision granted to a widow with a family, in Edinburgh, is less than 2s. a week; and to a disabled person 1s.; in England the first is given from 4s. to 7s. and to the latter from 2s. to 4s. The Scottish rates of donation are also considerably less than in the principal European nations, and the United States of America; for instance in Hamburg, the amount of out-door relief granted to the poor amounts to nearly 4s. per head

on the population; throughout Holland the annual expenditure on the poor is 4s. 4d. per head on the entire population; in Philadelphia it is 4s. 6d.; in those towns in France where the public provision for the poor is well organized the expenditure is nearly 10s. per head; in Venice it is 18s. per head on the entire population. However, in adducing these instances of larger expenditures made by other communities, it must not be unnoticed, that, in Scotland with limited means much has been done; that owing to the characteristic prudence and temperance of the Scottish peasantry, a smaller amount of assistance has sufficed, than would have been requisite for the relief of a people less generally distinguished by careful parsimonious habits; and it is worthy of high commendation, that the clergy of Scotland administer all the affairs of the poor, for no other reward than the satisfaction of doing good.—*Athenæum*.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AT NEW YORK.—At 9 o'clock on Thursday morning the 14th inst. the Society met at the Bible House in Nassau Street, and moved in order to the Tabernacle in Broadway. At 10 o'clock the Chair was taken by the Hon. John Cotton Smith, President of the Society, who had many of the Vice Presidents surrounding him.

The receipts of the year amount to \$97,355 09— an increase of \$2,226 83 over those of the previous year. This sum is greatly below the wants of the Society. But considering the depressed state of affairs generally, there is much cause for gratitude.— Indeed, the actual receipts might be stated at over one hundred thousand dollars, as several sums expected before the close of the year, the 1st inst. were received a short time after the accounts were made up. The report next reviews the positions of the various auxiliaries, and the Bible cause generally, from Maine to Florida. In the Eastern States the friends of the Bible have been active, and the same remark will apply to some of the Western and Southern States.— The State of New York has not been behind any of her sister States in this good cause. Upwards of \$27,500 having been received within its bounds.

BOOKS ISSUED.—The number of Bibles and Testaments sent from the depository in the course of the year, is 157,261 copies, being an increase of 22,324 over the issues of the preceding year.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

PETITODIAC, May 21.—The Rev. Simon Fraser arrived here this evening on his way to Britain, accompanied by Mr. Angus Sinclair, one of his elders from Glenelg, and Alexander McBeath, Esq. Their parting was very affectionate. He carries with him the love of the people among whom he has laboured for several years past, and it is sincerely hoped he may safely arrive among his friends, and speedily return to the scene of his labours in this country.—*Com.*

Mr. Fraser arrived in this city on Saturday morning, and preached in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday afternoon. We learn that he proceeds to Scotland via St. Andrews.—*St. John, N. B. Observer*.

We understand, by accounts lately received from Scotland, that the Directors of the North American Colonial Society, have appointed the Rev. Mr. McDonald to the New Scotch Church at Bathurst, in the Bay of Chaleur. Mr McDonald has for some time been employed as an assistant to the Rev. Mr. Munro, of the Scotch Church, Manchester.—*Miramichi Glean.*

The Duke of Buccleuch, with his usual consideration has given orders for the immediate erection of a new Church at Hawick, the Church accommodation of that populous town being far from adequate to the wants of the inhabitants. His Grace not only intends being at the sole expense of the structure, but proposes also to endow it.—*English Paper*.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

"We understand that the Lieut. Governor has received a Despatch from Lord John Russell, intimating his regret that it has not been in his power to submit to Her Majesty, the recent Address of the House of Assembly, forwarded for that purpose by the Speaker; the same having been transmitted without the intervention of His Excellency, and the proceeding being unusual, irregular, and inconvenient; and his Lordship considering it therefore his duty to assert, on behalf of Her Majesty's Representative in the Province, the strict adherence to those observances, to which his station give him an indisputable claim, and which cannot be disregarded without derogating from the respect due to his power and authority.

We are also informed that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its approval of His Excellency's determination not to assent to the Address of the House of Assembly for the change of the Members

of the Executive Council collectively, without the previous sanction of Her Majesty, and has distinctly signified that His Excellency, would not have acted in conformity with his Instructions, by making, on his own authority, the change demanded by the House.—*Royal Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNICORN.

The first of Mr. Cunard's Line of Steam Packets between England and Halifax,

The approach of this vessel was announced by signal from York Redoubt, about nine o'clock this morning. At half-past ten she appeared in sight from the Town, and continued to move up rapidly towards the harbour.—She displayed her fine proportions and powers of speed in coming up the harbour less like a Unicorn, than some huge sea monster—lashing the foaming waters with her sides, and ploughing her rapid course in the teeth of a strong north wind which blew down the harbour.—*Journal*.

By the arrival of the Unicorn files of Liverpool papers have been received to the 16th, and London to the 15th of May.

The Neapolitan dispute had been arranged by the mediation of France.

There is nothing new from France. Fresh insurrections had broken out in Spain.

Business continued to improve in the Manufacturing districts.

CLERGY RESERVES.—The Law Officers of the Crown have reported that they

All agree in opinion that "The Legislative Council and Assembly," of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an act "To provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof," in respect to both the enactments specified in your lordship's question; and that any sale that has been or that may be made under the second of those enactments will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of George IV, and therefore void.

The Irish Corporations Bill had passed a second reading in the House of Lords.

Lord Wm. Russell was found murdered in his bed with his throat horribly cut, at his residence in London, on the morning of the 7th of May. His Lordship's Valet was strongly suspected of having committed the horrible deed, and was undergoing an examination; some of the valuables were found in his possession. His lordship was in his 73d year.

GLASGOW, May 12.

The mysterious and awful murder of Lord William Russell on Tuesday night, as announced in our second edition of Friday, and the particulars of which, as ascertained up till Saturday afternoon, will be found in to-day's paper, occasioned the disarrangement of the entire Parliamentary business during the remainder of the week. The two leading measures set down for discussion, were Lord Stanley's Irish Registration Bill, and Sir Robert Inglis's motion on Church Extension; but both were postponed on account of the necessary absence of Lord John Russell. Ostensibly for the same reason, the Chancellor of the Exchequer deferred his financial statement till next Friday.

LONDON, May 9.

This Gazette contains the offer of a reward of £200 by the Treasury, to any person who shall discover the murderer of Lord William Russell, and 200 by his Lordship's relatives, as also her Majesty's Pardon to any one concerned in the murder, except the actual perpetrator of it; and also, a reward of £200 for the discovery of the murderer of Mr. Templeman, of Peacock Fields, together with a free pardon to any but the actual murderer.

WHITEHALL, May 6.—The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Robert Montgomery Lord Belhaven, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Petitions against Mr. Hume's motion for opening the British Museum on Sabbaths, are getting up by the London City Mission, the Sunday School Union, and various other religious bodies in the metropolis, to present to the House of Commons at an early opportunity.

James Morrison, the hygeist, died in Paris on Sabbath week.

The Paris papers of Thursday contain very little news of interest, with the exception of the telegraphic despatches, announcing a successful attack of Marshal Valey upon the Arabs.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Constantinople letters of the 22d state that the failure of the Russian expedition, and other events, had convinced the Shah of Persia, of the necessity of yielding sincerely to the remonstrances of England.

THE STEAM-SHIP UNICORN.—This fine vessel, which has hitherto been employed on the station between this port and Glasgow, is now lying in the

For the Remainder of Halifax Head See page 396.

POETRY.

"BLESSÉD IS THE MAN WHOM THOU CHASTENETH."—(Psalm xciv. 12)

BY SIR ROBERT GRANT.

O Saviour! whose mercy, severe in its kindness,
Has chasten'd my wand'rings and guided my way,
Ador'd be the power which illumin'd my blindness,
And wean'd me from phantoms that smil'd to betray

Enchanted with all that is dazzling and fair
I followed the rainbow,—I caught at the toy;—
And still in displeasure thy goodness was there,
Disappointing the hope and defeating the joy.

The blossom blushed bright, but a worm was below;—
The moonlight shone fair, there was blight in the beam;—
Sweet whispered the breeze, but it whispered of woe;—
And bitterness flow'd in the soft flowing stream.

So, cured of my folly, yet cured but in part,
I turned to the refuge thy pity displayed;
And still did this eager and credulous heart
Weave visions of promise that bloomed but to fade.

I thought that the course of the pilgrim to heaven,
Would be bright as the summer, and glad as the morn;—
Thou show'd'st me the path—it was dark and uneven,
All rugged with rock, and all tangled with thorn.

I dreamed of celestial rewards and renown;—
I grasped at the triumph which blesses the brave;
I ask'd for the palm-branch, the robe, and the crown;
I asked—and thou show'd'st me a cross and a grave.

Subdued and instructed, at length, to thy will,
My hopes and my longings I fain would resign;
O! give me the heart that can wait and be still,
Nor know of a wish or a pleasure but thine.

There are mansions exempted from sin and from woe,
But they stand in a region by mortals untrod;
There are rivers of joy—but they roll not below;
There is rest,—but it dwells in the presence of God.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Guardian.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In the present day, when so much has been written, to prove that "Dissent" is "Schism," and that "Schism" is a sin of a deeper die than "drunkenness," you could scarcely incur just blame though you should, *vi et armis*, attack these false and dangerous positions, which go directly to unchurch that admirable Ecclesiastical Establishment to which you belong. It appears to me however, that, if argument were of any avail in this question, enough has already been said, to shew the utter falacy of these exclusive pretensions, which are now being put forth, in behalf of a certain section of the Christian Church. If I mistake not, the stubborn pertinacity with which men cling to these unscriptural notions, does not arise so much from want of evidence or of demonstration, as from a selfish interested determination to resist all evidence, and to set all demonstration at defiance. I have therefore, no intention of entering into controversy on this subject, but I venture to solicit from you, a place in your journal for the subjoined extracts, in the hope that men, whom controversy would only confirm in their intolerance, may lend a more favourable ear to sentiments coming from Clergymen of no mean note in their own church—and in the expectation that "Dissenters," whom the contemptible effusions of colonial intolerance and assumption are now exacerbating into bitterness, may find a sedative in discovering, that great and good men in the English Church at home, as cordially disdain the sinful bigotry of apostolic succession disciples, as it is possible for the heart of any honest dissenter to desire.

Some of your readers may perhaps recognise the first of these extracts, as taken from an admirable work, entitled, "Union, or the Divided Church made one."

I remain,

Your obt. servt.

A SUBSCRIBER.

"A fruitful source of the schismatic spirit in the present day, is the wide spread prevalence of Ecclesiastical assumption." * * * * *

"Though the reader may unhappily have become familiar, with the language and tenets of such assumption—so frequently has it of late been employed—though he may be aware that it affirms the Established Church to be the only true and real Church, (the Church of Rome excepted;) declares the communion of every other church to be invalid; its sacraments nugatory; and its members consequently exposed to perdition—he may not be so familiar with the fact, that these air-built claims, and unchristian denunciations, do not belong to the original constitution of the English Church, but are the subsequent additions of a Protestant Popery. There is not in her Articles, Homilies, or Liturgy, a single sentence that

disfranchises other Protestant Churches; nor is the validity of her sacraments any where traced up to the Episcopal Succession. On the contrary, the twenty third article was wisely framed, so as to acknowledge the orders of Christian Ministers of all denominations; for it declares, that "we ought to judge those to be lawfully called and sent into the ministry, which are chosen and called to this work by men who have public authority given unto them in the congregation, to call and send ministers into the Lord's vineyard." Accordingly, a considerable number of ministers were, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, employed in the English Establishment, who had only received Presbyterian ordination in Holland or at Geneva. Knox, the Scots Reformer; Whittingham, Dean of Durham; the learned Wright, of Cambridge; Morrison, a Scots divine; and Travers, Chaplain to Secretary Cecil, and Lecturer to the Temple, are among the names which first occur to us. "All the churches professing the gospel," writes Travers to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, "receive likewise to the exercise of the ministry among them, all such as have been lawfully called before in any of the churches of our confession. And in the Church of England * * *

* * * the same hath been always observed unto this day." "We know also that several of the foreign Reformers were invited to England by Edward. Peter Martyr had the divinity chair given him at Oxford; Bucer had the same at Cambridge; while Ochinus and Fagius had canonries in English Cathedrals." "The Reformers," says Neale, "admitted the ordination of foreign Churches by mere Presbyters, till towards the middle of this reign (Elizabeth;) when their validity began to be disputed and denied." * * *

Thus the Church advanced in her claims, and removed by degrees to a greater distance from the foreign Protestants." And, having reached a spot sufficiently distant to satisfy their arrogance and intolerance, the children of bigotry have busied themselves ever since in building themselves in from the approaches of christian charity; and, at this moment, the writers of the Oxford Tracts are employed in completing the ramparts, mounting their artillery, and denouncing the whole of Protestant Christendom, with the mimic thunders of the Vatican. "Almost the only Protestant Church who have retained the Episcopal form, are we,* in this nineteenth century, to exhibit to the world the odious intolerance, which would unchurch almost all the churches of Christendom, except that which has long been defaced by inveterate corruptions, and stained with the blood of the saints? Never again, I hope, will any one who calls himself a minister of Christ in the Church of England, so offend against Christ through his people, as to deny his commission to the great and good men who laboured with Luther, Zuingli, Calvin, and Knox, to establish the profession of the Gospel in Germany, Switzerland, and Scotland. Never may the faithful ministers of Christ, now labouring in the Pays de Vaud, at Geneva, in France, and in Germany, think of us, as disgraced by the bigotry, which would deny them to be ministers of Christ. Never may Gnassen, Adolphe, Monod, Merle d' Aubigné, Colony Neè, Tholuck, and the other excellent men who are labouring on the continent to promote religion, think of us, as extruding them from the visible Church of Christ. By so doing, we in fact excommunicate ourselves, and are found in melancholy isolation from the purest Churches of Christ, and in hateful conjunction with that one which the word of God has branded with an irreversible anathema. But if we fraternize with the Churches on the Continent, we are equally bound to recognize the churches in America, and the Dissenters of England. Their orders are the same—their discipline little differs. What reason is there for allowing the Presbyterian orders of Geneva, and denying the Congregational orders of New England? And if the Congregational orders of New England be allowed, why should we disallow those of Bristol, of Birmingham, or of London? When will our sectarian jealousies cease? Surely we cannot any longer deny the orders of foreign churches; and common sense forbids that we allow those orders abroad and disallow them at home. But if we do no longer disallow them, the acknowledgment should be public, and generous, and brotherly. Let not other denominations see, or fancy, that we cherish an irreligious sectarianism in ourselves more exclusive and more proud than that which we condemn in them."

* Fundamental Reform of the Church Establishment, &c. by a Clergyman.

For the Guardian.

ON RIVERS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,—

The great Maker of all things has embellished the face of nature, with the beauties of enlivening springs, lakes and rivers. These lend a brightness to the prospect, give motion and coolness to the air,

and what is much more important, furnish health and subsistence to animated beings.

Nothing can be more august and striking than the idea which the reason of man, aided by his imagination, furnishes of the universe around him, with all its varied and beautiful and useful ornaments. "The Sun ariseth, and the Sun goeth down, and panteth for the place whence he arose. All things are filled with labour, and man cannot utter it. All rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full. Unto the place whence the rivers come, thither they return again." Thus speaks the wisest of the Jews, and every Philosopher who has long thought upon the subject, seems to give a peculiar solution of this difficult problem. The enquiry how rivers are produced, whence they derive their increasing stores of water, which continually enrich the world with fertility and verdure, has been variously explained and has divided the opinions of men for many ages, perhaps, more than any other topic in Natural History.

Some maintain with Plato, and other ancient Philosophers, that rivers must be supplied from the sea, into which they ultimately again empty themselves, upon the supposition that the water is strained through the pores of the earth. There is little or no difference between the sentiments of Solomon and those of that illustrious Philosopher, whose name I have now mentioned; for what Solomon calls the "Sea," Plato calls the great "Gulph" of the earth; saying "Into this gulph all rivers do both flow or assemble themselves; and also by their courses come or flow out again."

Dr. Halley and others have endeavoured to demonstrate that the evaporation from the sea, and the water dropped from the clouds, are sufficient for the supply of the rivers of the earth. It would appear, however, that the water contained in the bowels of the earth, is sufficient cause for the supply of rivers. Wherever we dig beneath the surface of the earth, except in very few instances, water is found; and it is by this subterraneous water that springs and rivers, nay, a great part of vegetation itself, is supported. It is the subterraneous water which is raised into steam by the internal heat of the earth, which feeds plants. It distils through the interstices, and, there cooling, forms fountains. By the addition of rains, this water is increased into rivers, and pours plenty over the whole earth.

By turning our attention to the principal streams that intersect the earth's surface, carrying its superfluous waters to the ocean, distinguishing its declivities, and pouring health and opulence through its plains, we shall soon perceive that the largest rivers may readily be traced at first to a small rill, descending from some elevated region. These rill-joining form-brooks; these collect into rivulets; and these combined form large rivers, which wind along the lowest parts of their respective basins, till they find an outlet in the spacious sea. The size of the river is generally in proportion to the height of its source, and the extent of its basin: it is also affected by the quantity of rain that falls in that region, through which it flows, the nature of the soil, and the degree of evaporation.

It is worthy of notice, that rivers run in a more direct course as they leave their sources, and that their turnings become more numerous and abrupt as they proceed to the ocean. In this manner the Indians know when they are near the sea, by the numerous windings of the rivers, whose course they may be following.

"A river," says Pliny, "springs from the earth, but its origin is in heaven. Its beginnings are insignificant, and its infancy frivolous. It plays among the flowers of a meadow. It waters a garden, or it turns a little mill. Gathering strength in its youth, it becomes wild and impetuous. Impatient of the restraint which it still meets with in the hollows, among the mountains, it is restless and fretful, quick in its turnings, and unsteady in its course. Now it is a roaring cataract, tearing up and overturning whatever opposes its progress, as it shoots headlong from a rock. Then it becomes a sullen gloomy pool, buried in the bottom of a glen.

"Recovering breath by repose, it again dashes along, till tired of the uproar and mischief, it quits all that it has swept along, and leaves the opening of the valley strewn with the rejected waste. Now, quitting its retirement, it comes broad into the world, journeying with more prudence, and discretion, through cultivated fields, yielding to circumstances, and winding round what would trouble it to overwhelm or remove. It passes through populous cities, and all the busy haunts of man; tendering its services on every side, and becomes the support and ornament of the country. Now, increasing by numerous alliances and advanced in its course of existence, it becomes grave and stately in its motions, loves peace and quiet, and in majestic silence, rolls on its mighty waters, till it is laid to rest in the vast abyss."

AN ADMIRER OF NATURE.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

DUTY TO APPRENTICES.

The indenture which secures to the master the time and service of his apprentice, is not limited as the instrument of a civil contract, but forms a moral relation, in which the master occupies the place of a parent to his apprentice, and is bound to perform towards him all the religious duties which are due to a child. Upon masters who profess to be actuated by religious principle, we would press the fact, presuming that their practice will follow a conviction of duty however regardless irreligious masters may be of the souls of those under their control. An apprentice, by the very terms of the indenture, is taken from under the direction of his natural guardians, and they have no more claim on his services, than if no such relation had existed.—His duty and obedience are transferred to a stranger; he is to live under his eye, and he is amenable to him for the manner in which he behaves. It is very manifest that the master has all the requisite authority to restrain, control, command, and punish, and that he must be accountable to God for the manner in which this authority is exercised. In instructing, advising, and admonishing, he may claim attention. In the formation of moral and religious habits he may exert a salutary influence, and while he neglects a single means of enforcing his authority for the spiritual benefit of his dependent, he is inexcusable before God. We have known professedly religious masters who instead of assembling their apprentices with their families for daily devotion, would exact work from them at those very seasons, and who instead of seeing that they did attend the worship of the sanctuary on the Sabbath, permitted them to profane the day of the Lord as they pleased. It would seem that these were wholly regardless of every other consideration than their own temporal interests. What habits their apprentices were forming seemed to be of little consequence, provided they did not interfere with the accomplishment of the full amount of expected service. In our large cities and manufacturing districts particularly, frequent instances of this shameful and ruinous neglect may be observed; hundreds of apprentices may be found running into the most demoralizing and dangerous habits, who by careful and affectionate discipline, might have been preserved from the contaminating effects of vice. Their masters may plead in justification that they cannot control them except in the hours of work, and that they cannot possibly watch them in the seasons of recreation. This however is a mistake. With the same truth they might plead a want of authority over their children. But how does it happen that the authority which is so imperative and efficacious in relation to the hours of work, should so suddenly disappear when an attempt is to be made for the spiritual good of those whose services are so profitable? May it not be owing to an entire change in the vigilance and anxiety of the master? When his own interests are involved, may he not be all attention and zeal, but when it is only the welfare of his apprentice, and the claims of God, may not his solicitude and vigilance decline? This is greatly to be feared. To all acquainted with our large cities, it has been a matter of sincere grief that so many young men in this station of life, are left without restraint to acquire habits which must prove ruinous to them in the present and future state.—How many of them are found united in clubs, which are utterly demoralizing in their tendency, and found profaning the name and the day of the Lord, who might, with proper and faithful instruction, have been examples of virtue in their respective trades, and useful and esteemed members of society. The evil is traceable to masters. Most of them from their total disregard of religion, are indifferent to the welfare of their apprentices; but we have a right to expect different conduct from Christian masters. They are stewards who know they must give account, and unless they are conscientious in this relation, how can they expect to be recognized in the last day, as having been faithful in the things committed to them. Every philanthropist, and especially every Christian, must desire to see masters devoting more anxious care and culture to their young apprentices; the prosperity of the church, the peace of society, and the perpetuity of our political institutions, are intimately connected with this matter; and unless our workshops can be made to send forth men of moral principle and religious habits, incalculable evil may be anticipated, not only to the individuals themselves, but to society at large.—*Presbyterian.*

PRAYER AT SEA.

If prayer was not instinctive to man, it is here that it would have been invented, by being left alone with their thoughts and their weaknesses, in the presence of the abyss of the heavens, in the immensity of which the sight is lost, and of the sea, from which they are

only separated by a fragile plank, the ocean roaring meanwhile, whistling and howling like the cries of a thousand wild beasts, the blasts of wind making the cordage yield a harsh sound, and the approach of night increasing every peril and multiplying every terror. But prayer was not invented; it was born with the first sigh, with the first joy, the first sorrow of the human heart: or rather, man was born to pray, to glorify God, or to implore him was His only mission here below; all else perishes before him or with him; but the cry of glory, of admiration or of love which he raises to the Creator, does not perish on his passing from the earth; it reascends, resounds from age to age in the ear of the Almighty, like the reflection of his own magnificence. It is the only thing in man which is divine, and which he can exhale with joy and pride, for this pride is a homage to Him, to whom closer homage is due, the Infinite Being.—*La Martine's Pilgrimage to the Holy Land.*

THE RED-BREAST:—A PARABLE.

A red-breast came during the severity of winter to the window of a kind-hearted peasant, apparently wishing to get in, when the peasant opened his window and kindly took the confiding bird into his dwelling. There it picked up the crumbs which fell from his table, and the peasant's children regarded the bird with great affection. But when spring returned to the land and the bushes were covered with leaves, the peasant opened his window, and the little visitant flew away to the nearest wood, and built his nest and carolled his joyous song. But lo, when winter returned, the red-breast came once more to the dwelling of the peasant, and brought along with him his mate; and the peasant and his children were greatly rejoiced when they saw the two birds approach with a confiding look beaming from their clear eyes. Then the children said, "The birds seem as if they wished to say something;" and the father answered, "If they could speak, they would say:—*Friendly confidence begets confidence, and love produces love in return.*"

ON JUDGING JUSTLY.

A perfectly just and sound mind is a rare and invaluable gift. But it is still much more unusual, to see a mind unbiassed in all its actions. God has given this soundness of mind to but few; a very small number of these few escape the bias of some predilection, perhaps habitually operating; and none are at all times perfectly free. I once saw this subject forcibly illustrated. A watchmaker told me that a gentleman had put a watch into his hands that went irregularly. It was as perfect a piece of work as was ever made. He took it to pieces, and put it together again twenty times. No manner of defect was discovered, and yet the watch went only tolerably. At last, it struck him, that possibly the balance wheel might have been near a magnet. On applying a needle to it, he found his suspicions were true. Here was all the mischief. The steel parts in the other part of the watch went as well as possible, with a new wheel. If the soundest mind be magnetized by any predilection, it must act irregularly.—*Cecil.*

A COMING TEMPEST.

I know of a coming tempest, with which the Almighty shall shake terribly the earth; the sea and the waves roaring, and the stars falling from the heavens. Then shall there be a thousand shipwrecks, and immensity be strewn with the fragments of a stranded navy. Then shall vessel upon vessel, laden with reason, and high intelligence, and noble faculties, be drifted to and fro, shattered and dismantled, and at last thrown on the shore, as fuel for the burning. But there are ships which shall not founder in this battle and dissolution of the elements. There are ships which shall be in no peril, whilst this, the last hurricane which is to sweep our creation, confounds the earth, the sea, and sky; but which when the fury is overpast, and the light of a morning which is to know no night, breaks gloriously forth, shall be found upon crystal and tranquil waters, resting beautifully on their shadows. These are those which have been anchored upon Christ.—*Rev. H. Melville.*

THE GLEANER.

Mr. John Bailie, Greenside House, Edinburgh, has obtained the Pitt Prize of £40, for the best Essay "On the influence of Creeds and Confessions upon the Progress of Theology as a science."

The Rev. Dr. Black, Professor of Divinity in Marischall College, Aberdeen, has been presented by his Students with a handsome piece of Silver Plate, as an expression of the happiness they felt at his safe return from his mission to Palestine.

The population of Scotland when the last census was taken, in the year 1831, amounted to 2,315,114—the number of Counties is 33, and the number of Parishes 948. The total number of Ministers of the Established Church, exclusive of Assistants and Missionaries, is 1072; the total amount of Stipends is £231,451 4s. 11d.; and the annual value of Glebes £19,168 15s. 3d. There are under the jurisdiction of the General Assembly, the Supreme Ecclesiastical Court, 16 Synods and 82 Presbyteries. The number of Congregations in the Scottish Episcopal Church is 83 with 86 Clergymen, 2098 Catechumens, and 8523 Communicants. The number of Baptisms in 1838, was 2113; of confirmations 784; of Marriages 204; and of Deaths, 404. The United Associate Synod of Scotland comprehends 22 Presbyteries; the Relief Synod 11 Presbyteries; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod 6 Presbyteries; the Original Burgher Associate Synod 6 Presbyteries; and the Associate Synod of Original Seceders 4 Presbyteries.

The amount of work done according to the last report, by persons employed by the Society for the promotion of Industry in Bermuda, during the past year, consisting of Palmetto, Rush and Needle work, Dying and Spinning, is £579 9s. 5d.

Petitions.—It appears, from the last report of the Select Committee on public petitions, that there have been presented to the House of Commons, from the first day of the session up to the 20th March, 290 petitioners, with 159,654 signatures, praying for an extension of the franchise and for municipal reform in Ireland; 43 petitions, with 6484 signatures, praying for the discharge of the sheriff; 87 petitions, with 1604 signatures, praying for universal suffrage, 1073 petitions, with 68,570 signatures, in favour of church extension; 639 petitions, with 205,379 signatures, for an alteration in the system of church patronage in Scotland; 181 petitions, with 19,614 signatures, for the abolition of church-rates 6 petitions, with 1404 signatures, for the abolition of ecclesiastical courts; 15 petitions, with 1347 signatures, for the protection of the Established Church in the colonies; 377 petitions, with 279,907 signatures, for a repeal of the corn-laws; 448 petitions, with 27,269 signatures to a contrary effect; 143 petitions, with 16,535 signatures, against any farther grant to Maynooth; 8 petitions, with 1136 signatures, for the security of the Protestant religion on the Queen's marriage; 1 petition, with 8980 signatures, for the abolition of tithes in Ireland; 18 petitions, with 3602 signatures, for pacific measures with China and against the opium trade; 39 petitions, with 3049 signatures, for inquiry into the Factories Act; 1 petition, with 1426 signatures, in favour of the Municipality (Ireland) Bill; 38 petitions, with 2647 signatures, against it; 118 petitions, with 135,543 signatures, praying for a free pardon for the New-spoken convicts; 17 petitions, with 3657 signatures, praying for employment for the poor; 9 petitions, with 2909 signatures, against the punishment of death; and 26 petitions, with 4394 signatures, for the suppression of Socialism.

The world of science has sustained a heavy loss in the death, at Bremen, of the celebrated astronomer Olbers, at the advanced age of 81. He was a member of most of the European learned societies, and the author of important contributions to the progress of modern astronomy. Letters from Alexandria mention likewise the death of the well known French engineer, M. Lefevre, travelling correspondent to the Museum of Natural History in Paris.—He died at Mahomed-Ali-Polis, in Senaar, in October last, having gone thither commissioned by the Egyptian Government to search for the metallic mines supposed to exist in Senaar.

It is gratifying to find, from the respective Reports, that the schools which have been recently established in connexion with the Diocesan boards are working well, and are likely to prove eminently successful. The course of education generally adopted comprises religious instruction, which is conveyed in familiar lectures by one or more of the parochial clergy, classics, French, mathematics, and the usual branches of a sound and useful education. In the diocese of London much has been done through the exertions of the Bishop, and the clergy throughout the country have forwarded the good work by every means in their power. The Exeter Board, which has for its

President the Bishop, and for the Committee eight noblemen and thirty other gentlemen, the dean and chapter of the cathedral, the four archdeacons, and forty other clergymen, has been particularly active.—A training school has been established, and commercial schools formed at Barnstaple, Honiton, Holsworthy, Liskeard, Plymouth, South Moulton, Teignmouth, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington, and Tones. Local Boards have been formed, and have been numerous and respectfully attended by persons of all classes. In Chester the proceedings have been of a very satisfactory nature. A training school has been established, and many students admitted. Other schools have also been formed in various parts of the diocese, and some received into union. The same remarks apply to Salisbury, Bath and Wells, Gloucester and Bristol, and Rochester. The Report of the Oxford Board is not yet printed, but great success has attended its operations. The school at Newbury, which was opened in January, is proceeding prosperously; the course of education is admirable, and has been adopted by several other diocesan schools. The subject cannot be too earnestly pressed upon the consideration of those, who duly appreciate the advantages of a sound scriptural education, combined with the usual course of secular instruction.—*Morning Paper.*

Buonaparte's house at Longwood is now a barn—the room he died in a stable—and where the Imperial corpse lay in state may be seen a machine for grinding corn. The walls are covered with multitudinous names. The oak he planted now shadows the Library. His bath is still in the new house, which he never lived to enter. His chessboard is in the possession of the officers of the 91st, which regiment is stationed on the Island.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Liverpool Mail of the 30th says: We learn from the manufacturing districts, that the cotton trade is gradually, though slowly recovering from the state of extreme depression under which it has so long suffered.

Intelligence had been received of the death of Sir Henry Fane, recently Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India. He died on board the Malabar, on the 24th March.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess of Burlington, first Lady of the Bed Chamber to the Queen. The Countess was 28 years of age. She was the fourth daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, and sister of Lord Morpeth, Lady Dover, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

The Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt is betrothed to the heir to the Russian throne.

THE GENERAL ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.—The venerable T. Clarkson has announced his intention of being present at the approaching meeting of the Anti-Slavery Convention, which commences its sittings at Freemasons' hall, London, on the 12th of June next, in a letter to Mr. Sturge, in the following terms:—"I had a hope, and still cherish it, that, by nursing myself and incessant care, I might so patch myself up as to be able to attend for an hour your great meeting on the 12th of June, just to show myself as the humble originator of the abolition of slavery in this country, and as one who, though he has kept at work in it for fifty-six years, is not only not tired of the pursuit, but that his heart now beats as warmly as ever in the cause. At the same time that I cherish such a hope, it is extremely doubtful whether I shall be alive at the time of the meeting."

The removal of the remains of Napoleon from St. Helena to Paris is said to be the subject of a negotiation between M. Thiers and Lord Palmerston.

CIRCASSIA.—The accounts of the utter failure of the Russian expedition upon Chiva are confirmed.—The troops were so diminished by cold, sickness and famine that it was found impossible to proceed. This is not the only disgrace which the Russian arms have experienced. The brave Circassians have captured one of their forts, defended by twenty pieces of artillery, and taken many prisoners. Very large reinforcements would be sent from Sebastopol to the Russian Commander in Circassia.

Prince Castelcicala, Ambassador extraordinary from the King of the Two Sicilies, arrived in London on the 26th of April. He is on a special mission relating to the sulphur difficulties.

The latest intelligence from Algiers was to the 18th of April. The Duke of Orleans and Annade had arrived, and, with Marshal Valée, reviewed the troops. On the 17th the Duke of Orleans set off for the camp at Bouffarick, the head quarters of his division. There was a report that a daring attempt had been made by the Kabyles to recover possession of Cherchell, but the Arrisong beat them off with considerable loss.

Our Post Office functionaries were not a little nonplussed last Monday at the appearance in the receiv-

ing box of a stranger—a newspaper in the Celtic language, and regularly stamped! This we are informed is the first thing of the kind ever known. A medium of the sort was certainly much wanted, and it is to be hoped the conductors, whoever they may be, will make it as much a vehicle of general useful information as possible. The editorial articles, we are well assured, are so able as to be on every hand attributed to the Rev. Dr. McLeod of our own city.—We wish our fellow-labourer much success.—*Constitutional, Glasgow Paper.*

SWITZERLAND.—Serious difficulties exist in Switzerland. On the 3d ult. the Cantons of Upper and Lower Valois were at open war, and in one encounter several lives were lost. The village of Gremsian was taken and retaken on the 1st ult. at the point of the bayonet, after a very severe conflict. More than twelve thousand men were under arms. The cause of the quarrel was an attempt, on the part of the Upper Canton, to occupy the villages of Evolenoz and Hendaz, which had adopted the constitution of the Lower. Letters from Geneva state that the Federal Directory of Switzerland has called an extraordinary meeting of the Diet at Zurich, on the 20th, to take into consideration the present state of the Upper and Lower Valois. The Federal Directory has also required the states of Berne, Fribourg, Vaud and Geneva, to exercise a strict surveillance, and prevent the extension of the late disasters.

PARLIAMENT OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—The Corfu extraordinary Gazette of the 7th of Feb. contains the speech of his Excellency the Lord High Commissioner of Her Majesty the protecting Sovereign of the United States of the Ionian Islands to the Legislative Assembly, on its seventh Parliament.

UNITED STATES.

A great Political Convention was held at Baltimore early in May at which General William H. Harrison, of Ohio, was nominated for the office of President of the United States, in opposition to M. Van Buren. The election is to take place in November next. About 20,000 delegates it is stated were present, from the several states of the Union.

An opposition Convention has also been held, at which M. Van Buren was nominated for re-election to the Presidency.

Tornado at Natchez.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 10th inst. gives some particulars of a frightful storm which burst upon the city of Natchez on the 7th inst. It began at 2 o'clock, and continued about 40 minutes. Many houses were blown down, steeples were prostrated, houses in every part of the city were unroofed, boats were torn to pieces, and their scattered planks flew about in the wind like feathers. The greatest loss of life was among the flat boats, which were swamped and destroyed before the unhappy men could escape to the shore. It is stated that upwards of 200 lives were lost. The Steamboat Prairie was destroyed, the Captain and clerk narrowly escaped, and were unable to tell how many persons were lost in the boat. The steamboat St. Lawrence sunk. Many persons were killed and mangled beneath the fallen buildings. Nine dead bodies had been dug out from the ruins of the Steamboat Hotel. There were about 50 burials on the 8th, and many of the wounded were in a dangerous and dying condition. A boy was said to have been taken up in the air and lodged in a tree half a mile from his father's house. The destruction of property was estimated at \$1,250,000.—*Boston Paper.*

Halifax Head Continued from page 393.

Clarence half-time Dock, taking in her stores for her voyage to Halifax. She is the first of a series of vessels about to run regularly with letters and government dispatches to and from our North American colonies, and amongst which will be the new steamships Caledonia, Britannia, Acadia, (we believe,) and probably the Achilles,—all the property of the British North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company. She is commanded by Captain Douglas, a gentleman of great experience, and has engines of three hundred horse power. The accommodations of the Unicorn are of the same splendid description as those that characterise the Glasgow steam ships generally. Her saloon is spacious, and finished in the style of the days of "Good Queen Bess," in solid rosewood, with panels, or centre pieces, in each compartment, formed by richly gilded antique foliage view, on a bright green ground, in the finest Japan.—The furniture corresponds, and the smaller cabins and sleeping-rooms are finished in corresponding style, and fitted with every possible convenience. The stock of provisions and liquors, consisting of live stock, fresh and preserved meats, choice wines and other liquors, fruit, preserves, &c. exceeds what

we should have conceived necessary for an East India voyage, so that those on board who are fond of the good things of this life, will have rare doings of it: We understand the Unicorn will take out a considerable number of passengers.—They will, we learn, embark at the Clarence pier-head at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, and the vessel will sail as soon after as the London Mailbag is received on board.

The Earl of Haddington presented petitions from the Synods of Glasgow, Ayr, and Aberdeen, praying that the rights of the Scottish Church might be preserved in regard to the Canadian-Clergy Reserve.

May 16.

Much speculation is exercised at the Stock Exchange, respecting the new financial measures to be brought forward on the presentation of the budget, but no one appears to be at all in the secret of the chancellor of the Exchequer's intention.

GREAT WESTERN.—The last year's profits of the Steam Ship Great Western, are stated at \$50,000. She conveyed 1,036 passengers, 1,214 tons of goods, 96,578 letters, and 19,571 newspapers, besides parcels. Her shortest outward passage was thirteen days and a half—homeward, twelve and a half.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Halifax 19th May, 1840.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Health Wardens for the Town of Halifax:—

1st, South Ward—Doctor Grigor, Messrs. Edward Wallace, Lewis Bliss, William Adams, William Stairs, and Jonathan Allison.

2d, St. Peter's Ward—Messrs. John Ferguson, Dr. J. C. Hume, Charles Twining, Robert Brown, Francis Stevens, Junr.

3d, St. Matthew's Ward—Doctor Hume, Messrs. M. B. Almon, Thomas Forrester, Joshua Lee, James Donaldson, Henry Pryor.

4th, St. Paul's Ward—Messrs. G. N. Russell, Doctor Hoffman, Joseph Howe, Adam Esson, W. K. Milward, B. E. Black.

5th, County Court House Ward—John Smith, W. M. Howe, Doctor Sterling, Adam DeChezeau, Joseph Mundell.

6th, St. John's Ward—Messrs. William Murdoch, John Duffus, David Starr, Doctor Sawers, Robert Romans.

7th, North Barrack Ward—Messrs. Hugh Bell, J. G. Creighton, John Morrow, Doctor Black.

8th, Jacob's Street to Cornwallis Street—Messrs. Thomas Tobin, T. C. Kinnear, Andrew Richardson, Junr. Doctor W. Almon.

9th, Cornwallis to Gerrish Street—Messrs. Edward Cunard, senr. P. P. James, A. G. Fraser, James Cogswell, Doctor Cogswell.

10th, North Suburbs—Messrs. Robert Gruber, W. N. Silver, C. H. Rigby.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 25th May, 1840.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. Mr. John Hood, of New Edinburgh, in the County of Digby, to be a Seizing Officer for the protection of the Revenue, and Surveyor and Measurer of Vessels, at the said Port; and Mr. Noonan to be Surveyor and Measurer of Vessels at the Port of Pictou.

PICTOU LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—The sixth Session of this institution terminated on the evening of the 6th inst. when the undermentioned gentlemen were elected Office-Bearers for the ensuing year:—Robert McKay, Esq. President; Dr. Anderson, and Dr. Martin, Vice Presidents; Mr. J. McKinlay, Jr. Secretary and Treasurer; James Fogo, Esq. James Primrose, Esq. Dr. Johnston, and Mr. A. McPhail, Committee; Mr. Jas. Hogue, Librarian.—*Mechanic & Farmer.*

The Colonial Parliament of Bermuda, met on Wednesday, the 20th of May, in the Town of Hamilton, for the Despatch of Public Business.

THE ARMY.—The Stakesby, freight ship, having on board drafts from the depot companies of the 23d, 36th, 37th and 69th Regiments, destined to join the service companies of those corps, sailed from Cork harbour on the 25th April, for Halifax, Nova-Scotia. The following are the names of the officers and numbers composing those drafts, viz:—23d Ft.—First Lieut. Baker, 1 sergeant and 60 rank and file, 36th Ft.—Captain Ross, Lieutenant Fleury, 1 sergeant and 60 rank and file. 37th Ft.—Captain Clay, Ensigns Lawrence and Lambert, 2 sergeants 80 rank and file. 69th Ft.—Ensign Fenwick, 3 sergeants and 50 rank and file. Staff Assistant Surgeon Dammatine has also embarked in the above vessel.

The passengers by the *Unicorn* have presented her commander, Capt. Douglas, with an address and a piece of plate, as an expression of their gratitude, for the attention and kindness they received from him on their recent voyage, and a testimony to the zeal and ability exhibited by him, in the performance of his arduous duties, to which the Captain returned a very feeling and appropriate reply.

Celebration of the Queen's Birth and Nuptials.—Saturday last May 23, being the day appointed by the Lieutenant Governor for celebrating throughout the Province the Birth and Marriage of our beloved Sovereign Victoria I. business in a great measure was suspended and the day devoted to amusement.—*Miramichi Glean.*

YARMOUTH, May 13:
Two American Fishing Schooners, the *Papineau* and the *Mary*, both belonging to Lubec, were captured at the Tuskets on Tuesday last, by the Govt. schr. *Victory*, Capt. Darby, for encroachments on our fishing grounds. They have been brought into this port and stripped, pending the decision of the Court.

LAUNCHED.—From the ship yard at Dartmouth, on Saturday evening last, a fine new ship, built by Mr. Lyle, for Messrs. Cunard, burthen 500 tons. She was sent off the stocks with all her masts and yards standing. Miss Campbell, accompanied by the Misses Cunard, &c. performed the baptismal ceremony, and the *THETIS* glided majestically into her destined element.—*Times.*

The Annual Festival of the *Nova-Scotia Philanthropic Society*, will be held at the Prince's Lodge, Bedford Basin, on the 8th June, the Anniversary of the coming of the first British settlers to Nova Scotia. Tickets may be obtained of the Secretary at the Halifax Public Library, until Saturday, the 6th of June, after which no Tickets will be issued, as the Committee will on that day make final arrangements for the number to be entertained. Members are requested to wear their Badges on that day.

A TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held in the Old Baptist Meeting House, on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock.

POOR'S ASYLUM.—Acting Commissioner for June, M. B. Almon, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the past week, we have received letters from our friends at Lunenburg, Middle River of Pictou, Judique, and a long letter from our attentive correspondent, at Sussex Vale, enclosing a list of additional subscribers, obtained by him in the Parishes of Norton, Hampton, and Sussex Vale, New Brunswick. All these communications will be carefully attended to, and the papers ordered have been sent by this day's mail.

PASSENGERS.

In the *Albion* from Newfoundland, Dr. Grant (Staff) and 6 in the steerage. In the *Caledonia* from Ponce, Messrs. Pingree and Washbourne. In the *Velocity* from Bermuda, Miss Bars and W. Salsus, Esq. and Mr. J. McGrath. In the *First* for Jersey, Mr. E. Twining. In the *Breeze* from Grenada, Mr. E. Goudge. In the *Steamer Unicorn*, from Liverpool, G. B.—Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Snodgrass and Lady; Hon. Alexander Stewart and Lady; C. D. Archibald, Esq., Hon. John Robertson, Messrs. Jas. Alexander, John Wishart, and William Doherty, of St. John, N.B.; William Cormack, C. D. Shaw, Mather Jamieson, Thomas Bernie, A. H. Scott, James Scott, Luther V. Bell, F. S. Lewis, Francis Andrade, G. Ashburner, G. M. Gray, John Houghton, W. Williams, Robert Tamahill, A. W. Wynne. In the *Steamer Unicorn*, for Boston—Mrs. Piers, Mrs. Crow, Capt. Granville, 23d; T. C. Kinnear, E. Conard, junr. W. J. Starr, Esqrs; Hon. S. Magnus, Mr. F. Starr, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Campbell R. N. and 10 others.

Several Advertisements, and other articles of intelligence, crowded out of this day's paper, will appear in our next number.

MARRIED.

On Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Prof. Romans, A. M. Mr. JOHN GAMMON, to LUCY, daughter of Mr. Asa Graham, both of Dartmouth.
On Sunday afternoon, by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, Mr. J. G. LAURILLIARD, of Halifax, to Miss SUSAN ANN SMITH, of Chester.
At Wolfville, on Saturday, 23d. ult, by the Rev. Henry Pope, Mr. JAMES SWEET, of St. John, N.B. to CHARLOTTE, only daughter of THOMAS JAMES, Esq. of Bridgetown.
At Prince William, N.B. on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Charles O. Wiggins, A. M. THOMAS JONES, Esq. of that place, to ISABELLA, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Carruthers, of Aylesford.

DIED.

On Sunday, at 4 o'clock, Mr. EDWARD PHELAN, in the 34th year of his age.
At Chester, on the 25th of May, CATHERINE, widow of the late Martin Peck, of Cole Harbour, aged 63 years.
At Windsor, on the 23d. ult, in the 52d year of his age,

JOSEPH DILL, Esq. sincerely and deeply regretted by a large circle of connexions and friends
At Brighton, (England) on the 2d April, in the 73d year of his age, Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS, formerly Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and founder of the Sheriff's fund for the relief of distressed persons. He was universally known in the literary world as the projector, and for many years the conductor and proprietor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

MARINE NEWS.
PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Friday—Brigt. Old Tom, Gaspe, 8 days—fish, to Creighton & Grassie; Am. brig Sarah Deering, Jordan, New Orleans, 21 days—flour, wheat &c. to W. B. Hamilton & Co.

Saturday—H. M. Ship Vestal, Captain Carter, Barbadoes, 22, via Bermuda, 6 days; Govt. schr. *Victory*, Darby, Sable Island; brig Susan King, McLean, Martinique, 19 days—rum and molasses, to J. & M. Tobin; brig. Emerald, Freeman, Cienfuegos, 28 days, via Lunenburg 1 day;—sugar and molasses to Fairbanks & Allison; Am. schr. Washington, Marblehead, on a fishing voyage; schr. Elizabeth, Placentia—ballast; schr. Sylph, Young, Lunenburg; Am. schr. Elizabeth, Reynolds, Alexandria, 11 days—flour &c. to McNab, Cochran & Co.; schr. Speedy Packet, La Breton, Ponce, 20 days—rum and sugar to D. & E. Starr & Co.; schr. John, Henry, Placentia Bay, 8 days—ballast; Elizabeth, Margaret, and Ellen Sydney—coal; Powells, Nelson, St. Thomas, 20 days—rum and molasses.

Sunday—Brigt Ranger, Powell, St. John's, N.F. 6 days—dry fish to J. V. N. Bazalgette; Am. schr. Eagle, Sutton, Baltimore, 14 days—flour, bread, Corn, &c. to McNab, Cochran & Co.; schr. Maria, Audet, Gaspe—codfish, to Creighton & Grassie.

Monday—Brig Bluenose Hill, Cuba, 22 days—molasses & sugar to Fairbanks & Allison; Fredericus, Bremmer, Port Medway, 1 day—deals—bound to Cork; Breeze, Wood, Grenada, 26 days—rum to Lyle & Wiswell; schr. Magnet, Lunenburg—bound to Labrador; Am. schr. Seon, Baxter, Philadelphia, 8 days—flour, meal, bread and wheat, to Bauld & Gibson, J. Esson, P. Furlong and H. Fay; Am. schr. Oneko, sld. in Co.

Wednesday—Schr. New Messenger, Siteman, Miramichi, 6 days—lumber and shingles, to D. & E. Starr & Co.; Rifleman, Day, Sydney—coal; Lucy & Emily, do. do.; Victoria, Doane, Ponce, 23 days—sugar, to Frith Smith & Co.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Schr. Dee, Reynolds, St. John, N.B.—sundries; barge Gipsy, Baker, Pictou, ballast.

Friday—Schr. Regulator, Hayley, Charlotte-town—merchandise; schr. Primrose, Clark, Nassau, N. P.—general cargo, by W. Lawson junr.; Am. schr. John G. Syer, Barlow, Philadelphia—herrings, potatoes, and plaister; schr. Jane, Power, Labrador—assorted cargo by S. Binney; schr. Ranger, Foran, B.W. Indies—fish, oil, and shingles, by Fairbanks & McNab; schr. Transcendant, Butler, St. Croix, B.W.I.—fish, lumber &c. by Fairbanks & Allison; brig. Daphne, Ingham, Bermuda—assorted cargo by Salsus & Wainwright and others; brig Pandora, Doyle, St. Andrew's—ballast; schr. Sarah Ann, Robertson, P. E. Island—sundries.

Monday—Brig Bride, George, Quebec, by Creighton & Grassie; Dallas, Langlois, La Poile Bay—rum and molasses by do.; Albion, Crosby, Shippegan; Adventure and John Thomas, Sydney; Arcadian, Hency, St. John, N.B.—sugar and potatoes by J. McDougall; Britannia, Kenny, do.

S A I L E D.

Sunday—H. M. Ship Vestal, Capt. Carter, for Pictou.—The Vestal, we understand, is to be stationed at the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the Fisheries, &c. during the summer.

Monday Evening, at half-past 11 o'clock, Steam Packet Unicorn for Boston.

SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have Received per Ships *Forager, Hope, and Prince George*, from BRITAIN, their

SUPPLY OF SUMMER GOODS,

which they offer for sale at low prices, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. N. Shannon, opposite the Provincial Building.

In addition to their supply of Dry Goods, they have on hand—INDIGO of a very superior quality, Starch in small Boxes, and Cotton Wick of various qualities, in bags of 100 lbs. each.

June 3. T. & E. L. LYDIARD.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been recently requested by the Rt. Honourable the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, Chairman of the General Committee appointed to erect a National Testimonial in Scotland for commemorating the Great Public Services of His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, to solicit subscriptions in Nova Scotia, and the Island of Cape Breton, in aid of that great National undertaking, respectfully beg leave to request a meeting of Scotchmen and their Descendants, and of all Nova Scotians who feel interested in the honour of Scotia, to be held at the Masonic Hall on THURSDAY the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock, to devise measures for co-operating with countrymen at home in this noble object.

BRENTON HALLIBURTON; A PRIMROSE, Prest. N. British Society; JAMES McNAB, Prest. High'd Society; CHARLES W. WALLACE, V.P.N.B.S.; JAMES GRAY, Esq. V.P.H.S.; WM. GRIGOR; A KEITH; JAMES STEWART.
June 3.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing, Executed at this office.

AUCTIONS.

Dry Goods.

At the HALIFAX AUCTION MART, TO-MORROW Thursday, at 11 o'clock,

AN Invoice of BRITISH MANUFACTURED DRY GOODS, ordered for positive sale.

June 3. R. D. CLARKE.

AT PRIVATE SALE—Goddard's genuine Cognac BRANDY, boxes patent Sperin and best London Wax wick CANDLES. R. D. C.

Choice Wines.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

On STARR'S WHARF, TO-MORROW Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

75 Cases Choice WINES, Viz.

CHATEAU MARGEAUX, }
Palme Margeaux, } CLARET,
Leville, }
Lafitte, }
Rudesheim, } HOCK,
Steinberge, }
Queen Victoria, } CHAMPAGNE,
Palace, }
LeJaunay, }

Muscat and Lunel, Cherry BRANDY, 70 boxes Raisins, 30 puns. St. Croix RUM, 10 hlds. bright Sugar, Canada Superfine FLOUR. June 3.

ROBERT NOBLE,

ANNOUNCES to his Correspondents and the Public, that his IMPORTATIONS for the Spring season just completed, comprise a General and Extensive Assortment of the STAPLE MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN, all of which he will dispose of on moderate and liberal terms.

Chain Cables and Anchors to match,
20 tons Gourcock Cordage, assorted sizes,
150 bolts do Canvas, No. 1 to 7,
400 Herring and Mackerel Nets, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inch,
6 tons of Corkwood, for do.
Caplin Lines, Salmon Twine and Hooks,
300 dozen St. Peter's Cod Lines,
Raven's Ducks, Osnaburghs, Homespuns,
Brown Cottons and Printed Calicoes,
Superfine CLOTHS, Beavers, Pilots, Tweeds,
Flushings, Baizes, Flannels,
NAILS and SPIKES, all sizes.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, including 10 tons of Pots and Bake-Pans, from 1/2 to 100 gals.; Paints; Paint Oil; Spirits Turpentine and Glass; Indigo, Soap, Candles, Starch, Pepper and Stationary; Springfield and Manchester WARP, &c. &c.
June 3. [Nov. & Rec. 2w.]

BESSONET & BROWN,

HAVE just received, and offer for Sale, Upper Water Street, North of the Ordnance:—

40 Tons well assorted Bar and Bolt Iron—common, double refined and Swedish,
350 packages Nails and Spikes,
500 kegs assorted Paints,
1000 gallons Linseed Oil,
70 dozen Griffin's prime Scythes, Sickles,
100 dozen Cod Lines, Mackerel Lines & Hooks,
130 gross Cod Hooks,
100 bolts Canvass, bleached and brown,
Ship's and Boat's Compasses, Time Glasses; Ensigns, and Union Jacks; Patent Shot, Gunpowder; Window Glass, 7x9 to 12x14, Putty; Whiting and Ochre; Mackerel, Herring, Salmon, Mullet, and Sail Twine; Tinkerel, Herring, Iron Wire; Brass and Iron Wire; ned Plates, IC IX DC DX; Brass and Iron Wire; Anvils, Vices, and Bellows; best Scotch Screw Anvils, "Thomson's"; German, Cast, and Blistered gurs, "Thomson's"; German, Cast, and Blistered Steel; Iron Pots; Ovens and Covers; Cart & Block Steel; Trouting Gear; Muskets, Fowling Pieces, Bushes; and Pistols; Harness Mounting, brass, plated and japanned; Horse Clothing, and small Hardware and Cutlery in variety, at moderate prices.
Halifax, June 3, 1840. 6w.

FLOUR,

MORE FLOUR.

THE Cargo of the Brig *Gipsy*, from PHILADELPHIA, consisting of 1686 bbls superfine and fine wheat FLOUR, RYE FLOUR, and kiln dried CORN MEAL. Having been purchased at reduced rates, expressly for this market, is now offered for sale by the Subscriber, at a corresponding reduction in prices, and on liberal terms.

ROBERT NOBLE.

Also, Navy and Pilot BREAD, in bbls, and 20 tcs. Rice. May 27.



DEATH BELL.

What awful music, hark, frail man attend,
This sounds for thee, not only thee, but all;
Another's gone, and left us here behind,
Perhaps the next to hear the dreadful call.

This be my theme, here let me muse my God,
Since life no more but death for me contains;
Next Sabbath's sun, alas, may heat the sod,
That lies above my sordid, cold remains.

Death still must walk around, and daily pay,
His solemn visits to the sons of men;
Still robbing life from that poor stem of clay,
Which has but pain and sorrow for its gain.

Behold the bed of death, see friends around
In weeping crowds, the last respect to show;
To that poor breathless form, with grave clothes bound,
That now departs from all it loved to know.

Yes, view that lifeless corpse, stretched out at rest,
Which lived but yesterday, how late the call
Much land its own; but of all it possessed,
The small clay bed shall serve it now for all.

Hold on ye sons of fortune, seek the prize,
It still may serve you while you linger here;
But, Oh! beware, my honoured sons be wise,
The grave soon opens, for high and low to share.

There lies the general mass of mouldering dust,
Of distant years, beyond the flood far back;
The grave still claims her own as right and just,
The house of death's the house of human wreck.

T. W. 8th Kgs. Bd.

Halifax, May 22, 1840.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 2nd December, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE following AGENCIES have been Established
by this Bank.

ANNAPOLIS,	CHAS. T. C. McCOLLA, Esq.
LIVERPOOL,	S. P. FAIRBANKS,
	and
PICTOU,	JAS. N. KNAUT, Esqrs.
	JAMES PRIMROSE, Esq.
WINDSOR,	JAMES D. FRASER,
	and
	HARRY KING, Esqrs.
YARMOUTH,	STAYLEY BROWN,
	and
	JAMES BOND, Esqrs.

Persons desirous of negotiating Bills of Exchange
Drafts, &c. &c. will be accommodated on application
at the several Agencies above named, or at the Bank
By order of the President and Directors,
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

Spices, Drugs and Chemicals.

By the FLETA from LONDON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has completed his supply of
the above, comprising all the principal requis-
ites for the Chemist and Physician,

ALSO RECEIVED--

JEFFRY'S ORAL RESPIRATORS, for the use
of Asthmatic and Consumptive persons, giving warmth
to the air drawn into the lungs in breathing.

CUNDELL'S BALSAM OF HONEY, POWELL'S
BALSAM OF ANISEED for the cure of Cough and
Asthma, and other approved Patent Medicines. A
variety of Toilet Soaps, Brushes and PERFUMERY,
with a large assortment of SPICES, which are of-
fered on the best terms at his Store, Hollis-street near
the Bank.

Halifax, Jan. 8, 1840.

G. E. MORTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any just Demands, against the
Estate of the late Mr. MATTHEW T. ARCHIBALD,
of Musquodoboit, deceased, are desired to render the
same, duly attested, within eighteen Calendar months,
from the date hereof; and all persons indebted to said
Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to
MARY ARCHIBALD, *Extr.*
WILLIAM G. ARCHIBALD, } *Extrs.*
MATTHEW J. ARCHIBALD, }
Musquodoboit, April 27, 1840.

JOHN FRASER,

HAS RECEIVED per Ship *Scadian*, and Barque
Hope from GREENOCK, and Barque *Forager* from
LIVERPOOL

Springfield Cotton Warp,
Printed, White Shirtings and Grey Cottons,
Moleskins, Britannia Handkerchiefs,
Black, Blue, and Olive CLOTHS,
Cassinets and Cassimeres, &c.
Red, Blue, and White BUNTING, Ensigns and
Union Jacks,
4, 6, 8, 10 and 20d NAILS,
Knives and Forks, Jack, Butcher and Shoe Knives,
Hammers, Chisels, Handsaws, handsaw Files,
Ships Scrapers, Britannia Metal Table and Tea
SPOONS,
Tea Kettles, Camp Ovens, and Iron Pots,
Cod, Mackarel and Dog Fish Hooks,
White Wash, Paint, Tar, Scrubbing and Shoe
BRUSHES,
White Lead, Black, Red, Yellow and Green
PAINTS, in 28 and 14lb Kegs, Linseed Oil,
Ships Brass and Wood Compasses,
Boats Compasses, half hour, 28 and 14 seconds
LOG GLASSES,

Also, on hand CANVAS No. 1 to 6, Ducks, Osna-
burgs, and a large quantity of Slops, which he recom-
mends to the Public, and sells low for Cash or short
Credit. 6w. May 18.

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, re-
specting this excellent vegetable:

One Potatoe planted by Mr. William Clark, of Nor-
thampton, 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*
Buel, 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 abun-
dant crop.

R. M. B. is also authorised to receive Subscriptions
for the Magazine of *Horticulture, Botany, &c.* Pub-
lished 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 cor-
respondents and Editor."—*Cultivator.*

"Contains much interesting matter. It treats much
of flowers, but more of fruits and vegetables, with in-
formation 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 plea-
sure to be derived from the perusal of its contents,
will amply repay the price of subscription."—*Craw-
ford (Pa.) Messenger.*

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

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

"Resolved, That the New York Horticultural So-
ciety, hail with pleasure the appearance of Hovey's
Magazine of Horticulture, as a work highly credit-
able 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 depart-
ment, will have the Agent's best care, and be promptly
attended to.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave most respectfully to acquaint his
friends and the public in general, that he has
commenced business as a GROCER, WINE AND
SPIRIT DEALER, in No. 2, KINNEAR'S BUILDINGS,
next door to Mr. R. D. Clarke's Auction Room, Hollis
Street, and hopes that from long residence in Halifax,
and by being attentive to business, to merit a share
of public patronage.

His Stock consists partly of the following

WINES, LIQUORS, LIQUEURS, GRO-
CERIES, &c. viz.

Champagne, Claret in magnums and common
Bottles, Hock, Sauterne, Frontignac, East
India, Blackburn, Gordon, and Sicily Ma-
deiras, fine old Brown, Gold, and pale
Sherries, fine old Port, of various qualities,
by quarter cask or otherwise, Marsala, Mus-
catel and Malaga

Fine Old COGNAC, pale & cold Brandies } Per Hhd.
Hollands GIN, } and Puns
Jamaica and Demerara RUM, } in bond or
Irish and Scotch Whiskies, } otherwise
Barclay & Perkins' Double Brown Stout, } In quarts
Guinness's Dublin PORTER, } and pint.

Leith, Allon, and other Scotch ALES.
Hodgson's Pale Ale, superior Ginger Beer,
Best London White Wine and French Vinegar,
Yorkshire, Cumberland, and Westphalia Hams, and
London Smoked & Pickled Tongues, of sup. flavou;
Bologna Sausage, Bristol Tripe in jars and kegs,
Cheshire, Wiltshire, double and single Gloster, pine
and Annapolis CHEESE, in prime order;
Double & single refined London & Scotch SUGARS
Turkey Figs, Muscatel and Bloom Raisins,
Scotch Marmalade, and fine Heather Honey,
A variety of Preserved FRUITS, consisting of Pine
Apples, Limes, Plumbs and Cherries;
A very general assortment of Lazenby's Pickles, Sau-
ces, &c.

French Olives and Capers, best Durham Mustard in
bottle and keg; Sallad, Olive, and pale Seal Oils;
London Sperin, Wax and Tallow Candles; Soap in
boxes and half boxes, Indigo, Blue, Starch, Arrow-
root, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Ginger, &c.
Basket & Bag Salt, Windsor & Castile Soap, TEAS
of various qualities, Sugars, Rice, Pot & Pearl Barley,
Jamaica and Laguira Coffee, prime HAVANNAH
CIGARS, Importation of the Cuba Company.

Also—An elegant assortment of CUT GLASS of
the newest and most fashionable patterns, consisting
of Decanters, Claret Jugs, Champagnes, Wines and
Ale Glasses, Tumblers and cruet stands.—Soda, Sug-
ar, Wine and Water Crackers; a few bbls. superfine,
Genesee FLOUR, for family use.

The above being all of the best quality, and of re-
cent importation, The Subscriber trusts that he will
meet with a share of public support.

JOHN McDUGALL.

Halifax, May 26, 1840.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale, at his Stores on Brown's

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

Also,—Canada prime Mess and prime Pork. Ship
Bread, Prints, Hawsers, casks and cases WINE, Boxes
8 x 12 Window Glass, Congo, Orange Pekoe, and Bo-
hea Teas, 3 cases French Pomatung, 1 case Eau de
Cologne, boxes RAISINS, &c. &c.

December 18.

J. H. REYNOLDS.

THE GUARDIAN,

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BY JAMES SPIKE,

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** ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the *Guar-
dian* 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.