

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

NUMBER 5.

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1839.

POETRY.

From "The Gift for 1839."

FLOWER UPON THE GREEN HILL SIDE.

"Flower upon the green hill side,
Thou, to shun the threatening blast,
In the grass thy head dost hide,
By the tempest overpast.
Then to greet the azure skies,
And to feel the soothing sun,
Brighter, sweeter thou dost rise,
Tell me, flower, how this is done!"

"I will tell thee as thy friend,
Artless, timid, whispering low;
To the blast 'tis good to bend:
He who made me, taught me so!
While his teaching I obey,
I but fall to rise and stand
Brighter for the stormy day,
Leaning on his viewless hand."

"When to Him I've lowly bowed,
He with freshness fills my cup
From the angry, scowling cloud;
Then he gently lifts me up,
So I fall, and so I rise;
In the dark and sunny hour,
Minding him who rules the skies!
He's my God, and I'm his flower!"

H. F. GOULD.

EDUCATION.

THOUGHTS ON INFANT SCHOOLS.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM MUIR, D. D.

Minister of St. Stephen's Parish, Edinburgh.

Some of the mere accompaniments of the plan of Infant Schools have exposed the system to misrepresentation, and raised the feeling of contempt against it. For example, to gain the attention of children, from the age of three years to five, their instructor is obliged to have recourse to methods that are seemingly useless and frivolous. Certain things are said and done, and certain evolutions are gone through by the little scholars, which viewed in themselves, are doubt-exceedingly trifling. Separated from their design, it cannot be wondered at that the spectator of them utters the contemptuous opinion of the system which gives a place to them; and it is expected that when he speaks of the infant pupils rising and sitting down at some fanciful signal, moving from their place in one order of marching, and returning to it in another; alternately lifting and lowering their hands, and saying this merry rhyme and chanting that—it is expected that he will represent the whole as being very foolish, and infer that the system is unworthy of the time and expense employed on it. But what is thus censured is not the substance and end of the scheme. It is only an accompaniment—yet a most necessary one. It quickens and keeps up the attention of the scholars; it supplies, too, a certain degree of muscular exercise that is beneficial to health; and since it is done, also, in consequence of an order given by the teacher, and done according to method, it carries on, beneath what wears the aspect merely of childish recreation, the system of salutary discipline.

The most formidable objection urged against the whole design of infant school tuition is this, that it interferes with the duties of parents, and serves to weaken, if it does not destroy, the affection which should be fostered between them and their children. Now, in answering this objection, let it be considered that I refer at present to Infant Schools for the children of persons in the laborious or the destitute situations of life. It is for these, I am inclined to think, that the plan of early tuition, conducted out of the parent's house, is required; or, perhaps, I ought to say, it is for these only that such a plan should be provided. There may be many examples of gross ignorance, as to the useful and Christian mode of training children, displayed in those classes of society, in which both time and every advantage are given to parents for educating their infant offspring. Want of subordination in these, and utter perverseness, as the consequence of misrule, and the result of folly, or incapacity, may not be rare. But, are we bound to make a provision for remedying an evil, which springs from neglect or absence of

right principle among those who ought to know better things, and to practise them? Or are we called on to introduce any plan for meeting certain wants in the families, in which these wants ought never to have arisen? Surely the strongest law binds on parents the duty of watching, to the extent of their power and means, over their own children in infancy, and of not resigning too soon the care of them to strangers; but of employing, as long as they can, every day in discharging their sacred trust for all the purposes which parental wisdom and affection ought to be exercised in accomplishing it.

Now, when the system of Infant Schools is objected to, as if it interfered with that sacred trust, the reasoning must be held upon instances where the bountiful arrangements of Providence supply the parents, especially mothers, with opportunity and ample time for training the minds of their offspring, previous to their entering such a School as has hitherto been regarded as the earliest School. The objection cannot fasten on the system, when the peculiar case, for which I apprehend it is provided, is duly considered. The objector has not duly considered the situation of families that are supported by daily labour; and especially that, with all their labour, still experience the pressure of want. He can never have visited them, nor minutely observed them, nor sympathised with their poverty and cares; otherwise he would perceive how groundless the argument is which he brings against Infant Schools; as if, in such an instance, the establishing of them committed a trespass on parental duty, and weakened the bond of affection, which ought to be strengthened, between parent and child.

How does the case really stand?—or, rather, what is it we do by which we may incur the censure of injuring a bond that is so sacred? We are the means, we confess, of removing the children from home during five, or, at most, six hours in the day; but then, these hours are (first of all), from the very time in which the parents are thoroughly occupied—the father at his toils out of doors, and the mother at her portion of toils within. If so, the objector must allow that we have not separated the children from their father during these hours; that separation was to be effected though no school of ours had been opened for receiving the children. And though it is still said that the mother should be allowed to take the charge of her own infants, yet, with regard to the mother of her own infants, the necessary situation which has been described, it is not possible that the toiling and anxious being can find the opportunity, during the hours of the day to which I refer, for giving her children the full measure of superintendence that is needed for their welfare. Whether she be fit to give the needed superintendence is questionable; or, rather, it would be extraordinary, considering all things, if she could give it.

But, even allowing that she were able; and, at the same time, desirous to give it, how obvious is it that the circumstances of a poor man's house preclude the very opportunity of her attempting to bestow it, during the hours of the day which may be called the busy and laborious hours. Though we had not drawn away her infants to our school, therefore, during these hours, they could have received no benefit from her affectionate watchfulness, however able and solicitous to exercise it. Her hands are too full. She is beset by many cares and annoyances; and she endeavours her part in providing for their daily bread; she is busied with many cares and perplexities and toils, with many cares and annoyances, and she endeavours to gain her way through perplexities and toils, which by a want of method, seem often to grow more intricate and burdensome. Nay, in this scene of bustle and trouble, the very children whom she loves, are actually felt,—with their importunate clamours for what she may not have to give, or what ought not to be given to them, though she had it,—are actually felt as a grievance for the time; yea, as causes of irritation and fretting to her. And instead of that scene of domestic endearment and instruction, which the objector paints for the purpose of illustrating the impolicy of our scheme of infant tuition, there is literally nothing but what serves to nurse up the children in almost unceasing animosity and brawl.

The consequence of this will shew, that the separation between parent and children has actually, in the greater number of cases, ensued, because temporary relief is sought for, by removing the hands of the laborious inmate of the poor man's house.—The children are sent, if not driven to the street. Health is there endangered, and morals are there exposed to contamination, while the mother, whose thoughts wander after them still, is vexed between

the care of accomplishing her household toils and anxiety for their safety.

Now, that you may feel how unreasonable is the objection to our plan of infant tuition, that would resist it on account of its separating the children from their parents, consider the nature and the obvious effect of our arrangement. The children, instead of being sent to the street, are sent to school. Instead of being exposed to the hurtful changes of the weather, they are sheltered in comfort, and they promote their health by the exercise, both of body and mind, in which they are trained. Instead of the hazard of their being tainted by practices which they ought never to know, they receive the very means of moral purifying which God himself has appointed for sanctifying us. Instead of their being confirmed in the wildness of insubordination and disobedience, they are placed under discipline, and are taught submission. And, instead of listening to the language of profaneness, and joining in it, they are brought to hear the words of Scripture, and to unite with their fellows in hymns to the praise of the Saviour.

And what, moreover, follows their return to home after the periodic absence? Their appearing has something of the freshness of a new visit, and they are the more heartily welcomed. Their parents have now leisure to attend to them; they hear the lessons of religious and moral truth repeated, and may themselves receive that benefit, from listening to their children, which shall, in one sense, realize the declaration of the Bible, that "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings God ordaineth praise." It is perceived, also, that the children are more easily managed at home; and surprise and delight have been expressed by the parents, that tempers which they had despaired (through their unskillfulness without doubt) of ever subduing, are at length made pliant and mild. Thus, the good principles and habits gained at school, may be transferred whither by no other means they could have found their way; and thus, too, instead of destroying, or even weakening the affection between parent and child, the very means are used of upholding and confirming it.

Infant Schools may well be pleaded for on account of their filling up, an important season in the life of those for whom they are designed, with the tuition and training suited to their capacities, and which, otherwise, would never be received by them. Sabbath Schools, it is true, do much for improving the rising generation, and are most useful auxiliaries to the cause of religion and morality. But Sabbath Schools are, in general, attended by those, at the earliest, who have entered on their eighth or ninth year. An important season, therefore, has been passed by the children in many cases without their having come under proper training at all. Previous to their ninth year, they may have unhappily acquired the most pernicious habits.

It is a fact, proved by the Reports of the Police Board, that mere infants are brought to show an expertness in crime that raises astonishment as well as pity. And though those who have been thus early acted on by evil communications may be drawn to Sabbath Schools, yet the miserable influence of the wrong beginning continues. It is felt in the extreme difficulty which opposes the teacher's attempts to reduce them to subjection. It renders the system of Sunday evening tuition unavailing in numberless instances, for any good, and often turns what should be a place of order and pious exercises into a scene of misrule, noise, and the desecrating of a holy season. And then, in consequence, our Jails and Bridewells may still have inmates, who have acquired some knowledge of the Scriptures and the Church Catechism.

How desirable that we make the attempt to reach the families of the labouring classes and poor with the means of instruction, at a period still earlier than that at which Sabbath Schools have usually received them! We do not say, indeed we can never say, that the having access to them even at the earliest period of life at which they can be instructed, is without failure to accomplish the design of instructing them. We are to feel while we own our dependence on the free and sovereign grace of God.—We are never to separate in our thoughts his blessing from our exertions, and we are to undertake our plans, imploring his aid, and confiding in it.

But, if the means hitherto employed for training to religion and righteousness, the children of the labouring classes and poor have, in so many instances, failed of answering their end, is it not worthy of consideration whether these means, (good in themselves,)

have been employed so early as they ought to be for best promoting their success? Surely it is obvious that, since educational plans are some of the correctives to a diseased nature, the longer we delay to apply the prescription, the malady must increase; and since all will admit that the children for whom Infant Schools are chiefly designed, are commonly so situated as to want the skilful interposition at home, for applying early the means of spiritual regimen and health, should we not feel the imperativeness of the motive to adopt the only plan which can meet their case? That plan is the INFANT SCHOOL SYSTEM.

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1833.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Education, whether it be viewed in its influence upon nations or individuals, or in reference to this world or the next, is a concern of vast importance. It is intended to form and improve our mental character, to regulate and to govern our appetites and passions; to fit and to qualify us for the occupations and the duties of life; and in its highest and noblest sense, it is happily intended to train us as immortal and accountable beings for the service of God on earth, and for the enjoyment of him in heaven. At no time, and in no place, can this be considered as a matter of entire indifference, or even of inferior moment. But this subject assumes a vast and overwhelming degree of interest, when attempts are made to change the entire system of Education, not in some particular districts, but throughout a whole nation, and when the influence of the Government is about to be exerted to accomplish such a change. This is the case at present in the kingdom of England. Various unsuccessful attempts have already been made by very able and eminent Statesmen, by Lord Brougham and others, to extend and to improve Education in that part of Great Britain. And a scheme for accomplishing this object, has lately been submitted to Parliament by Lord John Russell, an outline of which we have already given in a preceding number, which has aroused no ordinary degree of attention in the Legislature and throughout the nation.

We have not sufficient leisure or information to examine this plan in all its principles and details. It appears to be rather an introductory and elementary, than a complete and matured system of Education, and the fears of many may have probably been excited, because the views of the Government have not been fully developed, and their ulterior designs unfolded. But the idea of separating secular from religious instruction, the favourite theory of modern utilitarians and infidels, and a proposal which is broadly suggested and recommended in this Government scheme, is of itself sufficient to alarm the minds of all reflecting and pious persons of every denomination.

The Church of England, as might naturally have been expected, has taken the lead in the opposition to this measure, and large meetings have been held, resolutions adopted, and petitions transmitted to Parliament from different parts of the kingdom, disapproving of the whole scheme, and recommending that the truths and precepts of Christianity, should form an essential part of every system of Education, intended for the people at large. But the Church of England is not the only body of Christians opposed to the views of Government respecting Education. The whole body of the Wesleyan Methodists, now a very numerous portion of the people of England, and many of the members of the Evangelical Dissenting Churches, cordially participate in the same sentiments, and have openly and publicly expressed their determination to resist such a defective and partial system of National Education. No question which has of late years been agitated in Parliament, has met with a more united and determined opposition than this, and when Lord John Russell submitted a motion in the House of Commons for a grant of £30,000 to carry out this modified plan of Education, he was only able to obtain a majority of two members in a house consisting of 548, there being 275 in favour of the grant, and 273

against it. As the Archbishop of Canterbury and other Peers, have expressed their determination to oppose the scheme, should it reach the house of Lords, and as the nation seems to be decided and almost unanimous in their disapproval of the measure, it is probable it will for the present be abandoned, and if the Church of England has any regard to her own prosperity and stability, and any desire for the instruction and improvement of her own members, she ought to introduce, without one moment's delay, such a system of Education as has prevailed in Scotland for nearly three centuries, and scatter the seeds of knowledge and piety throughout the length and breadth of the land.

SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA IN CONNECTION WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Annual Meeting of this Ecclesiastical Court, took place this year, according to appointment at New Glasgow, on Wednesday, the 17th of July, and was attended by a number of Ministers and Ruling Elders from all the Presbyteries within its Bounds, and from different and distant parts of this Province, and also from Prince Edward Island. The Synod was opened with public Worship, by the Rev. JOHN M'RAE of the East River of Pictou, in the room of the Rev. GEORGE STRUTHERS of Cornwallis, the late Moderator, who was prevented from attending on this occasion.

After the roll had been made up, and several letters from absent members, assigning satisfactory excuses for their absence were read, the Synod proceeded to choose their Moderator for the present year, when the Rev. HUGH M'KENZIE of Wallace, was unanimously called to the chair. The Minutes of the last meeting of the Synod, according to invariable custom were then read, Committees of Bills and Over-ranged. In arranging the order of their proceedings, a prominent place was given to the exercises of devotion. It was agreed that the morning of each day's seditur should be spent in the duties of praise and prayer, for the divine direction and guidance in their deliberations and decisions, when the Brethren present should be requested in succession, to engage in reading the Scriptures, in praise, and in supplication.

These solemn services, as well as the deliberations of the Synod, were attended not only by the Members of the Court, but by a number of the inhabitants of the populous village of New Glasgow, and from the surrounding country, and were found eminently profitable and edifying to all who engaged in them. After the minds of the Members had been refreshed, and encouraged, and elevated by these sacred exercises, the business of the Synod was carried on for four successive days, during which time a great variety of highly important objects, came under the notice and consideration of the Court, and such decisions were passed, and such deliverances given, as seemed in the united wisdom and experience of the Brethren, best fitted to show forth the glory of God, to advance the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to promote the spiritual and immortal welfare of that numerous portion of the Presbyterian population of this Province, entrusted to their pastoral superintendance and

As we intend to publish the Minutes of the Synod at length, in our next number, we shall not allude to any of the important measures which came under the review of the Court, at present. We cannot, however, conclude this hasty sketch, without observing that the greatest harmony, and cordiality prevailed amongst all the members of the Synod, during the whole of their deliberations, and very gratifying accounts of the state of Religion, and very gratifying accounts of congregations within their bounds. Short as the period has been since this Ecclesiastical Court was organized, (in the year 1833,) it has already effected much good throughout the Presbyterian Church, and some of the Overtures lately proposed and approved of by this Religious body, are likely under the guid-

ance and direction of unerring wisdom, to prove eminently beneficial, not only to the present inhabitants of this colony, but to generations yet unborn.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH, PICTOU.

We are glad to observe from the following proceedings, that there is at length a good prospect of the vacancy in the Ministerial charge of St. Andrew's Church being speedily supplied. Mr. McIntire is highly recommended, and should he happily arrive amongst us, we hope his usefulness, in so extensive a field, will fully justify the character he has acquired:—

At a meeting of the Elders, Pew-holders, &c. of St. Andrew's Church, at Pictou, on the 22d day of July, 1833; David Crichton, Esq. in the Chair, after prayer by the Rev. Alexander Romans, the Minutes of a Congregational Meeting held on the 12th day of November, 1833, were on motion, read, and also a letter received by the Rev. John Stewart from the Rev. Alexander McIntire, a Licentiate of the Church of Scotland, now resident in Edinburgh, in the reply to a letter lately written by Mr. Stewart to the Rev. Dr. Duff, soliciting his assistance in procuring a Clergyman for this place, conformably to a resolution passed at the Meeting held in November last, aforesaid.

Mr. McIntire expressing, in his letter, a willingness, in general terms, to answer a call from this congregation, if a field for useful ministrations were presented, and having requested answers to various questions, respecting the situation, its requirements and emoluments, the sense of the meeting was severally taken thereon:—Whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved 1st, on motion of Mr. Roderick McDonald, seconded by H. Blackadar, Esq.

That it would be desirable, for the good of this congregation, that three sermons should be preached every Lord's day; but that, in consideration of the arduousness of such a task, our future Minister, unless he otherwise wills, be required to preach three sermons only every third Sabbath, two in English and one in Gaelic, and on every other Lord's day only one sermon in each of these two languages.

Resolved 2d, on motion of H. Blackadar, Esq. seconded by R. McDonald,

That the Rev. John Stewart be requested to write Mr. McIntire, soliciting his acceptance of the charge of this congregation, and that its members pledge themselves, in unison with the Resolutions passed in November last, to provide for him a salary of £140 stg. equal, in the present course of exchange to £175, Nova Scotia currency, per annum; and that a call be duly moderated, in terms of this resolution, to remain and continue in force, so long as the said Minister maintains an unexceptionable moral character, conforms to the doctrines of the Westminster Confession of Faith, and in all and every respect adheres and disciplines with the rules, ordinances, practice, and discipline of the Established Church of Scotland, but no longer.

Resolved, 3d, on the motion of Mr. A. D. Gordon seconded by Mr. W. McLaren.

That Mr. Stewart be authorised to advance the sum of £20 stg. exclusive of the stipends above stipulated, towards the expenses of the passage of the said Reverend Alexander McIntire, provided he accept a call moderated, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions; which sum this Meeting pledge themselves to refund if so expended, immediately on the arrival of Mr. McIntire.—Observer.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Upper Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, commenced its annual session in Kingston on the 4th instant. The Rev. Robert M'Gill, of Niagara, was elected Moderator for the present year.—Montreal Herald Abstract.

The Rev. Mr. Perkins, of the American Presbyterian Church in this city, having been under the necessity of travelling for the benefit of his health, a clerkly invited to officiate during his temporary absence, week, when he delivered a sermon that might be considered proper for a fourth of July oration addressed to "sympathising" Americans, but was considered so disloyal and improper by the hearers, that they left the church in great numbers. His tirades about British tyranny and the galling yoke, as he called it, of British connection, were of the most insulting description to his auditory, while his descriptions of the "glorious independence and insubordination" of the land of slaves, were of the most glowing nature. The consequence was that there was no divine service in the church in the afternoon.

The Congregation showed good sound sense in leaving him to preach to empty benches, and in after-

wards closing the doors of their church against this pestilent fellow; we hope the lesson he has been taught, for preaching against the laws and institutions of a country protecting him, will prove salutary.—*Montreal Herald.*

SYNOD OF ULSTER.

Missionary Meetings in the Congregations of the Presbytery of Down.

It gives us sincere pleasure to see that a deep and more lively interest in the prosperity of our mission is beginning to be felt throughout the church, and that more efficient measures are being adopted by ministers and congregations for increasing the mission's funds. Little has been contributed by the people of the Synod of Ulster to the blessed cause of Missions, and one cause of this, we have all along maintained, is to be found in the fact, that the people have never been properly applied to. In the first place, Ministers have not put the cause of Missions before their people with the frequency and perseverance which its importance and merits demand—the people have not been instructed on the matter. In the second place, there exists no proper missionary machinery in the great majority of our congregations. With the view of, in some measure, remedying both of these evils, the Presbytery of Down has been engaged in a work, which, by the blessing of God, must be followed by good results. A Missionary Meeting has been held in each congregation, at which a Deputation from the Directors of this Mission has attended, and advocated the cause of Missions—an auxiliary to the Synod's Missions has been formed, where such did not already exist, cards have been distributed to collectors, and something like a regular and permanent machinery established in every congregation.—*Missionary Herald.*

THE SYNOD OF ULSTER'S SCHOOLS.

Nothing delights us more than the efforts which the churches are beginning to make of late, to provide something like a scriptural education for the young in their several communions. We have still held, that one of the most important and useful works of the Synod of Ulster, was the establishment of her school society. Would that all her members would but look at the matter in its proper light, and lay aside their apathy, and help forward such a blessed work! As it is not our church's duty to watch over the lambs of the flock? If she have any desire to keep them from wandering from her fold, and from becoming the prey of practical infidelity, or error, or earthliness, is she not bound to provide for them food that can nourish them up to eternal life? We leave the subject for the present, with one word of advice to our ministers and elders, and people—take care that you do not see the importance of this work, when, perhaps, it is too late—when other communions will be filled with your youth—and to their credit it will be—and when you have neither the heart nor the power to engage in such a work.—*Missionary Herald.*

A deputation from the general Synod of Ulster, consisting of the Earl of Hillsborough, M. P. Lord Acheson, M. P. Sir Robert Ferguson, M. P. Mr. Sergeant Curry, M. P. Mr. Dunbar M. P. Mr. Young, M. P. the Rev. Messrs. M'Williams and Leslie; and Mr. Boyle, Barrister-at-law, had an interview with Lord Hill, at the Horse Guards, lately, to urge the claims of the Presbyterians of the British army, to an equality of religious privileges with their Episcopalian and Roman Catholic fellow soldiers.—*Statesman.*

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

We are indebted for our latest political intelligence received during the course of the past week from Britain, to the vessels which have arrived at New York. The arrival of the Great Western at that port on the 22nd of this month, has put us in possession of London and Liverpool news to the 5th, and Bristol news to the 6th of July, that splendid vessel having been only thirteen days on her passage across the Atlantic. The proceedings in Parliament, which was still assembled, do not possess much interest, no questions, except those of paramount urgency and necessity, having been brought forward, in the present divided state of parties, by the Ministry. Some of the clauses of the Jamaica bill have been struck out in the House of Lords, which finally passed in the Commons on the 19th of June. On the 18th of that month the question of vote by ballot, was brought forward by Mr. Grote, one of the members for the city of London, and after an able and animated debate negatived by a majority of 333 to 216. The Canada bill, suspending the constitution till the year 1842, was read a second time on the 4th, and ordered to be committed on the 11th of the month. Lord John Russell's motion

for a grant of £30,000 to carry out his favorite plan of Education, was carried only by a majority of two members.

But by far the most important intelligence brought by the Great Western, is the actual commencement of hostilities between the Ottoman Government and the Pacha of Egypt. To this crisis, events for some months past had evidently been tending. Large bodies of troops had been collecting on the Syrian frontier. In the early part of the month of May, the Turkish army had crossed the Euphrates in great strength, at Byr, and on the 27th of the month, Hafiz Pacha, attacked the advanced guard of the Egyptian army, which retired in good order before a superior force. The main army of the Egyptians has advanced under Ibrahim Pacha from Aleppo, against the Turks, and as the two armies were then within a short distance of each other, the news of a general and bloody battle may be looked for by the next arrivals. In the present state of exasperated feeling between these two despotic princes, a reconciliation appears to be almost impracticable. The Sultan has published a Manifesto against Mehemet Ali, which was read in all the Turkish Mosques on the 14th of June, pro-claiming him and his son Ibrahim Pacha as traitors, depriving them of all their offices and dignities, and investing Hafiz Pacha, the commander of the Turkish army, with the government of Egypt. This war, serious and alarming as it is in itself, is rendered still more so by the influence which it is likely to produce on the state of political parties in Europe. Whilst Russia is ready to lend her powerful assistance to Turkey in her attacks upon the Egyptian Pacha, it is evidently the interest both of France and England, to preserve existing political relations both with Turkey and Egypt. Numerous and powerful fleets have been despatched from both countries, to watch the motions of the belligerent powers, and the French Chamber of deputies, has, with the greatest eagerness, voted Ten Millions of Francs for that particular service.

We hear of no important news either from Canada or the United States. In some of the States the harvest has already commenced, and the most favourable accounts both of the state of the weather and of the appearance of the crops reach us from all quarters. There is a most encouraging prospect of an abundant harvest, and cheap and wholesome provisions, and what we chiefly want is humble and grateful hearts.

Soon after the arrival of the June packet, we published a supplement containing an outline of the proceedings of the last General assembly, during the first week of its sessions. We intend to publish along with our next number, another supplement, containing a similar outline of the remaining business of this venerable court, and the concluding address of the Moderator.

MR. CUNARD.—A number of persons having expressed a wish to present Mr. Cunard with a piece of Plate, with a suitable inscription, as a manifestation of the high sense they entertain of his exertions in the establishment of Steam Communication between the North American Provinces and the Mother Country, a subscription list has been opened for that purpose, and now lies at the Book Store of Mr. Munro for signature.—*Jour.*

THE BISHOP.—We understand that his Lordship expects to embark in August on his return to Nova Scotia.—*Colonial Churchman.*

CLEMENTS, July 15.—The herring fishery is most abundant here this season. Three wares around Goat Island have taken, in the space of four weeks, 16,000 boxes of those fish, most of which are of superior quality.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

HALIFAX, SS. TRINITY TERM. July 19, 1839. Edward A. Pyke, Attorney at Law, having taken the usual Oaths, was admitted a Barrister of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of Nova-Scotia. William Howe, A. B. Student at Law, having also taken the usual Oaths, was this day duly admitted and enrolled a Barrister and Attorney of the said Court. J. W. NUTTING, Pro'ly.

PASSENGERS. In the Acadian from Boston—Mr. & Mrs. Austen, Mrs. Tremain, Mr. & Mrs. Humphrey, and Mr. Dealy.—In the Henrietta, from the West Indies—Mr. J. Allison.—In the Clivio

for Liverpool, G. B.—Lieut. Lumsden, 30th Regt. and Lady, Mr. Plunkett.—In the Packet ship Toronto at New York, from London, J. L. Dealy, Esq. of P. E. Island, and G. C. Harvey, Esq. of Bermuda.—In the Tamer, from Ponce, P. R. Wainwright.—Mr. J. T. Wainwright, Mr. Barrs, and Capt. B. Hackett and family.—In the Elizabeth, from St. John, N. B.—Mr. H. Reith, Mr. T. Gibbs. In the Great Western steamer, at New York from Liverpool—Mr. George Starr, of Halifax.

VESSELS OF WAR IN HARBOUR.—Inconstant, (flag ship); Pique; Madagascar; and Medea, Steamer.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. JOHN McDONALD, from this office is now travelling through the Counties of Halifax, Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumberland and Picton, to attend to the pecuniary affairs, and promote the Circulation of the GUARDIAN. He is empowered to collect the subscriptions still remaining unpaid for the past year, and he will be most happy to afford the fullest information on all points, to intending subscribers, and to introduce our Religious periodical into those districts where it has not hitherto attracted much attention, nor obtained extensive encouragement and support.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, 23rd inst. at Christ's Church Dartmouth, by the Ven. Archdeacon Willis, Mr JOHN A. BAUER, to LOUISA, fourth daughter of John Allen, Esq. On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Dr Willis, Captain HENRY COOPER, of London, to Miss MARY DOWLING. On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. F. Uniacke, Mr. JAMES MISENER, to Miss SARAH JANE MARSHALL, both of this place. At Liverpool, on the 13th inst. by the Rev. J. T. T. Moody, Mr. JOHN W. SCOTT, of Halifax, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH MCGILL, daughter of Mr. W. McGill, of the former place. On Sunday, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Shreve, Mr. THOMAS J. WOOD, of Arichat, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of John Dauphnee, Esq. of Hubbard's Cove. DIED.

At New York, July 8, Lieut. GRANT, of H. M. Brig Buzzard. The remains of this gallant and enterprising officer, whose death will be felt as a serious loss to the service, were interred with military honors at Staten Island. At Chester, June 7, Mr. CHRISTOPHER SHAW, a native of England, aged 85 years. At Boston July 19, after a lingering and painful illness, JAMES, eldest son of the late James Walsh of this town, aged 19 years.

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr Mary, Ship Harbour—wrecked materials, &c. of the late ship Aid-de-camp; George Henry, Shelburne, 10 days—sugar and pork; seh Hope Forrest, Charlotte Town—produce; Water-lily, Labrador, 13 days; William, Jost, Quebec, 20 days; True Brothers, Slocomb, Liverpool, N. S.—lumber. Saturday—Schr Susan Ann, Guysboro; Lady Smith, Picton, pork, &c.; Elizabeth, Guysboro; Endeavour, Liverpool; Queen Victoria, Babin, Montreal, 23 days—flour and pork, to S. Binney; Am schr Cassius, Prustly, Boston, 5 1/2 days—flour, wheat, &c. to J. H. Braine. Sunday—Tamar, Hatchard, Ponce 20, and Bermuda, 9 days—sugar, to Salus & Wainwright; schr Speculator, Young, Lunenburg; Snowbird, Shelburne; True friends, Prospect; Edward & Samuel, Sambre; brig, Griffin, Young, St. Thomas 17 days—rum and sugar, to Salus & Wainwright; schr Wood-lands, Johnston, St. John, N. B. 9 days—salt, to S. Binney; Eliza-Britannia, Smith, do, 10 days—limestone, to S. S. B. Smith; Beth Ann, Newton, do, 10 days—flower, Cape Negro—fish; Active, Emily, Hilton, Yarmouth, 25 days—logwood, &c. to Kendrick, Hayti, via Berrington, 25 days—logwood, &c. to Fairbanks & Allison; Outer, Ragged Islands; Hugh Denoon, Miramichi, 10 days—lumber and shingles, to Wm. M. Allan; Pique, Landrie, New York, 9 days—tobacco, beef, pork, &c. to J. H. Braine, S. Binney, & others. Monday—Schr Experiment, Hartlin, Boston, 4 1/2 days—flour, naval stores, &c. to H. Fay and others; Jane, Lewis, Wilmington, 20 days—naval stores, to the master; Rosemary, Wilson, St Andrews—molasses, to the master; Elizabeth, Shelburne—dry fish; Port, Mills, Ragged Isles, do; Lively, and Defiance, Pugwash, deals. Tuesday—Schr Nile, Vaughan, St. John, N. B. via Yarmouth, 10 days, molasses and cedar, to S. Binney; schr John Ryder, Wilson, Grenada, 22 days, rum, W. Pryor & Sons; Briggs, Placid, Harrison, Trinidad, 27 days, molasses and rum, to J. A. Moren; President, Crum, Trinidad de Cuba, 24 days, molasses, to M. B. Almon. CLEARED Thursday—Mary, Melnis, P. E. Island—sails, &c. by S. Binney; William, Mathews, Antigua—assorted cargo, J. H. Reynolds; Ohio, Daly, Liverpool—do by J. Fairbanks; Ameyo, Driscoll, St. John, N. B. do, by D. & E. Starr & Co. Friday—Triumph, Potter, do—do by D. & E. Starr & Co. and others. Saturday—Nancy, Bichan, B. West Indies—by J. Strachan Carleton Packet, Landry, Quebec—assorted cargo by J. & M. Tobin; Am, ship Elizabeth, Sivan, Liverpool, G. B.—inward cargo.

MEMORANDA.

London, June 23.—Loading, ship Alonzo, Halifax; Ann, Halifax, and St. John, N. B. Cove of Cork, June 25.—Off for orders, Bridget, Archibald, Nova Scotia. The Am. brig Henry Solomon, of Bath, from Boston for Sydney, was totally lost on Seal Islands, 21st inst.—crew and materials saved. Am. brig Margaret, Pitman, of and from Boston, for Sydney, ran ashore in a thick fog on one of the Bold Tusket Islands, near Yarmouth, on the morning of the 11th inst. and became a total wreck—materials saved and brought to Yarmouth, and sold for the benefit of all concerned.

POETRY.

I HAVE NO FATHER THERE.

I saw a wide and well-spread board,
And children young and fair
Come one by one,—the eldest first,
And took their stations there.

All neatly clad and beautiful,
And with familiar tread,
They gathered round with joy to feast
On meats and snow-white bread.

Beside the board, the father sat,
A smile his features wore;
As on the little group he gazed,
And told their portions o'er.

A meagre form arrayed in rags,
Anear the threshold stood;
A half-starved child had wandered there
To beg a little food.

Said one—"why standest here my dear,
See there's a vacant seat,
Amid the children,—and enough
For them and thee to eat."

"Alas for me!" the child replied,
In tones of deep despair.
"No right have I said you group,
I have no father there."

O hour of fate, when from the skies,
With notes of deepest dread,
The far resounding trump of God
Shall summon forth the dead.

What countless hosts shall stand without
The heavenly threshold fair,
And gazing on the blest, exclaim,
I have no father there.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION FOR SCOTLAND.

In those days when every means which Christian philanthropy can suggest, for the spiritual enlightenment of the people of our land is vigorously and strenuously employed, when the pulpit, the platform, and the press, are all used as the instruments of promoting the salvation of souls, and the well directed energies of societies, and individuals, are devoted to the advancement of the same great and glorious end; it must be remembered that there is one engine which has been most successfully employed in time past, for accelerating the grand interests of Messiah's kingdom, and from which, in time to come, much good may confidently be expected to accrue; we mean the Sabbath School,—for ye hesitate not to affirm that there is no means more likely, or better calculated to insure the temporal and spiritual amelioration of the present and the future generation, than the establishment in every corner of our beloved land, of a school to which the young and rising generation may be enabled to resort on the evening of the Sabbath day, to be instructed in the things which belong to their everlasting peace, to hear of a God and a Saviour, of the way of escape from the horrors of hell, and the means of access to the glories of heaven. Nor do we give this prominence to the Sabbath school on mere vague and ill defined grounds, for we speak advisedly and from an appeal to experience, when we say that the Sabbath schools of our country have been, and will continue to be the grand and efficient cause, under the favour and blessing of the Redeemer, of transforming into nurseries for heaven, those regions of our land which are sunk in ignorance, and degraded by open profligacy and vice, and converting the cities and hamlets of Scotland, in which, perhaps, there was heard before nought but the voice of discord and dissension, and nought before seen but neglect of God, and open disregard for all that is invested with the character of holy, into scenes of happiness and peace, in which we would find families and communities distinguished by their love to God, devotedness to the Saviour, respect for his name, obedience to his commands, and observance of his holy ordinances; and individuals in earnest after a personal and saving interest in the blessings of salvation. Were we asked by the civil rulers what we deemed the most probable means of promoting the peace, order, and well-being of society, diminishing the number of youthful and adult delinquency, thinning the wards of our jails, and our bridewells, and transferring throughout all ranks of society a love of virtue and a desire of pursuing the path of honourable conduct, we would without hesitation say,—establish in every district throughout the length and breadth of the land a Sabbath school, where the children of the surround-

ing neighbourhood shall be assembled on the evening of every Lord's day, and taught their duty to God and to man. And were the question put to us by the most likely to be effectual in reclaiming from spiritual darkness, and arousing from the sleep of spiritual death, the souls of those around us, we would give the same reply, for it has always appeared to us, that in endeavouring to storm the adversary's battlements, and, in overthrowing his reign in the hearts of men, to establish that of the blessed Jesus, it is with the young that we must commence, the young, whose hearts are yet susceptible of deep and lively impressions, whose feelings and affections are still uncontaminated; and to whose souls there is a way of access which is not to be found to the heart of the old and confirmed sinner, who for years, it may be for a whole lifetime, has been given up to the love and service of the devil. And while this is to be regarded as the most likely means, in the hand of God, of raising up a future generation who shall fear and praise the Lord, we would not despair of it operating beneficially even on the Lord may make the youngest child at the Sabbath school, a successful, though a youthful missionary, in the circle of his own fireside, and bless the conversion of the father's son and daughter for the father's soul.

Such being the value and importance of Sabbath schools, the Christian must doubtless value every opportunity afforded him of increasing their number and extending their usefulness. Such an opportunity is presented to him in the SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. This Society has existed for upwards of twenty years. It aims at three objects: 1. To economise the formation of Sabbath schools in every part of the country where their establishment is required. 2. To publish suitable books and tracts for the schools; and 3. To form a central point of union for the schools, whence hints as to teaching may be given, knowledge and experience of the different establishments in connection with the society, may be diffused over the whole. Already has this society been the means, under the blessing of God, of doing extensive good, and now that it aims at still greater usefulness, we call on all to whom, as the servants of the Lord Jesus, their aid and countenance pleading in behalf of its claims with their brethren of mankind, and more especially praying in its behalf to the great Head of the Church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORNWALLIS, July 16th, 1839.

Messrs. EDITORS,

The enclosed, from a New York paper, is at your disposal, should you think it worthy a place in your valuable periodical.

Yours,
H. L. D.

AN ANGEL VISIT.

On the evening of the thirty-first of December, I had been cherishing the humiliating and solemn reflections which are peculiarly suitable to the close of the year, and endeavouring to bring my mind to that view of the past, best calculated to influence the future. I had attempted to recall the prominent incidents of the twelve months which had elapsed; and, in little my memory could retain even of that most important to be remembered. I could not avoid, at such a period, looking forwards, as well as backwards, and anticipating that fearful tribunal at which no occurrence shall be forgotten; while my imagination penetrated into the distant destinies which shall be dependent on its decisions.

At my usual hour I retired to rest; but the train of meditation I had pursued was so important and appropriate, that imagination continued it after sense had slumbered. "In thoughts from the visions of the night, when dead sleep falleth upon man," I was mentally concerned in the following scene of interest:—I imagined myself still adding, link after link, to the chain of reflection, the progress of which the time for repose had interrupted; and while thus engaged, I was aware there remained but a few moments to complete the day. I heard the clock as it tolled the knell of another year; and, as it rung slowly the appointed number, each note was followed by a sting of conscience, bitterly reproaching me for my neglect of precious time. The last stroke was ringing in my ears, painful as the groan announcing the departure of a valuable friend,—when, notwithstanding the meditative dimness of the apartment became brighter; and, on lifting my eyes to discover the cause, I was terrified at perceiving that another being was with me in my seclusion. I saw one before me whose form indeed was human; but the bright burning glance of his eye,

and the splendor which beamed forth from every part of his beautifully-proportioned form, convinced me, at a glance, that it was no mortal being that I saw. The elevation of his brow gave dignity of the highest order to his countenance; but the most acute observation was indicated by his piercing eye, and inexorable justice was imprinted on his majestic features. A glittering phylactery encircled his head, upon which was written in letters of fire, "The Faithful One."—Under one arm he bore two volumes; in his hand he held a pen. I instantly knew the Recording Angel—the Secretary of the terrible tribunal of Heaven. With a trembling which convulsed my frame, I heard his unearthly accents. "Mortal," he said, "thou wast longing to recall the events of the past year: thou art permitted to gaze upon the record of the Books of God. Peruse and be wise." As he spoke thus, he opened before me one of the volumes which he had brought. In fearful apprehension, I read in it my own name, and recognized the history of my whole life during the past year, with all its minute particulars. Burning words were those which that volume contained; all the actions and circumstances of my life were registered under their respective heads in that dreadful book. I was first struck by the title, "Mercies received."—Some were, there, the remembrance of which I had retained; more which were recalled after having been forgotten; but far the greater number had never been noticed at all. O! what a detail of preservations, and deliverances, and invitations, and warnings, and privileges, and bestowments! I remember that "Sabbaths" stood out in very prominent characters, as if they had been among the greatest benefits. In observing the recapitulation, I could not but be struck with one circumstance; it was, that many dispensations which I had considered curses, were enumerated here as blessings. Many a woe which had riven the heart—as many a cup, whose bitterness seemed to designate it as poison, was there, verifying the language of the poet,—

"E'en crosses from his sovereign hand
Are blessings in disguise."

Another catalogue was there, it was the enumerations of "Transgressions." My hand trembles as I remember them?—What an immense variety of classes! Indifference—thoughtlessness—formality—ingratitude—unbelief—sins against the world—against the church—against the Father!—against the Saviour!—against the Sanctifier!—stood at the head of their crowded battalions, as if for the purpose of driving me to despair. Not one sin was forgotten there; neglected Sabbaths—abused ordinances—misimproved time—encouraged temptations;—there they stood, with no excuse, no extenuations. "There was one very long class I remember well,—"Idle words;" and then the passage flashed like lightning across my mind—"For every idle word that men speak, they shall give account in the day of Judgement."

My supernatural visitor here addressed me:—"Dost thou observe how small a proportion thy sins of commission bear to those of omission?" As he spoke, he pointed me to instances in the page like the following: "I was hungry and thou gavest me no meat; I was thirsty, and thou gavest me no drink; I was sick, and thou didst not visit me." I was conscience stricken. In another part of the record I read the title, "Duties performed." Alas! how small their number! Humbled as I had been accustomed to think the estimate of my good works, I was greatly disappointed to perceive that many performances on which I had looked back with pride were omitted; "because," my visitor informed me, "the motive was impure." It was, however, with feelings of the most affecting gratification, I read beneath this record, small as it was, the following passage:—"Whosoever shall give a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

While I gazed on many other similar records, such was the intense feelings which seemed to be awakened within me, that my brain grew dizzy, and my eye became dim. I was awakened from this state by the touch of my supernatural instructor, who pointed me to the volume in which I had read my own terrible history, now closed, and bearing a seal, on which with sickening heart, I read the inscription, "Reserved until the day of judgment." "And now," said the Angel, "my commission is completed. Thou hast been permitted what was never granted to man before.—What thinkest thou of the record? Dost thou not justly tremble? How many a line is here, which dying, you would wish to blot! I see you already shudder at the thought of the disclosure of this volume at the day of judgment, when an assembled world shall listen to its contents. But if such be the record of one year, what must be the guilt of your whole life?—Seek then an interest in the blood of Christ; justified by which, you shall indeed hear the repetition, but not to condemnation. Pray that, when the other books are opened, your name may be

found in the Book of Life. And see the volume prepared for the history of another year: yet its page is unsullied. Time is before thee—seek to improve it,—privileges are before thee—may they prove the gate of heaven—judgment is before thee—PREPARE TO MEET THY GOD!—He turned to depart, and as I seemed to hear the rustling which announced his flight, I awoke.—*The Spirit and Manners of the Age.*

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

SABBATH WRECKS,

A LEGEND OF DUNBAR.

It was a beautiful Sabbath morning in the autumn of 1577; a few small clouds, tinged with red, sailed slowly through the blue heavens; the sun shone brightly, as if conscious of the glory and goodness of its Maker, diffusing around a holy stillness and tranquility; characteristic of the day of rest; the majestic Frith flashed back the sunbeams, while, on its bosom, slowly glided the winged granaries of commerce; there, too, lay its islands, glorying in their strength—the May, shrouded in light, appeared as a leviathan sunning in its rays—and the giant Bass, covered with sea fowl, rose as a proud mountain of alabaster, in the midst of the waters.

A thousand boats lay along the shore of Dunbar. It was the herring season—and there were many boats from the south and from the north, and also from the coast of Holland.

Now, tidings were brought to the fishermen that an immense shoal was upon the coast; and regardless of its being Sabbath morning, they began to prepare their thousand boats, and to go out to set their nets.—The Rev. Andrew Simpson, a man possessed of the piety and boldness of an apostle, was then minister of Dunbar; and, as he went forth to the Kirk to preach to his people, he beheld the unhallowed preparations of the fishermen on the beach; and he turned and went amongst them and reproved their great wickedness. But the men were obdurate—the prospect of great gain was before them, and they mocked the words of the preacher. Yea some of them said unto him in the words of the children to the prophet—“Go up, thou bald head.” He went from boat to boat, counselling, entreating, expostulating with them, and praying for them.

“Surely,” said he, “the Lord of the Sabbath will not hold you guiltless for this profanation of his holy day.” But at that period, vital religion was but little felt or understood upon the Borders, and they regarded not his words.

He went to one boat, which was the property of members of his own congregation, and there he found Agnes Crawford, the daughter of one of his elders, hanging upon the neck of her husband, and their three children also clung around him, and they entreated him not to be guilty of breaking the Sabbath for the sake of perishing gain. But he regarded not their voice; and he kissed his wife and children, while he laughed at their idle fears. Mr. Simpson beheld the scene with emotion, and approaching the group—“John Crawford”—he exclaimed, addressing the husband, “you may profess to mock, to laugh, to scorn the words of a feeble woman, but see that they return not like a consuming fire into your own bosom when hope has departed. Is not the Lord of the Sabbath the Creator of the sea as well as of the dry land? Know ye not that ye are now braving the wrath of Him, before whom the mighty ocean is but a drop, and all space but a span? Will ye, then, glory in insulting his ordinances, and delight in profaning the day of holiness? Will ye draw down everlasting darkness on the Sabbath of your soul? When ye were but a youth, ye have listened to the words of John Knox—the great apostle of our country—ye have trembled beneath their power, and the conviction that they carried with them; and when ye think of those convictions, and contrast them with your conduct this day, does not the word *apostle* burn in your heart? John Crawford, some of your blood have embraced the stake for the sake of the truth, and will ye profane the Sabbath which they sanctified? The Scotsman who openly glories in such a sin, forfeits his claim to the name of one, and publishes to the world that he has no part or communion with the land that gave him birth. John Crawford, hearken unto my voice, to the voice of your wife, and that of your bairns, (whose bringing up is a credit to their mother,) and not be guilty of this gross sin.” But the fisherman, while he regarded not the supplications of his wife, became sullen at the words of the preacher, and springing into the boat, seized an oar, and with his comrades began to pull from the shore.

The thousand boats put to sea, and Mr. Simpson returned sorrowful from the beach to the Kirk, while Agnes Crawford and her children followed him. That day he took for his text, “Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy;” and, as he fearlessly and fervidly denounced the crime of Sabbath breaking, and alluded to the impious proceedings of the day,

his hearers trembled, but poor Agnes wept aloud, and her children clung around her, and they wept also, because she wept. But, ere the service had concluded, the heavens began to lower. Darkness fell over the congregation—and first came the murmur of the storm which suddenly burst into the wild howl of the tempest. They gazed upon each other in silent terror, like guilty spirits stricken in their first rebellion by the searching hand of Omniscience. The loud voice of Psalms was abruptly hushed, and its echo mingled with the dreadful music of the elements, like the bleating of a tender lamb, in the wind that sweepeth howling on the mountains. For a moment, their features, convulsed and immoveable, were still distended with the song of praise; but every tongue was silent, every eye fixed. There was no voice, save heaven's. The church seemed to rock to its foundations, but none fled—none moved. Pale, powerless, as marble statues, horror transfixed them in the house of prayer. The steeple rocked in the blast, and, as it bent, a knell, untold by human hands, pealed on the ears of the breathless multitude. A crash followed. The spire that glittered in the morning sun lay scattered in fragments, and the full voice of the whirlwind roared through the aisles. The trees crouched and were stripped leafless; and the oaks, whose roots had embraced the earth for centuries, torn from the deep darkness of their foundations, were uplifted on the wings of the tempest. Darkness was spread over the earth. Lightnings gathered together their terrors, and, clothed in the fury of their fearful majesty, flashed through the air. The fierce hail was poured down as clouds of ice. At the awful voice of the deep thunder the whirlwind quailed, and the rage of the tempest seemed spent.

Nothing was now heard save the rage of the troubled sea, which, lashed into foam by the angry storm, still bellowed forth its white billows to the clouds, and shouted its defiance loud as the war-cry of embattled worlds. The congregation still sat mute, horrified, deathlike, as if waiting for the preacher to break the spell of the elements. He rose to return thanks for their preservation, and he had given the lines—

“When in thy wrath rebuke me not,
Nor in thy hot rage chasten me;”

when the screams and howling of women and children rushing wildly along the streets rendered his voice inaudible. The congregation rose, and hurrying one upon another, they rushed from the church. The exhortations of the preacher to depart calmly were unheard and unheeded. Every seat was deserted, all rushed to the shore, and Agnes Crawford and her children, also, in terror, with the multitude.

The wrecks of nearly two hundred boats were drifting among the rocks. The dead were strewn along the beach, and amongst them, wailing widows sought their husbands, children their fathers, mothers their sons, and all their kindred; and ever and anon, an additional scream of grief arose, as the lifeless body of one or other of such relations were found. A few of the lifeless bodies of the hardy crews were seen tossing to and fro; but the cry for help was hushed, and the yell of death was heard no more.

It was, in truth, a fearful day—a day of lamentation, of warning, and of judgment. In one hour, and without of warning, a hundred and ninety boats and in sight of the beach, a hundred and ninety deep; and their crews, were whelmed in the mighty Spittal and North Berwick, two hundred and eighty widows wept their husbands lost.

The spectators were busied carrying the dead, as they were driven on shore, beyond the reach of tide-mark. They had continued their melancholy task for near an hour, when a voice exclaimed—“See! see!—one still lives, and struggles to make the shore!”

All rushed to the spot whence the voice proceeded, and a young man was perceived, with more than mortal strength, yet labouring in the whirling waves. His heart His countenance was black with despair. His limbs buffeted panted with suffocating pangs. His limbs buffeted panted with desperate eagerness, towards the projecting point of a black rock. It was now within his grasp, but in its stead, he clutched the deceitful wave that laughed at his deliverance. He was whirled around it, dashed on it with violence, and again swept back by the relentless surge. He threw out his arms at random, and his deep groans and panting breath were heard through the sea's hoarse voice. He again reached the rock, he grasped, he clung to its tangled sides. A murmur moaned through the multi-tude. They gazed upon one another. His glazed eyes faded darkly upon them. Supplication and scorn were mingled in his looks. His lips moved, but his tongue uttered no sound. He only gasped to speak—to implore assistance. His strength gave way—the waters rushed round the rock as a whirlpool. He was again uplifted upon the white bosom of the foam, and tossed within a few yards of the waiting but unavailing crowd.

(To be Concluded.)

THE GLEANER.

DOMESTIC LIFE.

It is the happiest and most virtuous state of society, in which the husband and wife set out early together, make their property together, and with perfect sympathy of soul graduate all their expenses, plans, calculations, and desires, with reference to their present means, and to their future and common interest.

But it has become a prevailing sentiment, that a man must acquire his fortune before he marries;—that the wife must have no sympathy nor share with him in the pursuit of it, in which most of the pleasure truly consists;—and that young married people must set out with as large and expensive establishments, as is becoming those who have been wedded for twenty years.

This is very unhappy. It fills the community with bachelors, who are waiting to make their fortunes, endangering virtue, and promoting vice; it mistakes the true economy and design of the domestic institution; and it promotes idleness and inefficiency among females, who are expecting to be taken up by a fortune and passively sustained, without any care or concern on their part;—and thus many a modern wife becomes, as a gentleman was once remarking, not a ‘help meet,’ but only a help eat.

There is another unpleasant evil attending this, especially as it bears pretty severely on the fair sex.—When bachelors have made their fortunes, and become some forty or fifty years old, they do not usually take wives of their own age, but they then abandon those with whom they have hitherto associated, require all the pleasure which their society has afforded them with utter neglect; they then select for their companions the young and blooming, and thus leave to their fate a numerous class of worthy maidens.

If a young man has property, he may of course marry at a suitable age, and adopt the style of living which is justified by his means. But if he is destitute of property, he has three alternatives, and he can take his choice between them.—Selecting a prudent and industrious person for his wife, he may marry young and live in the style of simplicity adapted to his income; or he can wait till he has acquired a property, so as to be able to support a family in the more modern and fashionable style; or he can marry at any rate, launch fearlessly out into all the expenses of a fashionable establishment, and run his chance of bringing his wife and children to want. The first is the best, the second is next, and the third is bad enough.—*Hubbard Winslow.*

THINK AGAIN.

A late London paper relates that during the first days after the accession of Queen Victoria to the English throne, some sentences of courts martial were presented for her signature. One was death for desertion; a soldier was to be shot. The young Queen read it—paused—looked up to the officer who laid it before her, and said, ‘Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?’

‘Nothing—he has deserted three times,’ said the officer.

‘Think again, my lord,’ was her reply.

‘And,’ said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends, ‘seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said, he certainly is a bad soldier; but there was somebody spoke as to his good character and he may be a good man, for aught I know to the contrary.’

‘Oh, thank you for that a thousand times!’ exclaimed the Queen, and hastily writing ‘Pardoned,’ in large letters on the fatal page, she sent it across the table, with a hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion.

Now, what a world of instruction, goodness and true philosophy is contained in these words, think again. Could we adopt their spirit as the rule of our lives, one and all, what a happy change would come over society. In all our business concerns, in our social and moral relations, our political and religious duties, what important results might follow, if, on many, very many occasions, we would think again, ere we depended upon action. In the anecdote above related, we see the life of a fellow-man, depending on the second thought of the messenger who bore the fatal death-warrant, and to kind and generous feelings natural in woman, that thought owed its birth.

When the young man sets out upon the important journey of life, and takes the responsibilities of his conduct into his own hand, how vitally important may it often be for him to think again, ere he decides upon a course of action. Is he to enter into business engagements on which his temporal prosperity mainly depends, let him think again ere he signs a contract, or pledges his honour; for a second thought may save him from ruin. Is he about to choose a companion for life, even though pure and reciprocal affection may exist, well may it be for him, in many instances, if he should think again—weigh matters well, and

balance all probabilities ere the gordian knot is tied. Is he solicited by companions, or induced by inclinations, to engage in pleasures, let them appear ever so innocent, let him think again ere he takes what may prove a fatal step.

Had yonder inebriate, tottering beneath the load of misery which intemperance has laid upon him, been induced to think again ere he placed the poison goblet to his lips, the tears of a broken-hearted wife, the sufferings and debasement of starving children, and the claims of a horrid slavery, would not have embittered his existence.

Had he who toils in the prison cloister, buried to the world, forgotten by society, abhorred by friends, and execrated by an outraged community, been led to think again ere he stepped upon the threshold of crime, he might have been a bright and shining light—a paragon of excellence among his fellow-men.

And so with men in their high and solemn obligations to their Maker. Would they oftener consult the little monitor within, and when thoughtlessly breaking a command, or neglecting a known duty, just think again, and improve the second thought, how much less of impiety and irreligion should we see, and how much more correct in his department would man be to his fellow-man. In all matters from the greatest to the least importance, it is dangerous to act from sudden impulse—first thoughts. As drops compose the ocean, so do small causes make in the aggregate an important effect; and hence, it is wisdom in every thing to think again. Let the young especially adopt it as a rule to think again, ere they act, and they may rest assured that when the eye of old age shall take retrospect of the past, fewer tears of regret for past deeds will flow.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

EUROPE.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—The third annual meeting of the proprietors in this institution was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the Bank, Great St. Helens; G. R. Robinson, Esq. in the chair. Mr. Atwood, the secretary, read the report of the directors, detailing the operations of the Bank during the past year. It commenced by stating that the directors were gratified at being enabled to state the successful progress of the bank, notwithstanding the untoward state of public affairs in America. The report then went on to state the intention of the directors to pay, on and after the 5th July next, a half-yearly dividend of 12s. per share, being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of capital which was available throughout the year 1838. The report was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.—*Standard.*

The combined British and French fleets in the Levant, would amount, after the joining of 30 vessels of war in preparation at Toulon, to 75 sail. Admiral Stopford is the British commander. This fleet would it is said, be divided into two—the one to watch the Turkish, and the other the Egyptian naval forces.

BOSTON, JULY 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at New York at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, July 23d. She left Bristol on the 6th inst., and brings London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool to the 5th, and Bristol to the 6th. We are indebted to the Journal of Commerce, Herald, Commercial Advertiser, and Courier and Enquirer, for extracts from these papers.

Of political news, the most important is the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt; an event, which, from its liability to involve other powers, is of more importance than might at first be imagined.

The war had commenced in Syria. Hafiz Pasha entered the territory of Mehemet, and attacked the Egyptian position on the 27th of May. The Egyptians were defeated.

Sir Lionel Smith has been transferred from the Government of Jamaica to that of Mauritius. Sir Charles Metcalf succeeds him at Jamaica.

A series of serious and bloody riots took place at Birmingham, which were quelled by the London police, aided by the 4th Irish Dragoons and Rifle Brigade. Many were injured and some killed.

The Steamer British Queen was making excursions to some of the important sea-ports to try her machinery, which worked well. 10,000 persons visited her at Liverpool, in one day; and at London the Duke of Wellington, Lord Durham, and thousands of others visited her. She was to sail for New York, positively, on the 11th or 12th, and had above 140 passengers engaged. She is expected on the 26th.

It has been notified to the Canadian prisoners, that upon entering into personal securities, not to return to Canada, they will be discharged from imprisonment.

Lady Flora Hastings died on the 5th July, and the Queen had ordered Buckingham Palace to be closed. The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry was lying at the point of death.

The crops were highly promising. A London paper of the 5th July says:—"The weather during the few days has been mild and genial, and the advices received from the country of the progress the growing crops are making are highly satisfactory."

There was a fatal explosion at the St. Hilda Colliery at South Shields, by which sixty lives were lost. An arrangement has been made for the conveyance of a mail between London and Berlin, by way of the Hamburg steam packets twice a week, by which the mails will leave London on Saturdays and Wednesdays, and arrive at Berlin on the following Tuesdays and Saturdays.

A London paper of July 1st has this paragraph;—"Among the passengers who have reached this country by the Great Western, is a gentleman deputed on a special mission by the Post office Department at Washington to the authorities of our General Post Office. The object in view is one which will produce the greatest advantages in facilitating the commerce between Great Britain and the U. States. If from Washington is to make full inquiries into the uniform penny postage, with the view of extending the system of the U. States at the earliest possible convenience. Should the government of the United States adopt Mr. Hill's plan, letters will pass throughout the whole continent of the United States at the same rate as it is intended they shall shortly do in this country."

Galvani's Messenger announces the death of Lord William Bentick at Paris. "He was," says that paper, "in his 66th year, and his death will be a subject of deep regret, not only to a very extensive circle of private friends, but to his country at large, of the world."

The Thames Tunnel is expected to be opened for foot passengers in about 15 months.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER—MR. FEATHERSTONOUGH.—The London Morning Herald of June 29th, contains a report that the British Government had appointed "two Commissioners with instructions to proceed immediately to the disputed territory for the purpose of surveying it." The same paper adds:

"Of these commissioners, one is stated to be a gallant officer of engineers: the other is alleged to be a Mr. Featherstonough, a gentleman whose connection with the government of the United States has, recently, been of a somewhat intimate kind. Mr. Featherstonough has resided for some time in America. He enjoys the title of "Geologist to the United States;" and he was, a very short while ago, a salaried servant of the federal government."

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

The great Chartist petition was presented in the House of Commons on the 14th June by Mr. Atwood. It was literally rolled into the House being a cylinder parchment, about the diameter of a coach wheel.

Ministers were defeated in the House of Lords on the Jamaica Bill, July 23, by a majority of 69. Lord Lyndhurst moved to strike out the first clause, and the motion prevailed, 149 to 80. On the 4th, the bill, now containing only one clause, was carried without a division. It passed the Commons on the 19th June, by a majority of 10 votes.

In the House of Commons, on the 4th, the Canada bill had its second reading, and was ordered to be committed on the 11th. The bill for uniting the Upper and Lower Provinces was withdrawn for the present session.

PARLIAMENTARY.—The question of vote by ballot was brought forward in the House of Commons by Mr. Grote, member for the city of London, in accordance with previous notice on the 18th of June. Mr. Grote supported his motion in an able speech, and an animated debate ensued, in which Lord John Russell and Mr. Macaulay, the eloquent member for Edinburgh distinguished themselves—the former in opposition to, and the latter in defence of, the measure. Finally the motion was lost, by a majority of 333 to 216; the minority is the largest ever obtained on the question.

The alleged breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, by the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, in their award in the case of Stockdale vs. Hansard, was disposed of in the House on the 17th June. The judges had decided that certain published proceedings of the House were a libel on Mr. Stockdale, and had given that gentleman damages accordingly. This constituted the breach of privilege.

Lord John Russell considered the House had remitted the question to the judges, by causing the Attorney General to appear and plead in the action, and it must, therefore, abide the result. He then introduced two resolutions, the one to the effect that

no attempt should be made to arrest the course of law consequent on the judicial decision, and the other that the House should take into consideration the best means of maintaining, untrammelled, the essential constitutional privilege of publishing their votes and proceedings, whatever might be their tenor. Both resolutions were carried, the first by a majority of 18, the second by a majority of 97.

The government education bill was passed on the 20th, by a majority of only 5—or rather Lord Stanley's amendment was rejected by that majority. On the 24th Lord J. Russell's motion for a grant of 30,000 to carry out the modified plan of education was carried by a majority of only 2—the vote being, for the grant 275, against it 273.

A series of resolutions was to be moved in the House of Lords on the 7th inst, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, praying "that a measure so deeply affecting the interests of the people as the new government system of education may not be finally adopted without affording to their Lordships' House an opportunity of considering it."

The session was thought to be drawing to a close. Lord John Russell had announced that public business would commence at half-past four till it was concluded.

FRANCE.—The trial of the insurgents of May by the Court of Peers, was going on at the last Paris dates, but the proceedings were wholly destitute of interest. The southern provinces of France had been visited by violent storms of hail. The Chamber of Deputies asserts the necessity of protecting Turkey against Russia, and all parties in that body have joined in voting ten millions of francs, to enable the government to take efficient measures for the protection of the Ottoman Empire.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Paris papers of Wednesday confirm to the fullest extent the intelligence respecting the declaration of war against Mehemet Ali by the Sultan.

Whatever faint hope might have remained that hostilities between the Sultan and the Viceroy of Egypt would be prevented by the remonstrances of the "Great Powers," is completely removed by the advices received from Constantinople. The Sultan has now openly declared war against his rebellious and powerful vassal. According to our Augsburg contemporary, Hafiz Pasha has commenced operations in Syria. The first serious collision between the two armies occurred on the 27th of May, on which occasion the advanced guard of the Egyptian army retreated in good order before a very superior Turkish force. The main army of the Egyptians had advanced from Aleppo, so that the news of a general battle may be looked for by the first arrivals. The Sultan's Manifesto against Mehemet Ali is dated the 8th of June, and was to be read in the mosques on the 14th. Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pasha are both proclaimed as traitors, deprived of all their offices and dignities, and Hafiz Pasha invested with the government of Egypt.

The Egyptian troops under Coorshid Pasha are stated to have occupied Bassora. The Turkish General, Hafiz Pasha, is said to be brave to a fault, but wholly unacquainted with the art of war as understood in Europe.—He is accompanied, however, by a numerous staff of European officers, including many Prussians, and may perhaps have judgment enough to allow himself to be guided by their councils. The Egyptian army is inferior in numbers, but far better officered, and provided with a more efficient artillery.—*Courier.*

In the French Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday, the debate on the situation of affairs in the east was continued. The debate was wound up by a speech from M. Juffroy, the reporter of the committee, urging the necessity of preserving the independence and stability of the Ottoman empire. The grant was voted by a very large majority, there being 287 for, and only 26 against it.

A letter from Vienna, by Express, says,—"*News has been received from Constantinople to the 12th inst. The Turkish fleet sailed—the last on the 12th—and proceeded to the Dardanelles. A courier has since left to announce to Hafiz Pasha the speedy arrival of the fleet, and to take to him a firman naming him successor to Mehemet. He is ordered to attack Ibrahim as soon as the fleet shall arrive off the coast of Syria.*"

INDIA.—According to Calcutta Gazettes received in Paris, an extensive conspiracy against the English had been discovered by a magistrate of Madras.—Dost Mahomed, the Schah of Persia, and Mann Singh, who were at the head of the plot, had sent upwards of 200 emissaries to the native chiefs to excite them to revolt. The Schah had marched against Herat at the head of 40,000 men, after detaching a corps of 5000 men to Bushire.

The Turkish Fleet under the command of an Englishman, late Captain, but now by the favor of the Sultan, Rear Admiral Walker, sailed from Constantinople, in two divisions, on the 8th and 9th ultimo. Ten thousand marines with stores and munitions of

war, were to be taken on board at Gallipoli, whence the combined fleet, consisting of 34 vessels of all sizes, was to sail for Alexandria. The Sultan, tho' an invalid, visited the Admiral's ship, to give the officers and men the benediction of the Prophet.

Despatches and telegraphic communications received from the seat of war, via France and Germany, state that hostilities had commenced—that Hafiz Pacha was within the Egyptian frontier, and that the troops of Ibrahim were falling back, fighting as they retreated. Five thousand of them had it was said, deserted to the Turkish army. Ibrahim was at Aleppo, and had commanded the division of his army in garrison there to advance and meet the enemy. On the other hand the Egyptian army in Arabia, under Keschid Pacha, had taken possession of Bassorah. We find the following in the London Standard of the 5th inst, under the head of "latest news from Alexandria." The first success has been on the side of the Turks, but it is inconsiderable.

Telegraphic Dispatch from Marseilles, dated July 2.

"The English packet Homer, coming from Malta, announces that on the 5th of June news had been received from Constantinople of a first engagement, in consequence of which the Turks had gained possession of several villages of the baylick of Antib (read Aintab.) This advantage had caused the war party to prevail, and it had been decided in Council that Hafiz Pacha should receive orders to advance. The first division of the Turkish fleet was seen on the 18th in the Dardanelles."

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 10.

"War is inevitable. The first news the Pacha has received is not favourable to his flag, but he is not discouraged. Ibrahim writes in good spirits. He was aware the Turkish army had received orders to attack him, and he is preparing to give them a warm reception. He was getting ready for a great battle, which could not be avoided. Great efforts are made here by the English and French Consuls to keep Mehemet Ali from commencing the attack; but Mehemet gets wearied of these counsels, as he finds that whilst he is negotiating with the Consuls, the Turkish troops are advancing in Syria. Mehemet appears to listen to all that is said to him, and no doubt the French government believes, as it did in 1833, that it will stop the progress of Ibrahim Pacha in Syria. This will not be the case.

It has created some surprise at Constantinople, that the Porte, who has been so poor for some time past, appears suddenly to have enormous sums at its disposal. Long standing arrears have been paid off, and ready money is forthcoming for every thing.

NEW YORK, JULY 13.

LATE FROM CHINA.—Canton papers to the 5th Maech have been received, by the arrival of the ship London, Captain Brace. From them we learn that opium difficulties still continued, and that in stead of terminating, there was rather a prospect of their becoming more vexatious.

COLONIAL.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

The Meeting at the Town-Hall, on Saturday last, to take into consideration the propriety of erecting Light Houses, was well attended by the Merchants and other Gentlemen of the Colony, and, it was unanimously agreed that their erection would be greatly conducive to the prevention of the shipwrecks which so frequently occur on the rocks off our coast.

The establishment of Light Houses here, is a subject that has long been mooted; and the importance of, and the beneficial effects that must result from them, is readily admitted, but, for the want of means, such an establishment has not yet been undertaken—our resources being of too limited a nature to afford a sufficient sum.—From the peculiar situation of our Islands, vessels are continually passing and re-passing, and the extended line of reefs by which we are surrounded, not only render them inaccessible at night time, but even their approach extremely hazardous.—Within the last ten years, as appeared by a report from the Collector of H.M. Customs, read at the Meeting, thirty-seven vessels were stranded on the rocks off here, four only of that number being bound in—the rest on voyages elsewhere, and chiefly foreign. For our own trade the benefit of Light Houses will be comparatively trifling, as the Masters of vessels, owned in this Colony, are so well acquainted with the dangerous parts of the coast, that injury to our shipping seldom, or never occurs; but it is for strangers and foreigners who have no accurate knowledge of our position that their establishment is necessary.—A copy of the proceedings of the Meeting are to be sent to His Excellency the Governor, requesting their transmission to England; and we sincerely hope that when her Majesty's Government may become acquainted with the utility of the measure, immediate steps will be taken to carry it into effect.—*Bermudian, July 13.*

QUEBEC, JULY 18.

We copy from the Montreal Herald of yesterday the following notice of the large participation of American citizens in that most infamous traffic in human beings still carried on with the West Coast of Africa:—

Some interesting intelligence from the Western coast of Africa has been recently received in the United States, to the effect that the American flag was never so extensively used by the slavers as at present. About three fourths of the slave vessels boarded by British cruisers are protected by American papers.

The American Consul at Havana signs these papers, although he is perfectly aware of the infernal traffic to be carried on under their protection, by individuals whom the laws of the United States denounce as pirates. It is a beautiful commentary on the spurious "sympathy" displayed by Americans for the Canadians, that British vessels of war are engaged in capturing American slave ships with papers signed by an American Consul. It shows that what is called "freedom in the land of good laws" is neither more nor less than a delusion and a cheat, and that the most appropriate oration which could be rung into American ears on the fourth of July last, would have been the above simple statement of facts which speaks volumes and requires no comment.

JULY 19.

The Kingston Chronicle, of the 13th inst. has the following piece of intelligence, which, the editor says, has been reported from a source worthy of credit:—

The Sympathisers in the neighbourhood of French Creek have built a large number of fast sailing boats. As soon as they are finished they are sunk, to prevent their being seized by the Authorities, of which, we think, they run but little risk.

The London correspondent of the Quebec Gazette, under date of 12th June, says:—

"I think you may take it as certain, that a special convention has either left this country, or will speedily be sent to America, for arranging the basis of a settlement of the disputes with the Government of the United States relative to the boundary question. Her Majesty's Advocate, Sir John Dodson, has, for some time, been engaged in drawing up this convention, and which, I am told, is in strict conformity with the instructions sent to the American Minister at our Court. The other mentioned facts, I am not at liberty at present to communicate, but I think the knotty point is in a fair train of arrangement."

MIRAMICHI, JULY 23.

THE SEASON.

The weather continues as fine as could be desired, and the crops, generally speaking, though backward, look healthy. Hay however, it is expected, will be a short crop, especially in high lands. This is owing to the severity of the frost last winter, which, from the slight covering of the snow, has done much damage to the roots.—*Gleaner.*

THE FISHERIES.

Our Gaspereaux Fishers have had a very poor Season. Those engaged in the Salmon Fishery occupying stations in the lower parts of the river, have succeeded very well, but those in the upper districts have had very poor success.

We are afraid, if some other plan be not speedily adopted by Mill owners, to rid themselves of the saw dust, edgings, &c. than throwing the same into the river, that this very valuable branch of our trade will rapidly decline.—*ib.*

COUNTY KENT.

The bark Intrepid was launched from the ship yard of John Jardine, at Richibucto on Saturday fortnight of 456 tons old measurement, and 490 tons by the new mode. She was loaded in just seven days and sailed on Tuesday week.—*ib.*

SUMMER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received an assortment of NEW SUMMER GOODS, which he offers for Sale at low prices. JAMES DONALDSON. STORE—Barrington Street, opposite the Grand Parade. May 59.

DISCONTINUATION.

W. & J. MURDOCH AFTER the 1st of May, ensuing, discontinue their RETAIL business. They cannot withdraw without thanking the community for the liberal support they have received.

WHOLESALE.

W. & J. MURDOCH, after the 1st of May, ensuing, will re-open their Warehouses ENTIRELY for WHOLESALE, and solicit a continuance of that Business, which will still be conducted on their usual liberal terms. SPRING IMPORTATIONS expected to be received in a fortnight. Halifax, April 17th, 1839.

AUCTION.

BY WILLIAM M. ALLAN,

At the residence of William Milliken, Esq. in Brunswick Street, on Thursday, the 1st August, at 12 o'clock.

His Household Furniture,

COMPRISING—Mahogany Sideboard, Dining Round and Card Tables, one very beautiful scarioli (col'd Landscape,) round Table, one do do Cedar root round Table, Mahogany Chiffonier, Piano Forte, very superior large Bureau with wainscoat Drawers, Wardrobe, Portable 4 post brass Bedstead, Carpets, Chairs, Glass, Dessert Set, some valuable Pictures and Malaga Figures, a very large cooking Stove, complete, Franklin do, Brass and other Fenders, Fire Irons, a large Camera Obscura, a large Marquee Tent, Hot Bed Frames and Garden Utensils, a sporting Wagon, a very handsome SLEIGH & FURS, for single or double Harness, and a variety of other articles.

Also—a choice collection of GERANIUMS, and other rare and beautiful Plants. A small Portable STEAM ENGINE, of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a horse power. The Furniture can be seen on Wednesday, the 31st inst.

Halifax, July 24, 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, } New Brunswick.
- St. ANDREWS, }
- St. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

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.

66 QUEEN VICTORIA. 69

JULY 9, 1839.

J. N. SHANNON has received by the above vessel from LIVERPOOL, an assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, & PRINTED DRUGGETS, Which with his former supply of Spring and Summer Goods, he offers low for Cash, or on approved Credit. 3w. July 10.

SPRING IMPORTATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by late arrivals from GREAT-BRITAIN, A NEAT AND FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH & FRENCH GOODS, Suitable to the Season, which will be sold LOW FOR CASH. ADAM REID. Halifax, May 29, 1839. 3m.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO, Normal Teacher, begs to inform his friends and the public, that as his engagement with the Directors of the Royal Acadian School, Halifax, will terminate on the 21st July next, he intends to open a Seminary for the education of youth, from five to fifteen years of age, under his own immediate superintendance and direction, on the 1st August next. The Advertiser teaches upon the Normal system, Prospectuses of which may be had on application at Messrs. Belcher and McKinlay, Stationers. Halifax, 19th June, 1839.

Notice to Teamsters.

TEAMS are required for hauling from the Saw Mills at Grand Lake to Dartmouth about 250 thousand feet of Lumber, the distance is 16 miles, and the Lumber is all ready. Application to be made to D. & E. STARR & CO. or to Wentworth Fleiger, at the Mills.

July 10. To be copied by the other Newspapers 2w.

The Subscriber

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE, Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhd's, tes, and bbls. Boxes of Clayed Sugar; MOLASSES for the use of the Fisheries, in or out of bond.

Also—30 bbls. N. S. PORK, in shipping order 30 bbls. do BEEF, in do do.

May 22 HUGH LYLE.





FARMER'S HYMN.

God of the hills, and verdant plains,
I bless thy ruling hand—
For drifting snows and gentle rains
Are sent by thy command.

The opening Spring is decked by Thee,
With each delightful flower,
And every leaf and bud I see,
Bears impress of thy power.

The ripening Summer's burning sun—
The Winter's piercing cold—
The changing seasons as they run,
Thy wisdom, Lord unfold.

The joy that centres in my cot,
No less thy wisdom owns;—
With rural happiness my lot,
I cannot envy thrones.

Love dwells within my peaceful breast,
At every morning's dawn—
And when the sun sinks in the West,
My cares are all withdrawn.

Although secluded from the mart
Where crowd the thoughtless way—
Where in the scenes that vex the heart,
Men waste their lives away.

Beside the hill the purling brook—
Glad nature's fond retreat—
With gratitude to Thee I look,
And songs of joy repeat.

For lot so blest my voice I raise,
Almighty God, to Thee;—
Thou needest not an angel's praise,
Much less such praise from me.

But I will bless thy bounteous hand,
For all thy gifts bestowed;
Before my heart could understand,
Ten thousand thanks I owed.

NOTICE!

THE SUBSCRIBER grateful for past favours and liberal encouragement received since his commencement in business, begs leave to acquaint his friends in Town and Country that he has REMOVED HIS ESTABLISHMENT TO UPPER WATER STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE NAVY COFFEE HOUSE, where he will be happy to serve all who may call upon him for GROCERIES, &c. as he intends keeping an extensive stock of the best qualities and descriptions, with his usual supply of

WINES, BRANDY, GIN, SPIRITS, &c.

—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail of his own manufacture, warranted Superior—RASPBERRY, CINNAMON, CARRAWAY, ANISEED, PEPPERMINT, SHRUB, BITTERS, and Colouring for Liquors.

JOHN RHIND,
Upper Water Street.

May 22.

6w.

SPRING GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

RESPECTFULLY acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have received per the HARRIET from Liverpool, a general assortment of

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

Which they now offer for Sale at their Store, Lower Water Street, Opposite Brown's Wharf.

And partly consists of—Woollens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazetts, Shalons, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Ginghams, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowls, Brown and Black Holland, SHAWLS & HANDKERCHIEFS, Cambrics, Muslins, &c. &c.

—A L S O—

Fashionable assorted Plated Beaver HATS, of the best quality; Mackerel and Herring NETS, Cod Lines and Soap, with Sundry other Articles too numerous to insert.

The whole having been selected by A. McDonald, at the Manufactories, can recommend them as sound and substantial, and purchased with ready cash, are determined to sell them low for prompt payment or short credit.

6w.

June 5.

BESSONNET & BROWN
OFFER FOR SALE.

At their Shop, head of Marching-on's Wharf, north of the Ordnance,

BAR, BOLT, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON; German, Cast, Blistered, and Spring STEEL; Sheet Lead, Tinned and Black Plates; Wire; Topsail sheet CHAINS, Horse, Ox, and Coil Chains; Plough Moulds, cast Plough Mounting, in Sets; SCYTHES, Sickles and Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread; PAINTS, OIL, Ochers and Glue; Coarse unglazed GUN-POWDER, in 25lb kegs, Fine Glazed do. do.; Extra fine Powder, in Papers and Cannisters; 250 packages NAILS and SPIKES; Window Glass, from 7x9 to 12x16; 2 Cases GUNS, 20 Boxes tipped Tobacco PIPES—3 bales Cotton Wick.

Iron Pots, Ovens and covers, Tea Kettles, &c.; and a good assortment of small HARDWARE, Harness Mounting, &c.

May 22

APOTHECARY'S HALL.

THE above—well known Establishment—has received by recent arrivals, a fresh supply of—

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, GLASSWARE, &c. to the attention of which are recommended Town and Country Practitioners.

—ALSO—

The notice of Country Merchants is requested to a large quantity of Poland STARCH, Fig Blue, INDIGO, Redwood, Logwood, London White LEAD, Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL, Spirits Turpentine, Pale SEAL OIL, Liverpool SOAP, Basket and Bag SALT, Hogsheds EARTHENWARE, Saltpetre, Epsom Salts, Saleratus, OLIVE OIL, Blue Vitriol, Vinegar, Cinnamon, Pepper, Pimento, NUTMEGS, Cloves, Mustard ground and whole Ginger, Raisins, Candied Lemon and Orange Peel—with an excellent assortment of ENGLISH CONFECTIONARY, put up in tin cases which will be sold very low at wholesale.

Along with the above, a case of English and French PERFUMERY, Fancy SOAPS, Soap Boxes with silver plated Tops, Coloured Cut Toilet Bottles, BRUSHES and COMBS of every description and of the best quality; elegant Silver Steel RAZORS; I. & T. Rigge's MAGNETIC STROPE, this article is certainly superior to any other made.

—ON HAND—

A Quantity of CONGO, SOUCHONG, POASHONG, BOHEA, and HYSO TEAS.
LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheds.

October 25.

T. HUMPHREY & Co

A NEW GROCERY
AND PROVISION STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has commenced business in the shop at the corner of JACOBS and WATER streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, AND OTHER GOODS suitable for Town and Country use, which he intends selling at a small advance for cash, and solicits a share of public patronage.

—HE HAS ON HAND—

Wheat and Rye FLOUR, Corn Meal and Indian CORN, Rice, Navy and Ship BREAD, Crackers, Beans, Oatmeal, Molasses, Sugar, TEAS, Coffee, Chocolate, BUTTER, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Starch, Soap, CANDLES, Tobacco, SLOP CLOTHING, Broad CLOTHS, Flannels, Cotton Warp, Corn Brooms, Tobacco Pipes, Boxes Raisins, Almonds, Walnuts, a small quantity of excellent PORK for Family use, together with a variety of other articles.

WINTHROP SARGENT.

Halifax, May 1st, 1839.

6w.

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 Headache, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Heartburn and Acidity of the Stomach, Depressed Spirits, Disturbed Sleep, Violent Palpitations, Spasms, General Derangements, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

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Halifax, June 19, 1839.

G. E. MORTON.

HOME AND FOREIGN
MISSIONARY RECORD

FOR THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

By Authority of the Committees of the General Assembly.

THE First Number of the New Series will appear, (D. V.) as early as possible after the Meeting of the General Assembly, as it is desirable that this Number should embrace the substance of the Committees' Reports, presented to that Venerable Court; but the succeeding Numbers will, in future, be published regularly on the first day of each month. The following are the principal alterations in the Plan of the Work as it is now to be conducted:—

1. The proceedings of the Committee of the General Assembly on the Conversion of the Jews, will stately occupy a place in the Record, along with those of the other four Committees. Thus all the enterprises of a missionary character, in which the Church of Scotland is engaged, will be brought regularly under the notice, and commended to the prayers, of our people.

2. In addition to what is the main business of the Publication,—to narrate the operations of the Church of Scotland, in the various fields of Christian usefulness,—intelligence will be communicated respecting the efforts made in these fields by other branches of the Church of Christ. It is not intended that the notices of the Church of Scotland's Schemes shall be curtailed. They will rather be rendered more full and complete. But the work will be enlarged so as to embrace in a new department, the general subject of missionary exertion, throughout the Church and the world. The Committees are desirous that their Journal should be the channel for conveying to the people such knowledge, relative to the progress of the Gospel in all lands, as every one who loves his Saviour, and cares for souls, will naturally be anxious to possess.

3. It is proposed that copies shall be sent regularly, by Post, to all the Ministers of the Church of Scotland; and it is earnestly hoped, that they will thereby be induced to recommend and promote its extensive circulation in their several parishes. It is most desirable that it should find its way into every family; that it may call forth that missionary spirit,—that interest in all that concerns the glory of God and the good of man,—which cannot fail to prompt liberality in giving to the good cause, and which will be itself a rich blessing to those who cherish it.

In consequence of this enlargement of plan, the form of the work will be changed, and the quantity of matter contained in it greatly increased. The price will be Three pence, unstamped, and Four pence, stamped and sent by Post.—(Three Shillings, or Four Shillings a-year, payable in advance.) If any deduction on a large number is required, by associations or Societies, or individuals desirous of circulating it, application must be made to one of the Committees. Subscribers in large towns will be supplied with copies at their own houses.

The Committees intend to make the Record their stated and ordinary channel of advertising contributions and collections; and, in general, they will employ this Journal exclusively in communicating with the Church and the Public. Other advertisements, of a general character, may be inserted at the discretion of the Committees.

In name and by authority of the Committees of the General Assembly on Education, Foreign Missions, Colonial Churches, Church Extension, and Conversion of the Jews.

Printed and Published for the Committees, By JOHN JOHNSTONE, Hunter Square, Edinburgh, to whom all orders for the Work are requested to be transmitted.

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BY JAMES SPIKE,

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