

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1839.

NUMBER 25.

## POETRY.

From the Presbyterian.

### MUSINGS—THE SABBATH IN THE COUNTRY.

The Sabbath comes. That holy day of rest,  
Above all other days the brightest, best,  
A blessing brings to all—the sick—the poor,  
The man of learning, and the simple boor.  
The rude unlettered hind, who scarcely knows  
Aught that's beyond the fields, his farms inclose;  
The giant mind, with high and mighty birth,  
Not satisfied with what it finds on earth,  
Searches the heavens and seeks to know their rule,  
(Perchance he finds at last he's still a fool)  
Welcome thy sacred hours of peace and rest,  
Bringing a holy calm to every breast.—  
The morning dawns; the gentle air that breathes  
O'er hill and valley, scarcely moves the leaves  
Of the fair flowret, hanging o'er the stream  
That steals its noiseless way along the green.  
The birds have hushed their merry note to-day,  
With nimble hop among the greenwood stray.  
The patient herds are tethered to their stalls;  
O'er man and beast a holy stillness falls.—  
Awakened by the rising beams of day,  
First in his chamber doth the cotter pray,  
Then in the parlour, with his family round,  
The little band pour forth the holy sound  
Of praise to God; then humbly kneel in prayer,  
While faithful to his promise, God is there.—  
The chiming bell breaks on the ambient air,  
And points the assembling crowds to the house of prayer.  
With solemn mien, befitting well the day,  
The gathering worshippers pursue the way,  
Deck'd in their best; a neat, tho' homely garb,  
(Tis not the outward man that finds reward;  
'For in His service only such have part,  
As bring the offering of the humble heart.)—  
An aged sire, with tottering gait and slow,  
With bended form, and locks like winter's snow,  
And shaking limbs, finds support from his son,  
While at his side his fond grand-children run;  
With streaming eyes, he stands before a tomb,  
And reads the epitaph; 'tis that of one,  
In former days, his fond and faithful wife;  
His crowding thoughts rush back upon his life.—  
The bell has ceased—within the house of God  
The attentive audience listens to his word.  
No idle jest, no whispering meets the ear,  
No wand'ring glance profanes the house of prayer,  
As seen too oft in cities, prouder fane  
'Mong worshippers who only bear the name;  
Who act as tho' they worshipped gods of stone,  
Forgetting, to the Lord, e'en thoughts are known.  
Hark! 'tis the voice of praise to heaven ascends,  
No organ's sound with Zion's music blends,  
The simple offering of the lip and heart,  
Unperfumed and unvarnished by man's art.  
Such praise ascends like incense to the skies,  
More grateful far, than evening sacrifice.  
The priest of God now takes his solemn text,  
Not anxious that his hearers should be vexed.  
With various points of morals well discussed,  
Which prove, instead of bread, a broken crust,  
On which souls starve. O folly most absurd!  
Can guilty man be righteous with the Lord?  
Salvation is his theme; how Jesus died,  
And by his offering sinners reconciled  
To their offended God; his law obeyed,  
And his obedience offered in their stead.  
God now is righteous, though he pardon sin,  
For Christ has died this righteousness to win.  
The sexton's care hath closed the sacred door,  
The public worship of the day is o'er;  
Retiring groups pursue their homeward way,  
And evening twilight closes in the day.  
The gentle moon, the beautiful queen of night,  
Throws o'er the scene her flood of silver light.  
The day is past; the day that God has given  
To fit the soul for brighter days in heaven.  
The Sabbath day, fit type of heaven above,  
Where all is peace, and all is perfect love.

THE SABBATH.—He that remembers not to keep the Christian Sabbath, at the beginning of the week, will be in danger to forget before the end of the week that he is a Christian.

## Religious Intelligence.

### SABBATH IN THE WEST-INDIES.

It was painful, however, to observe the general and flagrant violation of the Sabbath, by the negro population. It is true that one half of the congregation was usually composed of coloured people. But the Sabbath is the market day. As the slaves are compelled to work for their masters during six days of the week, the seventh is the only one in which they can bring for sale the produce of the small patches of ground allowed them by their owners. Accordingly they come in great crowds on that day, from the surrounding plantations, each one with his little store. Some will walk many miles, to offer for sale their single bunch of bananas, or solitary tray of oranges; while others bring star apples, melons, yams, or quantities of other tropical fruits and vegetables.—The large square appropriated to the purposes of a market is thronged with slaves, and noisy with business on the Sabbath.

On passing through this square, on the way to public worship, one could not easily refrain from melancholy, and even indignant reflections. There poor creatures, condemned to unrequited toil during the week, (for that labour is not requited which is repaid only with the bare necessaries of life,) are compelled, or at least sorely tempted, to forego the precious rest of the Sabbath, with all its spiritual privileges. The day which might be employed in preparing for a happy eternity, and gathering consolation under their hard lot, is so spent as to exhaust their bodies and harden their hearts. Either the slave should be so provided for as to render the market unnecessary, or some other day of the week should be appropriated for the purpose.

On the first Sabbath after our arrival the communion was administered in the church. After the whites had gone forward and received the ordinance, I was interested in observing the various groups of coloured communicants who successively approached the altar. Most of them had no expression in their faces, unless the dull, vacant, rigid features of ignorance can be called expressive. But it was gratifying to observe that some of the free persons of colour were tastefully dressed, and very intelligent in their appearance.

One old and poverty-stricken slave particularly arrested my attention. She was so weak that she staggered against the pew, and was obliged to take hold of the railing to support herself. Her emaciated form, long skinny arms, and skeleton like face, were disgusting objects to look upon. Yet she received the emblems with evident seriousness of feeling. "Who can tell," thought I as I looked at her, "the sorrows and scenes through which that woman has passed? When a child, she knew little of laughing, sporting, joyous childhood. When old enough to carry a piece of sugar cane, she toiled in piling the trash, and thence onward in life she never saw any thing in the future but a dark, interminable series of toilsome days; she never felt any thing in the present, but actual labour and exhaustion. She married; but what knew she of conjugal and domestic bliss, more than the very beasts that toiled by her side? She brought forth children; but she could not educate or control them—an owner reared them for labour, as he did his beast of burthen. What must be a mother's agonies, when even the babe on her bosom is not her own? Perhaps this poor woman, in the awards of eternity, may take precedence of many a learned and celebrated christian; when her soul shall mingle with kindred spirits before the throne of God, honored and loved as His child."—*New York Com. Adv.*

### SABBATH IN SCOTLAND.

#### KILSYTH SACRAMENT.

The religious awakening in the parish of Kilsyth having begun at the time of the last communion in July, an earnest desire was soon afterwards expressed by the people, to repeat the observation of that solemn ordinance, and the minister and session cordially concurring in this desire, after due deliberation, fixed Sabbath last for its celebration. This having become generally known, an immense concourse of Christians was attracted to the place. Towards the end of the preceding week, a great number of persons from all parts of the country had taken up their residence in the town, to be present on the occasion, and such was the willingness with which the people accommodated them, that we have not heard of any who were disappointed. On Thursday a fast

day was kept; the great body of the people abstaining from their ordinary employments, and repairing to the house of God, where there were three services, conducted by Mr. Brown of Edinburgh, Dr. Malan of Geneva, and Mr. Macnaughtan of Paisley. On Friday evening there was sermon by Mr. Middleton of Strathmiglo; and on Saturday a large congregation assembled in a field adjoining the town, and was addressed in a most Scriptural and judicious manner from the text, "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth;" by Mr. Burns of Dundee. In the evening Mr. Somerville of Anderston preached in the church. On Sabbath there could not be fewer assembled than 12,000 or 15,000 persons, and seldom has such a solemn and interesting scene been witnessed. The church bell rang at nine o'clock, and the services commenced both in the church and at the tent shortly before ten. The church was densely crowded, and the number present at the tent has been estimated variously at from ten to fifteen thousand. Our own impression is, that it did not much exceed ten thousand. The action sermon was preached by Mr. Burns, the excellent and judicious minister of the parish, from the text, "I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger; he that believeth in me shall never thirst." The tables were afterwards fenced by Mr. Brown, and were then served successively by Mr. Burns, Mr. Martin of Bathgate, Mr. Dempster of Denny, Mr. Brown, Mr. Somerville, Mr. Duncan of Kirkintilloch, Mr. Rose of Glasgow, and Dr. Dewar of Aberdeen. About 1300 persons communicated, and in order to avoid the undue protraction of the services, the whole of the lower area of the church was occupied by the communicants. Mr. Burns stated at the close that upwards of eighty new communicants had been admitted, their ages varying from thirteen to seventy, and he never before had had so much pleasure in conversing with persons desiring admission to the ordinance. Mr. Rose delivered the concluding sermon, which commenced, without any interval, at about seven o'clock. In the tent, and from a stair adjoining the church, sermons were preached during the day by Dr. Dewar, Mr. Burns jun. Mr. Rose, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Dempster; and in the evening Mr. Burns, jun. preached to an audience of several thousands by moon-light. Next to the imposing number assembled at the tent, nothing struck us more, in the appearance of the audience, than the large proportion of men in the crowd; there must have been two or three for every female. The solemnity and order of the various audiences were remarkable, and we have heard different persons say they never enjoyed so delightful a communion. The sermons were plain, scriptural, and searching, without any thing having an undue tendency to excite.—On Monday, as on the fast day, there were three services, conducted during the day by Dr. Dewar and Mr. Burns, jun. in the tent, and in the evening by Mr. Brown in the church after which a very solemn meeting for prayer was held, as there had been the previous evening, which continued to a late hour.—We understand the sacrament was dispensed at the same time in the Relief church. We earnestly hope this large confluence of ministers and Christians will be blessed as the means of spreading the revival to other parts of the country.—*Scottish Guardian.*

### OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH, IN ENGLAND.

Through the exertions of the Lord's-day Observance Society, established in the metropolis, this important subject is attracting much interest throughout the country, and there is evidently a growing disposition in the public mind to observe and honour the Sabbath-day. Branch Associations have been established in a number of the provincial towns, and the minds of men have been disabused of the prejudices raised against these Societies, through the explanations given, and the information afforded, by the excellent Secretary to the parent Society, the Rev. W. Rogers, and other clergymen and gentlemen who take a deep interest in the question. It has been generally represented, that the Lord's-day Society, seeks to enforce a religious observance of the Sabbath, by coercing the working classes and the poor, whilst the rich are to be left to enjoy themselves as they please. Nothing, however, can be more contrary to the real purposes of the Society, which are not to compel the working classes and the poor to keep the Sabbath in any particular way, but to obtain for them protection in the enjoyment of this day of rest, which is not only their birthright, but their privilege. The Society de-

sires to give every British subject the means of observing the Sabbath leaving all persons to choose their own mode of keeping it, providing only against Sabbath trading and labour as far as possible, and against the open violation of the public peace and morality. Our readers will find reports of meetings held at Honiton, Ottery, and in this city, during the week from which they will be enabled fully to understand the character and effects of these Societies, which, we doubt not, will soon obtain more extensive support. The due observance of the Sabbath is a national question of deep import, and every way worthy of the serious consideration of a Christian people. We may farther remark, that the Lord's-day Societies are only seeking to carry into practical effect, not only the spirit, but the letter, of the Queen's proclamation against vice and immorality, which is always read in open court, before the commencement of the criminal business of our Assizes and Sessions.—*Plymouth Paper.*

## THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1839.

### MADNESS OF THE HEART.

[Concluded.]

We now turn from those classes, the folly of whose pursuits will readily be acknowledged by all, perhaps, but themselves, and proceed to consider, for a moment, others who are chasing bubbles of at least a brighter hue, and first let us attend to those who are attempting to climb

"The steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar."

Of these how few attain the object of their exertions, through nights of study and days of toil! And when attained what is it?

"A fancied life in other's breath,  
A thing beyond us, even before our death."

Beyond us! It has already lost its power to charm! Destruction has withered the chaplet on our brow, or a successful rival has plucked it thence. But should it continue, fresh, green, and redolent of fragrance to the last; should it even outlive us; could we, with the most unhesitating confidence, adopt the boast of the Roman Poet, "I have erected to myself a monument more enduring than brass," will this posthumous fame impart one throb of exultation to our heart, one thrill of satisfaction to our frame, one flush of pleasure to our countenance, when "we are numbered with the clouds of the valley?" Will it repel the insulting worm that will then feed sweetly on us; or delay, for an instant, the progress of corruption? Mistake us not however. We would not have you indifferent to the opinion of your fellow-men. We recognize, in its fullest extent, the apostolic injunction, "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think of these things." We would twine the wreath, and swell the pean for every benefactor to his country or his species; but we reprobate that morbid thirst of fame, which pursues it for itself alone—as the chief good, as the end of our existence, amidst collision, obloquy and envy; while "the honour that cometh from God only," is forgotten, unheeded, or despised.

There are others who make ambition the God of their idolatry; for it they live, they watch and toil, they hope and fear, they joy and suffer. Oh, the heart-burnings, the jealousies, the intrigues, the contentions of ambition! and for what?

"A little rule, a little sway,  
A sun-beam in a winter's day;"

To be set as a mark upon which envy, malice and hatred may empty their quivers! We are well reminded by a moral poet, that

"The bolts which spare the mountain's side,  
Its cloud-capt eminence divide,  
And spread the ruin round;"

And a much higher authority exhorts us "not to seek high things for ourselves;" and reminds us that "the fashion of this world passeth away."

Others have started, or are straining, "like greyhounds in the slip," to start, "in glory's bright career." But the glory of the modern vocabulary is, we fear, but the spectre of murder, brandishing an ensanguined

sword, and robed with "garments rolled in blood," while the notes that swell her song of triumph are the cries of the wounded, the groans of the dying, the shriek of the widow and the wail of the orphan.

Wisdom itself—"The wisdom of this world, is foolishness with God;" and he who pursues knowledge, only for the gratification of curiosity or taste, or for the diffusion of his fame, is "wearying himself for very vanity;" while he who "wickedly is wise—is but the more a fool;" and he who, with perverted industry, ransacks the literature of ages, and the arcana of nature, that he may furnish arguments for the sceptic, or sharpen the weapons of infidelity, is a "madman scattering firebrands, arrows, and death."

It were easy to swell the catalogue of worldly pursuits; but surely if these things are so, they are sufficient to verify the inspired declaration, that "madness is in the heart of the sons of men while they live," that "vanity of vanities" is written in characters as legible as they are indelible, on all earthly enjoyments, and that, for happiness,

"He builds too low, who builds beneath the stars"

What then, it may be asked, is true wisdom, and what are its effects? It

"Is but to know how little can be known;  
To see all others' faults, and feel our own;"

and humbled in the dust by the discovery, to look through nature and revelation up to nature and revelation's God; for "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to depart from evil that is understanding."

Votary of pleasure! lay aside every lust; for "eye hath not seen, ear hath not heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, what God hath prepared for those that love him." Lover of dress and equipage! wedding garments, bright with the lustre of immortality, are prepared for the followers of the Lamb. Aspirant for fame! assembled worlds shall hear the plaudit, "Well done good and faithful servant." Shall it be addressed to thee? Slave of earthly ambition! burst thy chains, and listen to the Saviour's voice, "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life. Candidate for glory! there are laurels that never wither, wreaths unfading as eternity, an imperishable crown of celestial glory, in the Paradise of God. "Fight" therefore, "the good fight of faith; endure hardness as a good soldier of Jesus Christ;" for "to him that overcometh, saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, will I give to sit with me upon my throne." Student of Wisdom! learn of thy Redeemer, who, though he was the wisdom of God, was meek and lowly in heart." Consecrate to his glory, all the powers of thy mind, and the accumulating treasures of thy acquired knowledge; for "they that are," in this manner, "wise, shall shine as the brightness of the firmament; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever."

### GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR RELIGION IN THE COLONIES.

It cannot fail we should think to awaken some emotions of surprize and astonishment, in the minds of almost all our Readers, to be informed upon the authority of a Parliamentary document, which has lately been printed by order of the House of Commons, that the Church of England in this Province, receives annually from the British Government, the munificent sum of £6,074 5s. 7d. whilst the Church of Scotland a sister Establishment, and a component branch of the British Constitution, with at least an equal if not a much larger number of adherents, receives only the small pittance of £75 a year, for one of her Clergymen.

We mention these striking and undeniable facts not from any feeling of hostility to the Church of England, or from any wish or desire to diminish or destroy her resources, but with a view to attract the attention of the public to the unfavourable and long neglected condition of our own Church.

As consistent and decided Presbyterians, it is true we do not and cannot believe in the Apostolical succession of the Episcopal Clergy, or approve of many

of the rites and ceremonies practised in the public services of that Church, and we can scarcely be expected to assent to the illiberal and uncharitable opinions which have been lately advanced by the Church of England Gazette, and copied with so much eagerness and satisfaction into the pages of the "Colonial Churchman," in this Province, "that the Episcopal Church—the ancient and real Church of Scotland—ought to be restored to its former position, and to all those rights and privileges of which she has been long and most unjustly deprived;" "that the Church of Scotland has rung out her knell," and "that the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church of England existed ages before Presbyterianism was heard of, and shall exist when Presbyterianism and every other form of dissent, whether established by human laws or not, shall be no more."

It is fortunate for us that we live in a land, and in an age, when the rights of conscience are respected and Religious liberty secured, and that we are not doomed like our covenanting ancestors in Scotland of old, to expire in the field, or on the scaffold, by fire or by the sword, to gratify the feelings and tender mercies of the Church of England Gazette and the Colonial Churchman. This would be a much more summary and effectual plan to destroy Presbyterianism, than their malicious and impotent attacks, if it could conveniently be adopted. We are happy however, to know that the bigotted and intolerant spirit here displayed, is possessed by only a very small party, and that neither the most enlightened, nor the most pious in the Church of England. There are multitudes of her Clergy as well as of her members, who detest and abominate the pitiful ravings of such arrogant and aspiring ecclesiastics, just as sincerely and as cordially as we do ourselves, and bitterly lament that those who ought to be the Heralds of peace, are so industriously engaged in sowing the seeds of strife and contention among Brethren.

We have always professed, because we have really and truly felt an attachment to the Episcopal Church, a Church which has produced so many distinguished Theologians, and eminent Christians. We would consider it a very great calamity indeed, should the resources of that Church be diminished, or her Establishment destroyed, merely to gratify the wishes of an enraged populace, and punish a few intolerant and bigotted ecclesiastics. Such a measure would be not less cruel than injurious. For we have the means of knowing that the Grants from Britain to the Church of England in Nova Scotia, form one of the chief sources of her support, that they are not less liberal and munificent, than they are reasonable and necessary, and that one half of her present Missions in this Colony must be either partially supplied, or instantly and entirely abandoned, if such a necessary and acceptable provision should be suddenly and unexpectedly withdrawn. It does not require the spirit of prophecy to foresee whether the Church of England or the Church of Scotland would exist longest or flourish most in Nova-Scotia, if left entirely to its own provincial resources.

Did we participate in the spirit of those whose sentiments and conduct we now condemn, we could read a lesson to them which they would not soon forget, and exhibit to the world such a picture of their imprudence and folly, as would make their haughty countenances to blush for shame. But we forbear, and shall proceed to enquire in our next number, how it has happened that amidst all the favours which have been conferred upon the Church of England, the interests of the Church of Scotland, a similar Establishment, and also an integral branch of the British Constitution, should have been so long and so shamefully neglected, in a colony bearing in its very name a reference to Scotland, and inhabited by thousands and tens of thousands of her hardy and industrious sons, and why it is that such a scanty provision has been allowed from the public funds, (if provision it can be called, the small sum given to only one of more than twenty Clergymen,) for the support of

Religion amongst such a numerous and loyal body of Scottish Emigrants in this quarter of the New World. [To be concluded.]

The efforts of our brethren in Canada, to erect a Theological Institution, are deserving of the highest commendation. We fervently hope, that their laudable and pious wishes and exertions, will be rewarded with speedy and complete success; and we trust the day is not far distant, when our Church in this Colony, shall have the honour of founding a similar Institution of Theological learning, for the instruction of candidates for the Sacred Ministry, to supply the numerous vacancies in this and the neighbouring Provinces.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH.

Rev. Dr. Duff.—On Thursday the Presbytery met in St. George's Church, for public worship, in reference to the departure of Dr. Duff for Calcutta, to resume his labours in the Assembly's Mission there. After a fervent prayer by the Rev. Dr. Brunton, the Rev. Dr. Gordon preached an impressive discourse from Ephesians i. 22, from the middle of the verse.—The Rev. Dr. Chalmers then addressed Dr. Duff with his characteristic power and eloquence; and after alluding to the common aim of the two schemes with which these distinguished men have identified their names, concluded by bidding his reverend friend a warm and affectionate farewell. The church was completely crowded in every part.—A meeting was held in the Tolbooth Church in the evening, when, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the Rev. Dr. Duff addressed an overflowing audience on the Indian Mission—a topic which, while he has made it familiar to the people of Scotland, his powerful intellect, brilliant imagination, and extensive acquaintance with Eastern lore, enable him to present in fresh and ever-varying aspects. He has now once more taken leave of his native land; and his countrymen, whose sympathies he has so often awakened by his eloquent appeals, bid him, with one accord, God speed in the labours which he is about to resume.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

By the Liverpool, Steam Ship, which arrived at New-York, on the 5th Dec. English dates to the 15th ult. have been received. The suspension of specie payments by the United States Bank is represented as having produced consternation in Liverpool and Manchester, and serious embarrassment was anticipated to the houses engaged in the American trade. The Money Market however was little affected, and Cotton, notwithstanding the prospect of a large supply, was on the advance. The Chartist resurrection at Newport, seems to have been of a more formidable character than previous advices led us to expect. One account states the number of the insurgents killed as 16, another from 20 to 25, about 50 wounded, and 40 prisoners. Frost their leader, had been captured, and committed for High Treason. The Bishop of Nova-Scotia, attended and addressed a meeting at Gravesend on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The combined English and French fleets off the Dardanelles, now amount to 18 sail of the line besides smaller vessels. Twelve miners are stated to have been precipitated to the bottom of a coal pit near Bristol, from a height of about 800 feet, in consequence of the rope attached to the car in which they were descending, having been cut almost through by some fiend in human shape. Mons. Poutois has succeeded Admiral Roussin as French Ambassador at Constantinople. Affairs between Turkey and Egypt continue in the same undecided state; though some accounts represent the Sultan and Mehemet Ali as about to take the settlement of the matter, in an amicable way, into their own hands. The King of Prussia is represented to be so modifying the law of mixed marriages, by way of reprisal against the Pope, as that the children of such marriages shall be educated as Protestants. On the other hand the Bishop of Pozen, has laid that diocese under an interdiction as in the palmy days of papal power.

The new Steamer North America is hourly expected from St. John, N. B. to convey thither part of the 23d. Regt. ordered to relieve the 69th, which proceeds to Fredericton, the 36th stationed at that place being

ordered towards the disputed territory. A report of the arrest of the Warden of the disputed territory has reached Fredericton, but it is believed to have been got up by lumberers to serve their own purpose.

The Legislature of Upper Canada was opened on the 3d inst. by the Governor General in person. We have only received extracts of his speech.

The Legislature of New Brunswick, has been prorogued till the 28th day of January next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

We are happy to observe from an Advertisement in this days paper, that Mr. JOHN PARKER intends to open a School in this Town, for the instruction of youth in the principles of Sacred Music. Mr. Parker we believe has long been favourably known as a Teacher of Music, especially in Dartmouth, where he formerly taught, and still continues to teach on those days when his services are not required elsewhere, that pleasing, and, in the worship of God, necessary accomplishment. We trust he will receive ample encouragement in Halifax.

Anxious to meet the wishes of our readers, and, at the same time increase the value of our weekly paper, we have determined, in compliance with the repeated solicitations of some of our respected friends, to insert, along with other commercial news, a weekly *Price Current*, which will appear in our first number in January next, and as it will be corrected weekly, we trust our friends will find it, though on a limited scale, useful and satisfactory.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Halifax, 6th December, 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—  
Dunster Tremain, Esq. to be Coroner for the County of Inverness, in the place of Donald McLean, Esq. deceased.  
Thomas V. B. Bingay, Esq. to be judge of the Court for the Probate of Wills in the County of Yarmouth, in the place of William H. Keating, resigned; and Henry H. Grantam, Esq. to be registrar to the said Judge.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

Head Quarters, Halifax, 11th Dec. 1839.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Nova-Scotia Militia.

1st Halifax Regiment.—1st Lieutenant William G. Anderson to be Captain; 2nd Lieut. William M. Hoffman, to be Adjutant; Gents. William Scott, Jonathan Blanchard, to be 2d Lieuts.  
1st Batt. Guysboro' County Regiment, 1st Lieutenant Thomas Cutler, to be Captain; 2d Lieutenant Herbert R. Cunningham, to be 1st Lieutenant; Gent. William Reynolds Cutler, to be 2nd Lieutenant; Lieut. Thomas Pearl, to be captain of Artillery.  
2nd Batt. Guysboro' County Regiment, 1st Lieut. William McDonald, to be Captain.

ED. WALLACE, A. G. M.

Supreme Court, Michaelmas Term, 1839.

William Black, of Halifax, Esquire, and George A. Blanchard, of Antigonish, in the County of Sydney, Esquire, Attorneys at Law, were this day duly admitted and enrolled Barristers; and Charles Morse, of Liverpool, in Queen's County, Gentleman, Student at Law, duly admitted and enrolled an Attorney of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province.  
J. W. NUTTING, Prothonotary.

Notice to Correspondents.

We have great pleasure in returning our warmest thanks to JAMES CAIR, Esq. Postmaster at Miramichi, for the favourable opinion he has expressed respecting our paper, and for his zealous and unwearied exertions to promote its circulation in that populous and flourishing district of New-Brunswick. Such honourable and disinterested services as his, afford us great encouragement in the prosecution of our weekly labours. "Scotus's" third letter on Education, has been received, and the "Report of the proceedings of the Cornwallis Auxiliary Missionary Society," and will appear in one of our early numbers.

We intend to publish the Abstract of the Minutes of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova-Scotia, and the Rev. JOHN STEWART'S first letter on the Union of Presbyterians, next week, and the remaining letters will be published according to his directions in our succeeding numbers.

PASSENGERS.

In the Fanny, from Kingston—Capt. Nehmes.—In the Mail-packet Lady Ogle from Bermuda—Captain Wm. Clark.—In the Ambassador from New York—Capt. Willis.—In the Acadian from Boston—Messrs. Dawson, Gossip, Allen, Edwards, Johnson, Mooney, Meadum, and Jacobs; Miss Throckmorton, and Mrs. Taylor and 3 children.—In the Portree from Boston—Mrs. & Miss Knowles, Mrs. Cook, Miss Long, Messrs. Morris and Defreytas.

The Mail for England, by H. M. Packet Hope, will be closed on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock.

As next Wednesday will be Christmas day, it is requested that Notices or Advertisements for the Guardian be sent in as early as possible on Tuesday.

MARRIED.

On the 3rd inst. by the Rev. Mr. Uniacke, Mr. WM. BRENNAN, to Miss JANE TANNER, both of Rawdon.  
On Wednesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. GASPER RHODES, of this town, to Miss ELIZABETH STEPH of Ship Harbour.  
On Friday the 13th inst by the Rev. J. Martin, Mr. BENJAMIN HORNE, to Miss MARGARET BIGBY, both of this Town.  
At Chester on the 5th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. JAS. BREWER, to Mrs. HANNAH DOHERTY, widow.  
At Sherbrooke, on Sunday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. ISAAC KIDDY, to Miss SARAH SARTIE.

DIED.

On the 7th inst. after an illness of many years, SUSANNA LOUISA, daughter of the Rev. C. W. Weeks, aged 29 years. Sunday evening after a short and severe illness, in the 51st year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, a native of Wiltshire, England. His integrity and kindness of disposition, endeared him to a large circle of friends; he has left a wife and seven children to lament the loss of one of the best husbands and fathers.  
At Dartmouth on the 10th inst. after a lingering illness, in the 45th year of his age, Mr. JAMES McNAB, leaving a widow and seven children, and an extensive circle of friends and connexions to mourn their loss.  
At Sackville, on Friday morning, JEAN GORDON, infant daughter of the Rev. A. Gray.  
At Musquodoboit, on the 8th inst. aged 64 years, Mr. MATTHEW T. ARCHIBALD, one of the early settlers, and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church in that place; a sincere friend, an affectionate husband and parent, and a consistent and exemplary christian, whose memory will be long and deservedly dear, not only to his family and numerous relatives, but to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance.  
At sea, on 25th ult. after an illness of 25 days, on his passage from Kingston to Halifax, Capt. JOSEPH HORE, master of the brig Lanny, of this port, in the 33d year of his age, a native of Teignmouth, England.—As a thorough seaman and shipmaster, he combined the gentleman and honest man, and died regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.  
At Wolfville, on the 22d ult. after a short but painful illness which she bore with fortitude and resignation to the will of her Heavenly Father, MARY, relict of the late Mr. George Johnson, in the 29th year of her age.  
At Bridgetown, on the 29th ult. after a long illness, which bore with patience and christian fortitude, JOHN, youngest son of the late Dr. Henry Robinson, in the 24th year of his age.  
At Rawdon, on the 23d October, in the 49th year of her age SARAH BARRY, wife of Jacob Withrow, Esq.—This amiable woman suffered extremely in her last illness, which she bore with patience and resignation to the will of God; she has left a disconsolate husband and 8 children to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender parent.

Suddenly, at Demerara, on the 24th Oct. Mr. JOHN C. McDONALD, aged 23 years, eldest son of Mr. Archibald McDonald of this town.  
At Liverpool, England, October 24, ELIZABETH, consort of William Green, Esq. and eldest daughter of Temple F. Piers, Esq. of this town.

MARINE NEWS, PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Mailboat Lady Ogle, Stairs, Bermuda 11 days—experienced bad weather, lost head, &c. and received other damage; new brig Mary Ann, Canso, 14 days—to Fairbanks & McNab; barque Ellen, Cobb, Miramichi, 14 days—bound to Liverpool, G. B. timber laden, sprang a leak 6th inst. Hope, Bruce, Shelburne, 18 hours—staves; Abigail, Doane, New York, 17 days—four to S. Binney.  
Friday—Brigt. Reward, Forrester, Kingston, 39 days—ballast; Mailboat Velocity, Barrs, Boston, 53 hours; schr Hope & Snowbird, Shelburne; Dolphin, Lunenburg; Am. brig Acadian, Jones, Boston, 76 hours—general cargo, to D. & E. Starr & Co. J. Cochran and others; brig Ambassador, Clark, New York, 3 days—beef, pork, to D. & E. Starr & Co. & J. Allison & Co. days—beef, pork, McIntosh, Demerara, 35 days bound to Liverpool N. S. brig Nancy, Biehan, Falmouth, Jam. 35 days—ballast; schr True Friends, Margaret's Bay; Dolphin, Lunenburg, fish; Willing Lass, Pictou, via Lunenburg—fish oil, &c., barque Corsair, Daley, Demerara, via Nevis 36 days—rum, to Fairbanks & McNab; brig Trial, Brown, Demerara, 35 days—rum, to W. Stairs; schr Jas. Richard, Liverpool, N. S.  
Saturday—Am. brig Wm. Pitt, Baker, Philadelphia 14 days—flour, meal and bread, to D. & E. Starr & Co. R. Noble, & Stewart & Elliot.  
Sunday—New sch.—Canso—beef, pork, butter &c. to P. Furlong; schr Ann Barry, Arichat—fish; Lady, Bridgeport—coal; new brig Sultan, Abell, Pictou—coal, to McNab, Cochran & Co; reports ship George McKenzie from Pictou for Liverpool, at Canso; brig Reindeer, Walker, Burin, 3 days—dry fish and oil to W. E. Hamilton; packet brig. Portree, Simpson, Boston, 3 days—general cargo, to H. Fay, J. Cochran, & others; schrs Elizabeth, Morris, and Betsey, McKay, Pictou, 5 days—coal.  
This Morning—Schrs. Brothers, O'Brien, Pictou, 7 days—coals, pork and oats; Freetown, Watt, Dalhousie, 13 days—shingles, to J. & M. Tobin; Queen Victoria, Pictou, 3 days; Queen Victoria, Canso—260 bls. Mackarel; Mayflower, O'Brien, Pictou, 7 days—freestone; Lucy, O'Brien, do. do—do.  
CLEARED.  
Thursday—Brig Grecian, Lemont, New York—coal &c. by W. A. Black; schr Hugh, Gorman, Newfoundland—lumber & coals by the master.  
Saturday—Brigt. London Packet, Harvey, Bermuda,—dry and pickled fish, &c. by Frith, Smith and Co.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

On THURSDAY next, October 31. CUNNABELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA ALMANACK FOR 1840.

Vastly improved—Containing, besides the usual lists the STAFF OF THE NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA To be sold at the Printing Office of W. CUNNABELL Marchington's wharf, and at the Stationary stores of Messrs. A. & W. McKINLAY, and Mr. JOHN MUNRO Halifax, Oct. 30, 1839.

## POETRY.

## THE POOR MAN'S FUNERAL.

BY THE REV. JAMES GRAHAME.

You motley sable-suited throng, that wait  
Around the poor man's door, announce a tale  
Of woe; the husband, parent, is no more,  
Contending with disease, he laboured long,  
By penury compell'd; yielding at last,  
He laid him down to die; but, lingering on  
From day to day, he from his sick-bed saw,  
Heart-broken quite, his children's looks of want  
Veil'd in a cloud of smile; alas! he heard  
The elder, lispingly, attempt to still  
The younger's plaint—languid he raised his head,  
And thought he yet could toil, but sank  
Into the arms of death, the poor man's friend.

The coffin is borne out; the humble pomp  
Moves slowly on; the orphan mourner's hand  
(Poor helpless child!) just reaches to the pall.  
And now they pass into the field of graves,  
And now around the narrow house they stand,  
And view the plain black board sink from the sight.  
Hollow the mansion of the dead resounds,  
As falls each spadeful of the bone-mix'd mould.  
The turf is spread; uncovered is each head—  
A last farewell: all turn their several ways.  
Woe's me! those tear-dimm'd eyes, that sobbing breast,  
Poor child! thou thinkest of the kindly hand  
That went to lead thee home—no more that hand  
Shall aid thy feeble gait, or gently stroke  
Thy sun-bleach'd head and downy cheek.  
But go, a mother waits thy homeward steps;  
In vain her eyes dwell on the sacred page—  
Her thoughts are in the grave; 'tis thou alone,  
Her first-born child, canst rouse that statue gaze  
Of woe profound. Haste to the widow'd arms;  
Look with thy fathers look, speak with his voice,  
And melt a heart that else will break with grief.

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

## PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

We beg leave earnestly to recommend the perusal and attentive consideration of the following circular address from the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, to the friends of the Church of Scotland throughout British North America. If it be desired, as we hope it is, that this ancient Church, rooted as it is in the veneration and affection of every one of its members, should, at least, have a co-ordinate standing with any other Church in these Provinces, a strong effort must—we emphatically say *must*—be made by its friends to encourage the noble institution proposed to be established by the Commission of the Synod. Other denominations of Christians are indefatigable in their exertions to erect schools and other institutions, for the purpose of disseminating their doctrines, and promoting their peculiar interests and views. In this laudable struggle for the supremacy of doing good, shall it be said of the Church of Scotland, that she is an idle spectator—that the members and devout worshippers at her holy altar, are unwilling to promote, by every means in their power, the true interests of that venerable and scriptural fabric? On the contrary, we have every reason to believe, that the proposed plan of establishing a College in Kingston, for the education of candidates for the holy ministry of the established Church of Scotland, will receive the sanction, and experience the support of every one connected with the establishment, both at home and abroad. Such an institution, full of learning, piety, and rational zeal in the highest and best of causes, as it undoubtedly will be, cannot fail, we should think, in enlisting the best feelings—in exciting the sincerest good wishes of all who are interested in the increase and prosperity of the Church of Scotland. Let such, therefore, seriously reflect on the good they can do, by lending the smallest assistance in their power to the support of the proposed seminary; and sure we are, that the time is not far distant, when they will be rewarded beyond their utmost expectations, in beholding a superstructure as patriotic and praiseworthy in design, as beneficial in its effects, upon the social and religious habits of the community among whom it is intended to be raised:—*Montreal Gazette*.

## ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION OF SYNOD.

To the Members and Adherents of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland.

BRETHREN,—The Synod, at the meeting in Kingston, in July last, determined on founding a College in Kingston, for the education of youth, and particularly for the education of candidates for the Holy

Ministry: and the Synod then also devolved on us, the Commission, the important work of obtaining a Bill of Incorporation for such College, and of raising funds, and taking other necessary measures for its establishment. And we now affectionately, and we will add, confidently, address ourselves to you, soliciting your co-operation and aid in this undertaking.

We feel, as we may well do, that we are commencing a great work—and this at a season in which many things bear an untoward aspect to it. Yet we are not dismayed by the feebleness of our own resources or the difficulties of the times. We trust that these things will incline us the more to look for the Divine blessing,—without which, such an enterprise in any circumstances would miscarry, and to prosecute it with humility, prudence and resolution.

We would have you to consider, that the institution which we are about to found, is designed first, for the thorough culture in human and divine learning of youths amongst ourselves, who are giving themselves to the ministry of the glorious Gospel—an object this, which, whether viewed in itself or in reference to the destitution of spiritual labour which prevails around us, must commend itself to you all as unspeakably important. The Great Head of the Church has put it into the hearts of a goodly number of our own young men, to aspire after the ministry, just when the supply of labourers from our native land seems ready to fail us, and hence, the urgent duty on our part, to direct and encourage them to suitable preparatory studies, and at the same time to provide a permanent institution for the training up of ministers.

The Church of Scotland has always since the days of the Reformation, been creditably distinguished for the scholarship of her ministers, and so have most of the churches in Europe and America, which have sprung from her. And we, verily, are neither in an age nor a land, in which we can contemplate a diminished standard of ministerial education. Infidelity is eager to engage learning and science in her unholy cause, but we must shew that it is only by a perversion of these—that they can lend her any service—and that they are the legitimate hand-maids of divine truth, being subservient at once to the knowledge, and to the publication of it.

Then, consider that the same Institution is designed secondly, for the instruction in the elements of general Literature and Science, of such as may desire to cultivate them for secular professions.

The education which is preparative for the study of Theology, is also preparative for the study of other sciences. And, if this be given, as we would have it done, in harmony with Divine Truth and in connexion with a Christian discipline over our students, then we doubt not that many parents, who justly think learning too dearly purchased for their children, at the ordinary risk of having their principles and morals corrupted, will be glad to send them to our institution.

The Commission after much deliberation have determined on commencing the institution with two Professors and two Assistants or Tutors.—The selection of the Professors in the first instance to be with the Committee on Colonial Churches of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Eminent talents, well disciplined by study, and consecrated to the cause of true religion, are the qualifications we will look for in our teachers. And, we humbly pray and hope that the Great Head of the Church, who has raised up such men as Dr. Duff and his coadjutors, for Hindostan, will put it into the hearts of men of like gifts and piety, to give themselves to the advancement of his cause in this land, by stationing themselves at the fountain heads of learning in it.

For the founding of the Institution, on the scale now mentioned, we look for aid from the Mother Country; and communications are about to be sent to the Committee of the General Assembly, the Committee of the Glasgow Colonial Missionary Society, Presbyteries in England, and the Synod of Ulster.—Yet we entertain the full conviction, and we would have you feel the same, that our own exertions and sacrifices towards this great work will be the measure of the assistance that we may expect from other quarters, Christians and Churches elsewhere, yea, and the State itself, may be expected to help us, when they see that we are in earnest in carrying it forward.

We do therefore, entreat you, friends and brethren, by the vast importance, and the necessity of this undertaking, to assist us in it by large and bountiful offerings. Think how the Israelites in the wilderness responded to the call of Moses, for offerings of gold and silver and precious stones and suitable furniture, for the erection and adornment of the moveable sanctuary, in which the cloud of glory dwelt, even so, as that their liberality had ultimately to be restrained,—and shall the population of the Canadas, acknowledging a connexion with the Presbyterian Church amounting, as is said, to 100,000 souls, feel it too great a burden to raise eighty or one hundred thousand dollars for objects so momentous as the training of youths

for the ministry of the gospel, and for the professions which the necessities of secular life require?

Our desire and purpose is to give all the members and adherents of our Church an opportunity of contributing to the proposed Institution. We have appointed Committees in every Presbytery, who may associate others with them, and whose business will be to plead this cause within the bounds of every congregation.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to act as local Treasurers, to whom payments may be made on account of the College, by collectors or individual contributors, viz:—

ANDREW STEVEN, Esq. *Gore Bank, Hamilton.*  
JOHN CAMERON, Esq. *Commercial Bank, Toronto.*  
FRANCIS HARPER, Esq. *do. do. Kingston.*  
HON. PETER M'GILL, *Montreal.*  
JOHN THOMSON, Esq. *Quebec.*

Trusting that the proposed Institution will commend itself at once to the patriotism and piety of those into whose hands this circular comes, we claim for the Institution both their offerings and prayers.—“Wisdom and knowledge shall be the stability of Messiah's times,” and let ours be the honour and blessedness of those who aid in the extension of his Kingdom.

In name and by appointment of the Commission of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, at Hamilton, this ninth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine years.

ROBERT M'GILL, *Moderator.*  
ALEXANDER GALE, *Clerk.*

## ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

The late appointment of Dr. Fleming, to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy, has thrown one of the chairs of the Theological faculty vacant—that of Oriental Languages. This is a chair of very high importance to our students of divinity, and through them to the Church at large. In these sifting times, when every institution in the land is menaced with danger, and when none can hope to outlive the storm who are not strongly rooted in public confidence and esteem, it is more than ever necessary, that the ranks of the ministry in our Zion should be filled with men thoroughly qualified for all the high functions of their sacred and responsible office. There is, therefore, a call of the most urgent kind, to have every vacancy in the theological faculties of our Universities most efficiently supplied; and, we feel that we are not going further than notorious facts warrant, when we venture to say, that the Church in these days has a peculiar claim on the Universities, in virtue of which she is entitled to expect an anxious attention in this matter to her interests. When the Universities were recently threatened with an invasion of their ancient charters and constitutional privileges, the Church lent her whole energy and influence, with the utmost zeal and promptitude, to avert the danger. It is the most legitimate and truly valuable acknowledgment of this service the Universities can make, to see that her candidates for the ministry be provided, with the best and most faithful instructors that can be procured.—The Hebrew chair is one that might be turned to immense account in the curriculum of theological study; and we trust, therefore, that no pains will be spared to have it supplied with a first-rate man. In filling up, last year, the mournful blank that was created by the death of the accomplished and lamented Sir Daniel Sandford, the Rector, Principal, and Professors, on whom that duty devolved, evinced an evident and most laudable determination to be guided in their choice solely by the merits of the respective candidates. We hope to see the same principle equally conspicuous in the selection of a Hebrew Professor. We have no doubt that among the candidates, some one eminently fitted for the situation, not merely by his knowledge of the Hebrew tongue, and of Rabbinical and Oriental learning generally, but by his known ability in the application of that learning, to the right interpretation of Scripture, will be found. For the honour, as well as for the welfare of our Church, we express this as our confident expectation. And if such a man be in the field, the Church has surely a right to expect that no considerations of personal friendship, and much less of party feeling, shall be allowed to stand in the way of his appointment. We throw out these few remarks merely to arrest the attention of the public, and especially of the Church, upon the subject—having no object whatever in view, but a sincere and earnest desire to promote the cause of true religion, and the best interests of our venerable Establishment.—*Scottish Guardian*.

ESTIMATE OF LIFE.—Measure not life by the hopes and enjoyments of this world, but by the preparation it makes for another; looking forward to what you shall be, rather than backward to what you have been.—*Sir J. Suckling*.

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

## THE STUDENT.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE SMUGGLER."

Alas for those by drooping sickness worn,  
Who now come forth to meet the gladness ray,  
And feel the fragrance of the tepid morn  
Round their torn breast and throbbing temples play;  
Yet oft, as sadly thronging dreams arise,  
A while forgetful of their pain they gaze,  
A transient lustre lights their faded eyes,  
And o'er their cheek the tender hectic strays.

There are few scenes more painfully distressing, than that which presents itself on a bright spring day, in one of those towns in the south west of England, whither the afflicted with pulmonary disease have been recommended to remove, in the (alas, too often fallacious!) hope that change of air and a milder climate may arrest the progress of that Disease so fearfully prevalent in our beloved island, and the eradication of which has often baffled the skill of the most eminent medical men. There is a solemnity reigning in such places which cannot fail to impress the heart. The gradual disappearance of faces once familiar, when little doubt remains that the emaciated frame has at length given way; the frequent tolling of the passing or funeral bell; the churchyard, crowded with the remains of those who have found a grave far from the homes of their childhood; more especially the invalids to be met with at almost every step, and on whose wasting cheek the fearful hectic flush is so prominently marked;—these are all calculated to engender painful feelings; and much to be pitied is that man, who can sojourn amidst such mementos of the evanescence of earthly joys, without being awakened to serious reflection.

Walking in the streets of one of the towns referred to, and struck with the solemn scene which now for the first time presented itself, I met an old college acquaintance, on whose arm was leaning a young man of peculiarly elegant and prepossessing appearance, but on whose frame it was obvious that disease was working its ravages. How touchingly descriptive the language of one of our most elegant Christian poets—

Where time has rent the lordly tower  
And moss entwines the arches grey,  
Springs many a light and lovely flow'r  
That lends a lustre to decay.  
Thus while existence wanes away,  
Consumption's fever'd cheek will bloom;  
And beauty's brightest beams will play  
In mournful glory o'er the tomb.\*

DALE'S *Widow of Nain*

He appeared exceedingly languid, yet very cheerful. He was introduced by my acquaintance as a cousin; and, by a look which I could not misunderstand, signifying that I should not notice his sickly state, I was invited to spend the evening at their lodgings, which I accepted, with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure, for our walk had exceedingly interested me in the young man's state. He was a member of the University of Oxford; of an old family in the northern country; and had been reading for honours, with good prospect of success, when disease first manifested itself in an alarming form. His family was decidedly consumptive: two sisters had fallen victims; an only brother in the army had died in Madeira, whither he had gone in hopes of recovery; his mother, by the same disease, had found an early grave; and a paralytic father who resided at the family mansion, too enfeebled to accompany this frail prop of his declining years, was gave himself, the only one who remained of a once joyful circle. He had been strongly urged to try a change of climate for the winter; and, accompanied by his cousin, a barister, and an old faithful domestic, he had taken up his residence at —. The cousin did every thing in his power to add to the comfort of the invalid;—paid him the most unremitting attention, and would I am sure, have made any personal sacrifice to obtain alleviation of his complaint: but he could not be regarded as living under the influence of vital religious principle. Though a pleasant, he was not a fit companion for an invalid. It is, indeed, of the utmost importance that such a companion should be a person of decidedly serious views; should delight to converse on those grand truths which he himself has received, and of that land,

\* Where graves are not, nor blights of changeful time.†

The evening was spent pleasantly, though not with much edification: stories of by-gone years were vividly recalled: The invalid joined at times in the conversation, to which I was most anxious, if possible, to give a religious turn; but every attempt to do so proved fruitless; any remark of such a tendency was received with the most marked repulse. He talked of his future plans and prospects—of his expected ex-

amination; of his probability of obtaining honours. Little did he seem aware that death could not be far distant; and that long before the period when he proposed to return to college, his remains would be mouldering in the sepulchre!

The invalid retired—not to rest, for incessant cough which no anodynes could remove, prevented the possibility—but for one of those long and weary nights which, though frequently unattended with actual suffering, generally attend consumptive cases. On his departure, I asked his cousin if he was at all aware of his danger. The reply was, "I do not think he is, I am anxious, if possible, to conceal it from him.—The medical men in the country begged that he might, as much as possible, be kept in darkness to his real state; that his mind should be cheered, and that he should not be suffered to dwell on the subject of death." "But he must be aware," I added, "that his mother, brother, and sisters, died of decline; and he cannot be ignorant that it is wasting his frame." "It might be thought so," was the reply; "but somehow or other, the fact does not appear to impress him: he frequently speaks of what he will do when he leaves college; and I make it a point never to check him." I could not but express my regret that he should thus be allowed to remain in ignorance, and should not be counselled as to his danger: but my acquaintance seemed anxious to change the subject; and I found it vain to urge any further remarks. I had no opportunity of seeing the patient alone. I was obliged to leave at a very early hour the following morning; I intended to visit it, however, in the course of a few weeks, and I trusted to make such arrangements as might enable me to have some serious conversation with the interesting invalid.

There is something peculiarly affecting in the hoping even against hope, which is usually discoverable in consumptive cases. How powerfully does it remind us of the ignorance too often testified by the sinner, in the certain ruin of his soul's eternal welfare, from his indulgence in some of the lusts of the natural man! He fancies danger is far distant, whilst it may be at the very door.

On my return, on calling at the lodgings, I found that, three days before, the invalid had been removed from his earthly trials. His decline had been exceedingly rapid at the last; much more so than his medical attendants had expected. He had died, I was told, apparently without any severe struggle: nature was too much exhausted to contend against the last enemy; and he gently fell asleep.

At the request of the cousin, I attended the funeral. The corpse was followed by a small band of mourners—the cousin, the old domestic and myself. I have seldom felt more than on that solemn occasion; for I had then little evidence that the young man had been brought to build his hopes of acceptance on the only true foundation. Amiable and estimable, he yet appeared, as far as I could judge, to lack a principle of vital godliness. As remarkable for the natural sweetness of his disposition, as for his intellectual acquirements, he yet seemed a stranger to the "wisdom which is from above;" and deeply did I regret that I had not been permitted to have some conversation with him, in the hope that God might have blessed it. There are few objects more painfully interesting than that of a young person testifying, in an eminent degree, the various amabilities of the natural character, which may excite the esteem and admiration of those who associate with him, while yet the heart is not brought under the impression of vital religion. How much is that interest increased, when disease has marked the victim as its own. I would not undervalue the honours which this young man aspired to attain; I would not check that lawful ambition which stimulates to the acquirement of mental and intellectual rank. It is delightful to witness energy and activity in youth; but then only will it produce unalloyed satisfaction on the mind of the true Christian, when it is accompanied by deep religious feeling, and when every intellectual acquirement is regarded as wholly valueless when brought into competition with the soul's growth in grace; and aimed at as a means whereby the glory of God and the good of fellow-creatures may be advanced.

I was truly grateful to be afterwards informed that the young person in question had, before his removal, been led to clearer views as to the plan of salvation, and to an unreserved acquiescence in the Divine will. Life's brief day speedily drew to a close; but at eventime there was light—light, not emanating from the earthly lore, in which he was no mean scholar, but from the eternal Spirit, the source of heavenly wisdom. The old domestic was a man of deep religious feeling, and had been made acquainted with the truth as it is in Jesus. Many had been his efforts to arouse his young master to a sense of his salvation; he had been with him from his birth; had ministered to the amusements of his boyhood; had watched with anxiety the sure progress of his disease. Others had hoped he might recover, but hope had never entered his bosom; he foresaw what would be the result, and often had

ventured to throw in a word of counsel, when it was met with apathy, and even with unkind rebuke. He found, however, that by degrees his words were not without effect. Many were the weary hours he watched by the invalid's bed, with God's word in his hand, eager to catch the favourable opportunity to read some little portion for the young master's comfort. Often, amidst the restlessness of a weary night, would he bring forward some passage leading to patience and acquiescence in the Divine will. Many were the prayers he offered; and they were not offered in vain. It was his satisfaction to believe that a good work was begun in the young man's soul; that as the outward man perished, the inner was renewed and strengthened, day by day; and that the last convulsive sob of that dear young master, as the drooping head leaned upon his aged bosom, was the signal of the release of the ransomed spirit from its worn-out tabernacle, that it might flee away and be at rest in the bosom of its Saviour and its God.—*Church of England Magazine.*

## THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER.

Methought I saw a vast and countless host of people, pressing towards the banks of a wide and rapid stream, which they were under the necessity of crossing. As they approached the margin, a person of commanding mein and benignant aspect, directed their attention to a safe ford, by which the stream might be passed with entire security. Some, I observed, listened to the advice, and by following it, succeeded in reaching the opposite shore with ease and safety. But other counsels seemed to prevail with the multitude, and they recklessly dashed in without regarding the breadth or rapidity of the stream. The spectacle was at once singular and alarming. As they lost their footing in the deep water, some struggled violently to reach the bank; others shrieked for aid; some could be heard lamenting their neglect of the kind advice given them about the ford; and others, folding their arms in despair, sunk rapidly from view. As the eye extended along the stream, it beheld the struggling victims as they were swept along towards the boundless ocean, throwing their arms about in wild and fruitless efforts, while with rolling eyes, and dreadful contortions of countenance, they were hurried along, their shrieks becoming more and more indistinct.

Reader, how would such a scene pain and afflict you; and yet it bears no comparison with one which is daily passing before our eyes. Thousands daily approach the river of death. Its waves are tossing in wild and fearful commotion. There is but one way in which it may be safely forded. Jesus Christ has pointed it out. And yet while the few listen to his advice, and cross safely, the multitude rush in and meet destruction in its most appalling forms. Consider and be wise.—*Presbyterian.*

## REPENTANCE.

Some are satisfied if their conscience does not accuse them with positive and manifest transgressions; others are still more satisfied, if in addition to this, they can boast of an outward attention to public religious duties; this satisfaction is heightened in others, if in addition to all this, they are conscious of a daily observance of private prayer and reading the Scriptures; and yet this satisfaction may be delusive; it may consist with impotence. The true penitent and believer has something beside all this. His slightest omissions of duty are a matter of grief to him; he has a painful sense of his short-comings; he laments that the love of Christ does not more inflame his heart that he does not obtain more evident triumphs over his corrupt nature; that he does not keep his mind in a more spiritual frame; and in a word, he repents daily of things, which a formalist in religion would regard as very innocent, or at least very excusable.—*Ibid.*

## HONOUR AND HONESTY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

At the great fair of Ballinasloe, October, 1839, an Austrian officer (Count Weiper) who attended to purchase horses, set up at "Craig's Hotel" and upon the morning of the day that he intended to make those purchases he breakfasted in the "long room," where several tables were laid, and many persons in succession took their hurried meal and started off to the fair; Count Weiper in the throng. After he had left the room, a young man who superintended and received the money from the numerous waiters in that room perceived a pocket-book on the floor, took it up, and found therein several bank notes. Immediately he informed his employer, and they (together) counted forty notes of the Bank of England of £100 each; then closed and laid by the pocket-book. Shortly afterwards Count Weiper rushed in almost distracted. The young man, after a few questions to the Count's inexpressible joy, restored to him his lost treasure, and in presence of the "Maitre de Hotel" (Mr. Craig

requested the Count to examine the contents. He did so, and found "all right." With gratitude the Count offered him £50, which the honest and honourable young fellow declined to accept. "Excuse me, Sir, I do not feel entitled to a reward for doing my duty," was the reply. The grateful Count earnestly requested the young man to accompany him, and he would get him a commission in the Austrian service; but the young man remembered his widowed mother, who since his father's death has, by honest industry and great prudence, supported and educated him and her other children—he would not desert her! Even that promotion, so flattering to the son of a soldier, could not tempt him to swerve from the path of duty. This high-minded and truly honourable youth is the son of George McDonald of Caithness, formerly colour-serjeant in the 42d, whose manly form and soldier-like bearing induced the late amiable Lady Combermere to have his likeness taken at full length, as a perfect model of "a brave Highland soldier." It is due to such superior merit, that this rare example in a young man, struggling with difficulties, as thus shown by young George McDonald (Craig's Hotel, Ballinasloe), should not be unknown. His widowed mother (Celia McDonald) Anglin, celebrated for the battle fought there on the 12th July, 1691.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

### SUMMARY OF NEWS.

GLASGOW, November 5.

We revert to-day to the success of the army of the Indus, announced in our last, by publishing the despatch of Sir John Keane, containing the details of this brilliant achievement. We invite attention to this important document. The conquest of the capital of Afghanistan, the deposition of our enemy Dost Mahomed, and the restoration of Schah Shoojah—who, although of doubtful reputation generally, and no favourite with his own people, by whom he was formerly expelled from his throne, can only maintain his sway by an entire subjection to British power—will not merely add prodigiously to our influence in India, but tend to establish peace throughout our immense territorial possessions there. The extension and consolidation of our Indian dependencies will besides put a check upon the intrigues of Russia in Asia, and change the active hostility of her Persian ally at least into a prudent neutrality. A still more important view of the subject we have noticed in a subsequent article.

**Russian Military Preparations.**—We learn from letters from St Petersburg, under date of the 17th ult. that military preparations are urged on to the utmost; the 14th corps, commanded by General Rudigro, has been moved into Bessarabia; and the 6th under General Kaisaroff, has received orders to proceed by forced marches to Kien, to reinforce the reserve of the southern army! General Kaisaroff himself, and Major-General Annenkoff, the chief of his staff, are called to St. Petersburg to receive instructions from the Emperor himself. The Minister of War has this morning ordered the 2d brigade of the 2d division of dragoons to hold itself in readiness to go to Sebastopol. It is remarked that the Government is sending the greatest part of the dragoons to the army of the south, because, as they fight both as horse and foot soldiers, they may in case of need act with the infantry, a force of which the Orientals in general have greater dread than of all the cavalry in the world.—The Emperor has called to St. Petersburg Prince Bigraton of Imerethia, a Georgian by birth, and son of the general of that name who was killed in 1812. It is said that he is to be entrusted with a confidential mission to the Shah of Persia, whom the Emperor persists in preserving as an ally in case of a war in the East. The Prince is expected to set out for Teheran in the course of this month. An aide-de-camp of General Federoff has brought us the news of the arrival of Prince Frederick at Smyrna, to take the command of the Austrian squadron now under Admiral Banderia. The Emperor immediately declared that if this intelligence were confirmed, he would appoint his second son, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch, who is Grand Admiral of Russia, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet in the Black Sea. The official journals of St. Petersburg express the greatest satisfaction at the re-establishment of a good understanding between the Russian Government and the Khan of Khiva. This Prince has ransomed eighty Russian prisoners from the Turcomans, and sent them to Orenburg, without demanding restitution of the money paid, an action regarded among the people of Asia as one of the strongest proofs of sincere friendship.—*Paris Correspondent of Standard.*

### THE RUSSIAN WAR IN CIRCASSIA.

The *Commerce* contains the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 12th of August, with the detail of the taking of the Circassian fortress of Akulko:

"We have this day received letters from Tiflis, which give the details of a great check experienced by the Russians in the war with the Circassians. General Grabbe (the same to whom an order has been sent to negotiate a treaty of peace or an armistice with these mountaineers), having besieged for three months the fortress of Akulko, which held out obstinately, and wishing to obtain immediate possession of this place, which he considered to be of great importance, had sent for a portion of the army of the Black Sea, consisting of the 20th and 21st divisions of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery, and commenced the assault on the morning of Sept. 1. After the Russians had been four times repulsed with loss, the 20th division, which was commanded by Gen. Galafief, succeeded in penetrating into the fortress by a breach, and then began a sanguinary combat, which lasted until half-past eleven at night, at which time the Circassian garrison, yielding to superior numbers, fled under cover of the darkness, leaving 562 dead and 121 wounded, of whom the greater number were recognised to be deserters from the army of the Black Sea. The Russians lost in this affair 5850 men killed and wounded. At the moment when the Russian troops entered the fortress of Akulko, Schunadi, chief of the Circassian tribe of the Tchertchenzes, came up with his cavalry, but arriving too late to relieve the place, he threw himself upon the Russian cavalry, which he defeated entirely, and took possession of twelve pieces of artillery, which they abandoned after having spiked them. The total loss of the Russians may be estimated at 13,000 men. The Government proclaim the taking of Akulko as a great victory, whereas this operation has placed General Grabbe under an impossibility of continuing the war in Circassia until he shall have received reinforcements, particularly in cavalry.

BOMBAY, SEPT. 18.

**OPIMUM TRADE.**—Our news from China is to the 27th of June. The trade may be considered as for the present entirely stopped, without any prospect of change, until Captain Elliot receives replies to his despatches from home. The whole of the British merchants had left Canton, and gone down to Macao, and the Chinese authorities were proceeding with all despatch destroying the opium delivered up, estimated as worth 20,000,000 dollars. It is a dreadful sacrifice, without parallel, I believe, in the history of the world, and yet a necessary sacrifice, to prove the Chinese sincere in their late proceedings.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas M Mahon, Bart, and K. C. B. the new commander-in-chief of the company's forces on the Bombay establishment, was appointed second member of the council at that presidency.

The Duke of Leinster, it is understood, is to have the Garter vacant by the death of the Duke of Bedford Distress had reached the highest pitch in the Ottoman capital, and apprehensions of a scarcity were seriously entertained. Upwards of 400 women congregated round the young Sultan in one of his promenades through the city and represented to him their misery. The prince was moved by their doleful complaints, and on his return to the palace he sent for the secretary of the Minister of Commerce, upbraided him in bitter terms for his neglect, and dismissed him from office. Large orders for corn were subsequently forwarded to Alexandria.

Alarming rumours have just reached Newport that large numbers of the Chartists are assembling secretly round Merthyr. Col. Considine has been despatched by express for the purpose of making arrangements for the safety of the neighbourhood fearing that a general outbreak will take place. These rumours have excited much apprehension, whether well or ill founded. I am hourly in expectation of receiving fresh information, and should any thing occur will communicate it by extraordinary express. I understand that a letter has been received from the Home Office thanking the magistrates for their attention, and requesting copies of the depositions, in order to enable ministers to decide as to the expediency of appointing a special commission to try the rioters.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—"We have just had more new discoveries of the plots of the Republican or Bonapartist agitators; more seizures have been made—more powder and shot and bombs have been seized—and more individuals arrested and sent to prison. It is very probable that these preparations were making against the opening of the Chambers; and as his Majesty has been for some time past less guarded in his movements and sorties, another attempt was then to be made upon his life. I know not that this has been discovered to be the intention of the agitators, but I think it very probable.

The *Moniteur* of the 2nd instant was to contain an ordinance, creating 10 or 12 new peers, designed to occupy the places of such of the old members of the

Chambers as have lately dropped off, and who may be termed the Conservatives of 1830.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2.

Liverpool has within the last week experienced one of the longest and severest easterly gales remembered by the oldest inhabitant at this season of the year, which will be sufficiently evident from the fact that at this time last year westerly winds prevailed to such an extent that the shortest passages were then made by the American sailing packets, several under fourteen days, whilst this week there has not been an arrival of any description in the port.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 7.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to the obliging attention of Captain Thayer, of the steamer Rhode Island, for a Liverpool paper of Nov. 16th, brought by the steam ship Liverpool, which arrived at New York on Thursday. The Liverpool, had not reached the City at 4 o'clock, and the Rhode Island waited an hour and a half to bring on her news.

It will be perceived from the extracts which we give, that notwithstanding the news of the suspension of payment by the Philadelphia and other Banks, the condition of the London money market was decidedly improved and there was also an improvement in the Liverpool Cotton market.

The new postage law was to go into effect throughout the United Kingdom, on the 5th of December.

Among the most interesting of this intelligence, is that relating to the alarming insurrectionary movements of the Chartists of Wales. They have pushed their violence to greater extremities, than in any other part of the United Kingdom. More important, however, in a comprehensive view, is the intelligence from the East, showing that France was disposed to take sides with Egypt against Turkey, while England, Austria and Prussia were determined to espouse the cause of Turkey. The declaration of Lord Ponsonby, the English Minister, if true, is of great importance, as displaying a determination to sustain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The Queen has ordered three shawls of the Berlin wool to be manufactured for her by the girls of the Edinburgh Assylum for the blind.

Her Majesty's ship *Imogene*, so long expected from the South Pacific Ocean, arrived at London Nov. 15th, with her valuable freight of silver, estimated at two million seven hundred thousand dollars.

The *Leipsic Gazette* says that the King of Prussia by way of reprisals against the Pope, is about modifying the laws on mixed marriages in every part of the monarchy, so that all children from henceforth born in those marriages shall be educated protestants. The arrest of the Archbishop of Posen has given great scandal, in the country, and the Roman Catholic Clergy have ceased to ring the church bells, for the purpose of showing how deeply they felt that indignity.

Accounts from Russia state that conspiracies are rife in every part of the empire, and that in many of them the civil authorities are deeply implicated.

**EASTERN AFFAIRS.**—It is now positively avowed that France has at length declared her policy. She has transmitted an *ultimatum* to all the Courts, and to the Porte, declaring that she has decided to support Mehemet Ali in all his pretensions, provided he requires only the kingdom of Egypt, Syria and Arabia, and the temporary Government of Candia & Adana. After this important declaration, she informs Mehemet Ali of her intentions, and requests him to assist her views by making some unimportant concessions.

Lord Ponsonby has reiterated in another note the determination of England, Russia and Austria to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, and reduce Mehemet Ali to obedience. France, which favours the latter looking as she does to grasping at the north coast of Africa, seems to be left out of this note. The English and French fleet had again applied and been refused admission through the Dardanelles except the *Belle Poule* frigate commanded by the Prince de Joinville, which had been towed up by the French steamer. The trade by the caravans, between Trebisond and Persia was being actively resumed.

The British government have come to the resolution not to recognize the claim of the Opium dealers in Canton to remuneration, under Capt. Elliot's arrangement. It would seem however, if the subjoined paragraph be correct, that they have resolved on making the attempt to coerce the Chinese government to make remuneration. This we think questionable.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

**THE OPIUM QUESTION.**—It is confidently reported, in well informed circles, that orders have been sent to India for the ships of war on that station to proceed at once to China. The *Druid*, and some other frigates, are it is said, ordered also to join the squadron, and blockade the Chinese coasts, seize upon their junks, and harass them in every possible way, until

address has been obtained in the shape of £2,000,000 for the opium lately taken possession of and destroyed by the Chinese Government.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

HER MAJESTY.—Windsor, Thursday. This morning at half past nine o'clock, the Princes Ernest and Albert of Saxe Cobourg, attended by Lord Alfred Paget, Count Kolowrat, and Baron Alvensleben took their departure from the Castle. Their Serene Highnesses proceeded to Dover, from whence they will embark for Brussels, via Calais, to pay a visit to the King of the Belgians, on their route to Germany. Their Serene Highnesses are not expected to return to this country before the month of March next.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Sept. 26.—The health of the Pacha is entirely re-established. Before the departure of Commander Stopford, of the Zebra, in an audience which he had of the Pacha, the latter addressed to him the following words: "Tell your father (Admiral Stopford) that I will not give up the Turkish fleet—that in the long course of my life I was never guilty of cowardice, a gross act of which would be if I were to submit to the absolute will of the great Powers."

### Saint Mary's Seminary.

Under the Special Patronage of the Right Rev. Dr. Fraser, R. C. B. of Nova-Scotia.

EARLY in January, the above Institution will open for the reception of pupils. The object of the establishment is, to afford the Catholic youth of this and the surrounding Provinces, an opportunity of acquiring a complete academical education; and every arrangement has been made, which was deemed necessary or useful, for the attainment of such an end. No pains shall be spared in the effort to bestow upon the pupil an intellectual and moral culture, proportionate to the advanced state of society—the profession, learned or commercial, for which he may be intended—and the GREAT END to which all human improvement should be directed. Nothing shall be omitted that is calculated to call into the most extended action his intellectual powers; but the importance of cultivating his moral ones shall never be forgotten.

#### THE COURSE SHALL COMPREHEND—

The English—Spanish—French—Latin—Greek & Hebrew Languages.

A course of Natural Philosophy, including Algebra—Geometry—Trigonometry—Mechanics—Astronomy—Hydrostatics—Pneumatics—Electricity—and Galvanism.

Arithmetic—Book-keeping—Geography—History, &c.

A class of Moral Philosophy will be formed shortly after the opening of the Seminary, the members of which, it is intended, shall proceed through the usual ecclesiastical course of two years Philosophy and three years Theology. The Holy Scriptures and Ecclesiastical History shall also occupy a due portion of their attention.

In order that the Pupil of every description, by a correct style of speaking and writing his native language, may be able to render his acquirements the more practically beneficial to society, particular attention shall be given to the department of ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Terms for Boarders £33 currency per annum—Quarterly in advance.

RICHARD B. O'BRIEN,  
Halifax, Dec. 18, 1839. *Principal.*

#### NOTICE.

### Public Sale of Bank Stock.

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

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

500 Shares of £50 each,

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

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

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

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

## AUCTION.

### Extensive Sale of Dry Goods,

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

To-Morrow THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at the Store of Mr. James Donaldson, opposite St. Paul's Church.

### His Stock of Valuable Dry Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

WHITE, Red, Green and Yellow FLANNELS, Twilled do. for Drawers; Blankets, PILOT CLOTHS, Flushings, Broad Cloths, Satinets, Tweeds, Moleskins, Merinoes, Worsted Plaids, Carpetings, White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS; Furnitures, Linings, Checks, Homespuns, Gingham, Regatta Shirtings, Cotton Warp, Osnaburgs, Ducks, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Gros de Naples, &c. &c. &c. Terms easy and made known at sale.  
Halifax, Dec. 18.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

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

1300 barrels HERRING, 190 do. Mackerel.

16 do. Salmon, 8 do. Trout.

130 quintals Haddock, 30 do. Codfish.

20 casks Whale Oil.

300 barrels Nova-Scotia BEEF.

80 do. do. PORK, 500 firkins Butter.

200 tubs do. (a superior article.)

ALSO,—Canada prime Mess and prime Pork. Ship Bread, Paints, Hawsers, casks and cases WINE, Boxes 8 x 12 Window Glass, Congo, Orange Pekoe, and Bona Teas, 3 cases French Pomatums, 1 case Eau de Cologne, boxes RAISINS, &c. &c.  
December 18. J. H. REYNOLDS.

## CIRCULAR.

R. D. CLARKE, respectfully begs to intimate that he has re-commenced the

### Auction & Commission Business,

In the new store, Kinnear's Building, where he has extensive Storage for all descriptions of Merchandise, and trusts that his general knowledge of the Trade, with promptitude and attention to Property Consigned to his care, will ensure him a small share of patronage.

The Papers Published in the Province will please give the above two insertions, and send their bills for payment.  
R. D. CLARKE.

Halifax, Dec. 18.

## VOCAL MUSIC.

THE SUBSCRIBER purposes opening an Evening School, for instruction in Vocal Music, at Carpenter's Hall, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, and will be happy to give Private Lessons also, during the day. Terms, and other particulars, may be known on application to Messrs. A. & W. MacKINLAY, to the Subscriber at the Hall, on the above evening, or at this Office.

JOHN PARKER.

Halifax, 18th Dec. 1839.

## J. N. SHANNON,

HAS Received by the PRINCE GORGE, BRENDA, and ACADIAN, His

### Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods,

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

### Ex barque THALIA from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the above vessel, a general assortment of

### FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS,

adapted to the Season, which will be ready for sale in a few days, at very low prices.

Nov. 20. 3m. ADAM REID.

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

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved.

November 13, 1839.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

RETURNS his best thanks to his friends both in town and country, and to the public generally, for the liberal support he has received since his commencement in business, and begs leave to inform them that he has removed to the store lately occupied by Mr. Michael Maloney, opposite Messrs. Bessonett & Brown's Hardware Store, Upper Water Street, where he will keep on hand, a general assortment of **Groceries, Liquors, Cordials, &c.** at the lowest market prices, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

N. B. The store in Hollis Street occupied by him for the last four years, will be kept open during the month of December, where he will sell at reduced prices, and the remainder after that time will be sold at Public Auction, and the premises let for the unexpired part of his lease, of which due notice will be given.

JOSEPH JENNINGS.

Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. (Nov. 4w.)

## WINTER CLOTHS.

BY THE TORY'S WIFE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Flushings; Pilot Cloths; Nap Coatings; Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS; Black CASSIMERES and fancy Trowsers Stuffs. All of which will be sold low for Cash. E. L. LYDIARD.  
Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. 6w.

## West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 39 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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

### BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES

of superior quality.

ALSO—Green, Blue, and Brown, Beaver and Petershams, for Winter Frocks and Over Coats.

ALSO—An assortment of Doe Skins, Tweeds, &c. &c. which he will make up on reasonable terms.

ALSO—A Piece of SCARLET CLOTH, which he will make up or sell.

Ladies Habits made to order at the above Establishment. 6w. Dec. 4.

## JOHN FRASER,

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

### Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

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

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

## Bessonett and Brown,

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, North of the Ordnance, JUST RECEIVED,

BAR, Bolt, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, and Blistered STEEL; Spring Steel; 50 SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOVES,

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

### UNGLAZED COMMON POWDER,

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

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

November 6. 6w.

## NOTICE.

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



## PSALM CIV.

BY THE LATE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT GRANT.

O worship the King  
All glorious above,  
O gratefully sing  
His power and His love—  
Our shield and defender,  
The Ancient of Days,  
Pavilioned in splendour,  
And girded with praise.

O tell of His might,  
O sing of His grace,  
Whose robe is the light,  
Whose canopy, space,  
His chariots of wrath  
Deep thunder clouds form,  
And dark is his path,  
On the wings of the storm.

This earth, with its store  
Of wonders untold,  
Almighty! Thy power  
Hath founded of old;  
Hath established it fast  
By a changeless decree,  
And round it hath cast,  
Like a mantle, the sea.

Thy bountiful care  
What tongue can recite?  
It breathes in the air,  
It shines in the light;  
It streams from the hills,  
It descends to the plain,  
And sweetly distils  
In the dew and the rain.

Frail children of dust,  
And feeble as frail,  
In Thee do we trust,  
Nor find Thee to fail:  
Thy mercies, how tender!  
How firm to the end!  
Our Maker, Defender,  
Redeemer, and Friend!

O measureless might!  
Ineffable love!  
While angels delight  
To hymn Thee above,  
The humble creation,  
Though feeble their lays,  
With true adoration,  
Shall hush to Thy praise!

## NOTICE.

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

Halifax, Oct. 7, 1839.

GASPER ROAST.

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

## NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

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

## INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

G. E. MORTON.

Halifax Bazaar & Repository,  
RE-OPENED,

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

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

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

A few superior CLOCKS &amp; WATCHES,

A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,

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

Ladies WORK BOXES.

A large variety of Indian Quill Work.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

## Bank of Nova-Scotia,

HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

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

LONDON,

NEW-YORK,

BOSTON,

QUEBEC,

MONTREAL,

ST. JOHN,

ST. ANDREWS,

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

New Brunswick.

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank,

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

## FALL GOODS.

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