

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

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LITERATURE.

ORDINATION OF CHARLES DOUGLAS.

There stands the messenger of truth: there stands
The legate of the skies!—His theme divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear.
By him the violated law speaks out
It's thunders; and by him, in strains, as sweet
As angels use, the Gospel whispers peace.
He 'stablishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart;
And armed himself in panoply complete,
Of heavenly temper, furnishes with arms
Bright as his own, and trams by every rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
The sacramental host of God's elect;

COWPER.

We bid thee welcome in the name
Of Jesus, our exalted Head;—

Come as a teacher sent from God,
Charged his whole counsel to declare;
Lift o'er our ranks the prophet's rod,
While we uphold thy hands with prayer.

Come as a Messenger of peace,
Filled with the Spirit, fired with love;
Live, to behold our large increase,
And die, to meet us all above.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

No sooner was Charles left alone than he threw himself on his knees, and adored that unseen but ever gracious God, whose hand had led him hitherto, by ways which he knew not,—seeking, with his whole heart, and soul, and strength, the guidance and support of the same wise and gracious Providence during the preliminary steps next to be taken; and, with perfect sincerity, expressing his wish that he might not yet obtain the charge, unless it should be so over-ruled and blessed, that it might be the best for the interests of true Christianity, and of the Christian flock in that parish, for him to become their pastor. Having thus made an entire surrender of himself, of his wishes, his prospects and his hopes, into the hands of the Ruler of the universe, he rose from his knees, calmed and strengthened, and prepared, with characteristic energy and activity, for his new sphere of action and duty.

His first act, after receiving the presentation, had been one of devotion; his next were of filial and fraternal duty, in writing to his mother and his sister Mary. To his friend, Mr. Stewart, he also wrote, transmitting the presentation, and requesting him to transact whatever required to be immediately attended to, and to communicate to him whatever instructions or commands the Presbytery should issue. In a short time, he received intimation that the presentation had been sustained, and that he was appointed to preach in the vacant church on a Sabbath specifically appointed, that the people might have an opportunity of hearing him, previous to their giving him a Call to be their pastor.

On the appointed Sabbath, which happened to be about the end of summer, the people collected in great numbers to hear him, whom they already regarded as their new minister. Many of them had previously heard him in the neighbouring church of his friend, Mr. Stewart, and all, or nearly so, were well acquainted with his character and reputation. When he entered the church-yard, in which nearly the whole congregation were waiting to see him as he approached, every eye was directed towards him; and many of the aged were busily engaged in prayer on his behalf, that his mind might be strengthened and his heart encouraged suitably to the trying circumstances in which he was placed. As he drew near the church-door, his eye encountered the venerable form of John Gordon, the elder, who had been so long the faithful and confidential friend of his father. Charles instantly recognised the old man, stopped, held forth his hand, and enquired kindly and warmly after his welfare. John Gordon grasped the hand of Charles with both his own, while a tear of joy rolled down his furrowed cheek.

"May the blessing of God, both now and ever, rest upon and keep you Mr. Charles!" said the old man, in accents tremulous from emotion. "Did not I say that God would never leave nor forsake the family of my late beloved minister? I thank and

praise Him that I am spared to see this day; and there is but one more I long to see—the day of your Ordination! But I must not detain you on the threshold of the house of prayer!"

With these words the old man, again fondly pressing the hand which he had continued holding fast locked in his, retired a step back, and allowed Charles to pass along. Having heard of the events above narrated, John Gordon had resolved to witness the first appearance of Charles in the parish church, which he hoped soon to be his own, and had come from a considerable distance the day before, stopping all night in the house of a friend in the parish.

"He is his father's son!" said John Gordon to his friend, when Charles had passed him a few yards; "I never doubted that he would follow the steps of him that has gone to his rest; and a better preacher, or a kinder hearted man, never mounted the pulpit, or prayed beside a dying sinner."

This little incident, trifling perhaps in itself, produced a strong effect on all by whom it was witnessed, exciting a very strong feeling of respect to Charles on account of the kind attention shown by him to the respectable old man, and the deep affection manifested by John Gordon to him.

Notwithstanding the peculiarly exciting and embarrassing circumstances by which Charles was surrounded,—circumstances which seldom fail to operate injuriously, and to prevent the preacher from appearing to advantage,—his manner of discharging his various sacred duties gave universal satisfaction. Acutely indeed, did he feel his position, for his nervous temperament was of an extremely sensitive order, and his mental sensibilities not less so; but he also felt, that he had a message of transcendent grandeur, and infinite importance to declare, in which the glory of God and the welfare of perishing sinners, were both involved; and when he gazed around him on the numbers that crowded the church to overflowing, and thought on the transient nature of human life, rendering it almost certain, that to some present it was the last opportunity they should ever have of listening to the preaching of the everlasting Gospel, this solemn consideration overmastered all merely personal feelings, and he addressed them in the fulness of his heart, freely, fervently, affectionately, and most earnestly, as fellow-mortals, fellow-sinners, and Christian brethren. As the congregation were returning to their own homes, conversing on the sermons to which they had been listening, the sentiment was found to be universally prevalent, that if they had been empowered to make their choice from among all the preachers throughout the kingdom, Mr. Douglas was the man they would have chosen.

Charles returned to the mansion of Sir James, where he had consented to remain till after the signing of the call. In due time he received official information from the Presbytery clerk, that after sermon in the parish church, the people had been invited to come forward and sign a Call to him to be their pastor, and that it had been eagerly signed by every member of the church present in a very full congregation. The days were also specified for his own appearance before the Presbytery to pass the necessary trials, previous to the appointment of a day for his Ordination.

He now took leave of the family of Sir James Cathcart, where he had resided upwards of three years, beloved and esteemed by all, and in the enjoyment of as much happiness and comfort as can be enjoyed in any such situation, receiving some presents as memorials of their affection and regard. Callous must have been his heart if he could have bid farewell to friends so honoured and pupils so dear, without feelings of sadness; but his heart was not so callous. And though his eyes were moistened with the dew of genuine affection, the consciousness of arduous duties well performed, and friendly regards fairly won and firmly established, filled them with the mellow radiance of beaming hope.

He met the Presbytery, and passed every examination, as had been expected, with honour and applause. An early day was appointed for his Ordination! and he proceeded to Glenshian, to make preparations for the removal of his mother from that scene of the many trials which her widowhood had undergone. On his arrival, his mother cast herself into his arms, and leaning on his heaving bosom, pressed him warmly to her heart.

"My own Charles!" said she, while she gazed fondly on, and repeatedly kissed that cheek, wet with his tears and her own; "shall we indeed be

again united, never more to part, till it be to rejoice, your father? I am so happy!—O God, make me duly grateful to thee for all thy unspeakable goodness!"

A few hours afterwards, information was sent to Andrew Guthrie of Charles's arrival, inviting him to spend the evening with them; and he reached Glenshian within a shorter period of time, after receiving the message, than he had ever traversed the distance in before. Warmly did he congratulate Charles on the successful issue of his long and arduous exertions indulging, at the same time, in a very slight degree of self-complacency, on account of the fulfilment of his own predictions of success.

And now that I'm on that subject, I must and will say, that your father's death, the sorrows of his widow, the struggles of his family, and the manner in which they have borne their trials, have done more good to the country-side where they have been seen and known, than tongue can tell. For my own part I am perfectly convinced, that there could not be a better method of successfully promoting the true welfare of the kingdom, than just to settle a minister in every district of the country, at the rate of at least one to every thousand, that every man, and every family, might have before their eyes the beautiful sight of Christian principles embodied in the Christian family,—performing life's common duties, tried by life's common trials, bearing life's keenest afflictions, and growing up trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, to spread around, by their example, a widening circle of refining and hallowing influence. Yes, sir!" continued he, with growing warmth and energy, as the thought filled and elevated his mind; "a minister and his family form a centre of good to all among whom they dwell. Happy and blessed will be that government, or that kingdom, which will consecrate so much of the public property to the holy use of thus leavening the heart of the people throughout the length and breadth of the land, according to the plans and wishes of the great and wise Reformers of our Church; and woe, woe to the nation, if ever the support of the labourers in the Redeemer's vineyard come to be considered a burden too grievous to be borne!—it may then be written on all its high places, "Thy glory hath departed!" Before a day come, so dark with the dishonour, and the ruin of my native country, I trust my head may be at rest beneath the green turf,—that it may rest in peace!"

"Such fears, Andrew, I cannot entertain. The lives and the deaths of our martyred forefathers are not so entirely forgotten;—their blood yet hallows our heaths, and glens, and mountain solitudes;—and their heavenly words still live in the warm hearts of their true descendants, inspiring thoughts and feelings that would yet prompt to kindred deeds. God will not forget and cast off Scotland, until Scotland forget and cast off her allegiance to her God. And while such men as my excellent friend survive among us I cannot fear for my country. They are the salt of the earth, the vital power in the bosom of the community; and to the prayers of these faithful men may be granted the preservation of those high principles by which we have been so long distinguished, and which have earned for Scotland a name and character of such lofty and far renown."

About a week before the day appointed for the Ordination, Charles enjoyed the pure and high delight of taking his mother by the hand, assisting her out of the carriage in which she and Margaret had accompanied him from Glenshian, and conducting her into the manse, of which he bade her take possession, and regard it as her home so long as it should be his. Placing her gently in an arm-chair, beside the parlour fire, he stepped a couple of paces back, and gazed on her with looks of the deepest respect, reverence, and filial love:—

"Now, dearest mother, I am more than repaid for all my labours and all my privations. I had but one earthly recompense to seek, and God has graciously granted it—that I might enjoy the blessed privilege of contributing to the comfort of my mother! May the Father of Mercies and God of Love long preserve to me this precious boon! Let us kneel together, and consecrate this, our new home, by prayer and thanksgiving to Him, in whom we live and move and have our being!"

The heart of Mrs. Douglas was too full, and her mind too busily occupied with the remembrance of former times and scenes, when her husband had brought her to a similar situation, for her to be able to speak; but she knelt beside her affectionate son,

and joined earnestly in his fervent and grateful prayers.

The morning of the day appointed for the Ordination of Charles Douglas dawned propitiously. It was a bright and calm morning early in autumn.—Mary had arrived at the manse two days before, Mrs. Ogilvie having at once made arrangements for her absence for at least a fortnight, or longer if she wished it; and Mr. Stewart, who was to preside and officiate on the occasion, came on the preceding evening. John Gordon and Andrew Guthrie had also both arrived, and were accommodated in the manse. Charles had passed a sleepless night, occupied in reviewing his past life, the leadings of Providence, the state of his own heart and soul, and his preparedness for the solemn scene before him. With the deepest humility of spirit did he confess his utter insufficiency for the sacred office, so far as depended upon himself; but still the voice within his soul continued to say,—“Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?”—“Lord, here am I, send me!” In his profound spiritual communion with the great Head of the Church, he continued engaged the greater part of the morning alone, imploring and obtaining grace according to his need. Mrs. Douglas also kept her room a considerable time, her spirit earnestly supplicating the blessing of the Almighty upon her son.

The hour drew near. The Presbytery came in a body, desirous of testifying their sincere esteem for their new brother, by their entire presence at his Ordination. Nearly the whole population of the parish flocked to the church, to receive their new minister. At length the bell pealed out its cheerful invitation, and they began to throng into the sacred building. The Presbytery left the manse collectively.—The Minister's Family followed closely after, Mrs. Douglas leaning on the arm of her son, his two sisters walking beside him, John Gordon and Andrew Guthrie walking immediately behind. Not a word was spoken as they moved along, each being too much under the influence of deep feeling, and engaged in solemn awe-inspiring thoughts. A low whispering sound, like the faint bushings of a distant brook or an expiring breeze on a summer night, spread along the sympathizing crowd in prayers and blessings breathed deeply from many hearts on the young minister and his dear relatives, as they entered the Church, the latter moving along to the minister's seat, while Charles, quitting them, took his place beside the members of Presbytery.

The sermon of Mr. Stewart was peculiarly suitable, setting forth, in a very impressive manner, the relative duties of pastor and people, and the even awfully solemn nature of the bond by which they were soon to be united—a bond transcending the limits of time, and involving the interests of eternity. Charles listened with the most profound attention, and the most sacred and thrilling emotion. The whole audience were filled with corresponding sentiments, and hushed into the deepest stillness, as if consciously in the presence of the Searcher of Hearts, the Redeemer, the Ruler, and the Judge of the world.

The proper questions were then put to Charles from the pulpit, and were by him satisfactorily answered. Mr. Stewart then came down from the pulpit, and approached the spot where the Presbytery and Charles were seated. Then referring to the Apostolic practice, wherein it appears that Timothy was ordained “by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery,” and offering up a fervent prayer, that the Holy Spirit would set apart and consecrate to the sacred office of the ministry this their brother, on whom they now, according to the Word of God, imposed their hands; while Charles knelt down to receive it he laid his hand on the young minister's head, all the Presbytery joining in the solemn act, and in this posture continued for a few minutes to lift up his voice in the earnest prayer of strong and holy faith, that the God of hope, and peace, and holiness, would himself hallow and ratify the deed of His Church, and bless and strengthen, and adorn with the spirit of his office and the gifts and graces of the Holy Spirit, this his consecrated servant, and the flock over whom he was thus appointed pastor. He then, followed by all the Presbytery, gave to Charles the right hand of fellowship, welcoming him as a brother in the Lord, a fellow-labourer in the vineyard of the gracious Redeemer.

During the performance of this sacred ceremony, the heart of Charles was stirred to its inmost depths; and when the hands of the Presbytery were laid upon his head, had he not mentally prayed to God, and thus joined in the solemn dedication of himself, he felt as if his soul would have forsaken its mortal tenement, in the strong agony of his mental emotions.

Scarcely less profound were the feelings of Mrs. Douglas, as she at times gazed on the solemn scene, at times concealed her face beneath her widow's veil and wept; and the pale countenance and trembling frame of Mary gave ample evidence how deep were the throbbings of her heart, as her swimming eyes

rested on her brother thus consecrated to the service of his God and Saviour.

A serious, well-chosen, and earnest exhortation, was next addressed to both pastor and people by Mr. Stewart; and after the conclusion of the service Charles was, at the church-door, met and welcomed in the most affectionate manner, by the whole congregation. Nor were the least fervent welcomes those of Andrew Guthrie and John Gordon.

On the evening of that important and heart-stirring day, when after family worship they rose from their knees, Mrs. Douglas approached Charles, and grasping him tenderly by the hand, while her trembling lips could scarcely articulate distinctly,—

“Now do I feel, indeed at home!” said she; “for now am I again beneath the roof of an ordained minister, my own son, and again at the head of a Minister's Family!—*Minister's Family.*”

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1839.

ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE PARENT AND THE COLONIAL CHURCHES.

We endeavoured in our last number to trace in some introductory observations, the nature of that connection which happily exists between the Presbyterian Churches in the Colonies and the Parent Church in Scotland; and as there is sometimes a very strong attachment where there is not a complete and inseparable union, we mentioned in the first place the circumstance of being born and trained up in Scotland, and in the second place the influence of early Religious Education, either at Home or in the Colonies, as two very powerful ties connecting many with that Church, which maintains such a strong hold upon the affections of our Provincial population.

In the absence of other and more intimate bonds of union, the instructions and the recollections of early days, become intimately associated with the sentiments and feelings of more mature years, and exert a greater and more salutary influence upon our principles and conduct, than we are at first inclined to admit. It is pleasing to find warm friends, even although they should not be actual members of our beloved Zion, and some of our most steadfast adherents, and most liberal supporters, have no closer connection with the Church, than that which we have now stated. From various causes, which we do not now stop to particularize, they have been prevented from joining that Church to which they profess to adhere, and manifest only an external respect for an ordinance in which they ought cheerfully and constantly to participate.

3. It ought not however to be forgotten, in an enquiry of this nature, that a very large number both of the Scottish Emigrants and Native Colonists have given still more unequivocal and satisfactory evidences of their esteem and affection for our national Church than these, and have connected themselves with our congregations by the closest and the dearest ties.—Whilst they feel in common with other attendants upon our Assemblies, the full force of the obligations, we have already mentioned, these sincere and devoted persons, have from a strong sense of duty, and love to their Saviour, after serious self-examination, with the full and deliberate consent of their own minds, and with the sanction and approbation of the office-bearers of the congregations, to which they belong, made an open and avowed profession of their faith, entered into communion with us, as a distinct and independent Religious Society, and engaged to submit to the authority, to attend the ordinances, and support the Institutions of the Presbyterian Church.

This is one of the most solemn and important acts of Religion, which a human being can perform, one of the strongest proofs which we can give of our sincerity and piety, and implies also an enlightened and cordial approbation of the peculiar principles and observances of that Church, of which we then become members.

We readily admit, that in the highest and most appropriate sense of the term, the communion of true believers at the Lord's table, as well as in the observance of the other ordinances of Christianity, is “with the Father and with his Son Jesus Christ.”

We have no wish to encourage a blind reliance upon the external forms of Divine Worship, or compass sea and land like the hypocritical Pharisees to make mere Proselytes to a sect or party. We have always believed and taught, that the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, is a spiritual, a Divine ordinance, intended for true Christians, in the observance of which they are admitted to near and delightful communion with their adorable Redeemer, and required to dedicate their bodies and their spirits, all that they are, and all that they possess to his honour and glory. These were the leading objects which the Saviour had in view, when he instituted this ordinance, and these are the chief ends which we ought always to have in view in its observance.

But whilst we admit that the principal design of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is to promote communion and fellowship with the Father of our spirits, and the God of our salvation, we ought not to forget that in this solemn service, we have also communion and fellowship with each other, the bonds of christian love are cemented and strengthened, and the peace and unity of the Christian Church greatly promoted. We are considered by this act as giving our approbation of the principles and forms and observances of that Church with which we then become connected, and as binding ourselves to walk in intimate friendship with our fellow worshippers and fellow communicants, “in all the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless.”

Now, there are many thousands in these Colonies, who have made such a profession of their faith, and such a dedication of their souls to God, and have formed such a fraternal relation as this, who are just, we conceive, as intimately and inseparably connected with the Parent Church, as if they had been born and educated, and had communicated in Scotland, nay, to strengthen if possible our reasoning on this head, we are enabled to mention it as a very striking and important fact, that many of these communicants did join themselves to the Church, long before they arrived in this country, and were members of the Parent Church long before they became members of our Colonial Congregations.

Now we can scarcely conceive of any connection more close and endearing than this. These individuals in removing from Scotland to the British Colonies have only changed their place of residence, but their religious principles, their ecclesiastical connection, and their early attachments remain unchanged, and they have given in mature and in advanced life, the most undeniable evidence that they wish to live and die in communion with the church, of which they in the days of their youth, and their fathers in past generations have been ornaments and members.

4. If we attend, in the fourth place, to the station and circumstances of the office bearers, and more especially of the ministers in the Colonial Church, we shall find, if possible, still stronger evidence in support of that connection for which we are now contending. The Ruling Elders of the Presbyterian Church, a numerous, respectable, and influential body of laymen, who participate along with their pastors in the administration of the spiritual affairs of the Church, have not only been examined by their Sessions on the leading doctrines of the Gospel, and the peculiar tenets of Presbyterianism, but they have been all regularly set apart and ordained to that sacred office, and have engaged to maintain the doctrine, discipline, and government of the church by all lawful means, and to follow no divisive courses from her communion.

Now if there be any validity in an engagement, and any sanctity in an oath, then we conceive that the ruling elders of our church, are bound by the most solemn obligations to maintain her authority, to promote her purity, and to increase her usefulness and efficiency in these provinces. It is as members of the Presbyterian Church that they have received their commission and authority as ruling elders, (for the office is unknown in Episcopal and Independent churches), and it is the peculiar form of her ecclesi-

astical government, which confers upon them that influence and respectability which they now enjoy. It is therefore highly proper and becoming for them to cling to that church from which they have derived their authority, and to which they have solemnly sworn to bear true allegiance.

The same remarks apply with equal, nay with greater force, to the Ministers now labouring in the colonial vineyard. They have been all, without exception, educated in the Universities of Scotland, and all of them licensed, and almost all of them ordained by Presbyteries of the National Church, and therefore we can readily believe, that they are from principle as well as from inclination, from education as well as by their ordination vows, resolved and determined to adhere steadfastly to her standards and maintain her cause.

Their influence and usefulness as ministers of religion, labouring among truly loyal and attached Scottish emigrants, depends in a great measure on the maintenance of this ecclesiastical connection. They would not be deserving of the esteem and confidence of their flock, of the countenance and support of the public, or the friendship and favour of their fathers and brethren, by whom they have been set apart to that sacred office, if they were ashamed of such an honourable relation. They have every possible inducement and encouragement to maintain this bond of union entire and unimpaired to the latest posterity. For the affection and liberality of the parent church, towards her colonial offspring, is every year increasing. She is exceedingly anxious to place her Ministers on the most favourable footing, to aid their limited resources by her bounty, and to increase their respectability and usefulness by every means in her power.

We are not claiming favours from the Parent Church which she is unwilling to bestow, or seeking a closer connection with her Ecclesiastical judicatories than she feels disposed to grant. To shew that the connection which we claim is perfect and complete, it becomes now necessary for us to attend as we proposed, to the conduct of the Parent Church towards us, as well as our attachment to her. But it will require more time and space than we have at present, to do justice to this branch of the subject.

(To be Concluded.)

THE SEASON.

We should think that few persons in this Province can take a deliberate and serious review of the course of the last season, now when the labours of the husbandman are drawing to a close, and when the abundance of Autumn has been richly bestowed, without thinking of the Giver of all good, and expressing their sincere and ardent thanks to Him, for his unmerited mercies. Only a few months ago, indeed so late as the end of June, the fields were drenched by almost incessant rains, with scarcely any appearance of healthy vegetation. Now in the end of October, in a little more than three months, one of the richest harvests has been gathered in, which has been reaped in this Province for a number of years.

In the Mother Country after the crops had arrived at maturity, and had been partially cut down, a long continuance of heavy and destructive rains has blasted the hopes of the Farmer, and excited a dread of scarcity and even of famine among the poor. During the same period, we have enjoyed the most delightful weather, and the latest grains and also the potatoes have been all housed in safety. Blind indeed must be that individual, who does not see and recognize the hand of Jehovah, the God of the seasons, in such a merciful dispensation as this, and cold and insensible that heart which is not touched with the tenderest emotions of admiration and gratitude to our Father in heaven, who has filled our barns with plenty, and made our crop to run over.

THE MINISTERS FAMILY.

We have published a number of admirable extracts from this beautiful and instructive little volume, and

the Ordination of Charles Douglas, which appears in this days number, cannot be read without the most melting and tender emotions. We must now take leave of this truly valuable publication, as we have sent off our copy of the work, for the use of a much esteemed friend, and a Minister's lady, in the Eastern part of the Province.

We understand that the minority of the Associate Synod, representing three of the four Presbyteries into which the members were divided (one of the Presbyteries having become extinct by the union with the Church), have resolved to meet, in the meantime, only to engage in prayer for Divine light and direction in their present circumstances, and not for the purpose of transacting Presbyterial business. We repeat the hope we formerly expressed, and in which our readers will cordially join us, that the conscientious scruples of these excellent individuals may soon be removed, and that they may take an early opportunity of following the example of their brethren, who are now uniting themselves to the Church of their fathers. We may mention, as a pleasing circumstance, that the Rev. Dr. Willis, who was received into this presbytery on Wednesday last, exchanged pulpits on Sabbath, with the Rev. Dr. Black, of the Barony, in whose parish *quoad temporalia* Dr. Willis's Church is situated; and that in the interval between the forenoon and afternoon services, the elders of the Barony church waited upon Dr. Willis, and the elders of Dr. Willis upon Dr. Black, in the respective session-houses, and congratulated them on the happy consummation of the long wished for union. Both the Rev. Doctors acknowledged this kind and gratifying conduct in suitable terms.—*Scottish Guardian*.

SABBATH PROFANATION.

On the afternoon of Saturday the 28th ult. a large drove of Cattle, arrived at Richibucto, on their way to Miramichi. Early on Sunday morning, peremptory orders were given to have the cattle forwarded, and accordingly George Bell, the Ferryman, and two or three assistants, were actively employed during nearly the whole time of Divine Service, in transporting them across the river. Although the practice of driving cattle through Richibucto on the Lord's day, has long been a source of extreme annoyance to the sober and religious portion of the community, no means have hitherto been adopted in order to put a stop to it. On the contrary, it is deeply to be lamented, that the attacks of wicked and ungodly men upon the institution of the Sabbath, have been encouraged by the indifference, if not by the positive countenance of those who should defend it.—*Miramichi Gleaner*.

It is pleasing to observe the increasing interest that is evinced in behalf of Sabbath School institutions. An appropriate sermon was preached in St. Luke's Church, Portland Village, last Sabbath evening, by the Rev. Mr. Harrison, from Ecclesiastes, chap. xi. verse 1, "Cast thy bread upon the waters: for thou shalt find it after many days,"—and a collection (including a gold ring which was redeemed for £1 5s.) amounting to £22 5s. 6. was taken up, in aid of the funds of the Episcopal Sunday School in that place.—*St. John, N. B. City Gaz.*

BAY OF FUNDY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We are most happy to learn that measures are in progress—with every probability of an early and successful result—to establish a steam communication between Parrsboro' (in this Province), and the adjacent Ports of Windsor, Horton, and Truro, in the Bay of Fundy, and to make occasional trips to St. John, N. B. A Prospectus of the scheme has been put forth by the Hon. Mr. Ratchford of Parrsboro', now in Truro, in which it is proposed to raise the sum of £5000, by shares of £50 each; and we refer our readers to the Prospectus, which may be seen at Mr. Ratchford's in Parrsboro', and also at the office of J. Leander Starr, Esq. and at the Reading Rooms, in Halifax; and at the office of Messrs. Ratchford & Brothers, in St. John, N. B. where further information as to details will be given.

The Editors of Papers in this Province and New Brunswick, will no doubt aid in forwarding a scheme, which promises to be so highly useful, in promoting not only internal communication in this Province, but also the communication between Nova-Scotia and New Brunswick.—*Journal*.

The Hon. George Wright, Surveyor General of Prince Edward Island, and George Peacock, Esq. of Her Majesty's Ship Andromache, the two Commissioners appointed by the Lieut. Governor to make a Nautical Survey of the Harbours of Charlotte-Town, and George-Town, Three Rivers, have reported that the plans of these Harbours are completed for publication,

and that the necessary Buoys and Beacons have been already placed for the safe navigation of the Harbour of Charlotte-Town and the channel leading thereunto. The Buoys for the Harbour of George Town, will not be ready for laying down until the spring of 1840, but a Beacon will be erected in the course of a few days as a leading mark.

AWFUL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

It is our painful duty to record, this morning, the commencement of another fire in the coal pits, apparently of much greater extent than any that has preceded it.

At an early hour last evening, this community was thrown into the greatest excitement, by the appearance of a brilliant illumination of the atmosphere, in the direction of the East River. The general impression appeared to be, that New Glasgow was in flames; but on the arrival of a young man at 9 o'clock, who left the Albion Mines between 5 and 6 o'clock, it was ascertained that a fire had broken out in pit No. 4—out of which a dense column of flame was shortly afterwards rising 70 or 100 feet into the air. The fire was caused by blasting, about 2 o'clock, p. m., and continued to increase until the evening, when a violent explosion took place—producing a concussion so great, that two houses were raised from their foundations, and one of them shattered to pieces—some of the inmates of which had not been found at a late hour in the evening.

So great was the danger of the buildings around, that at 10 o'clock a despatch reached Pictou, for the Fire Engine Company, who with their Engine, left Town in a steamer about midnight. When the despatch left the pits, they were removing the goods from the store adjoining.

It would be useless now to attempt to state the loss of the Mining Association, or find words to express the commiseration of the community, on this trying occasion. The fire continued visible in Pictou during the night—at some periods so brilliant as to produce a distinct reflection from the clouds above, and from the houses in town.

After day-light two immense columns of dense dark smoke rose in the air, shewing that the fire had already extended to another pit.

A part only of the horses were saved.

With the above calamity, we have to record the very sudden death of Mr. Duncan Grant, of Fisher's Grant. He was killed at the shoots below the mines, before the fire occurred, by the discharge of a loaded waggon on the shoots while he was below. He has left a wife with a family of small children.

[We are happy to learn, by accounts received this afternoon, from Pictou, that the river had been let into the pits, and it was expected that the fire would be shortly extinguished; we are also gratified to learn that no lives have been lost in the pits.]—*Journal*.

Seven thousand one hundred and forty-nine passengers arrived in Quebec from England, Ireland and Scotland, from the opening of the navigation to the 21st Sept.—In the same period last year the number arrived was 2,834, showing an increase this year over last of 4,315.

Her Ladyship the Countess of Westmoreland and Suite, accompanied by Captain Granville, 23d Regt. left town on Tuesday morning the 15th inst. for P. E. Island.

PASSENGERS.

In the Liverpool, from Liverpool, G. B. Miss Seely, Miss Barrs, Mrs. Collins, Mr. Seely and two in the steerage.—In the Portree from Boston—Miss Lowe, Messrs. Cochran, McAuliffe, Hemeon, Nugent, Robinson, and 6 in the steerage.—In the ship Robert Bruce, from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool—the Rev. Stephen Bamford, Wesleyan Missionary.—In the Elizabeth from Liverpool, at St. John, N. B.—Rev. Mr. Strong, Wesleyan Missionary, Mrs. Strong, and family.—In H. M. Packet Star, for Falmouth, Mrs. and Miss Stewart, 2 Miss Griffiths, Mrs. Street, Mr. Street, Major Wood, Capt. Campbell, Mrs. Street, Mr. Street, Major Wood, Capt. Campbell, 7th Hussars, Capt. Powells, 23d Regt. Mr. Tennant, 85th Regt. Mr. Griffiths, 37th Regt. and Mr. Pineo.—In the Acadia from Boston, Rev. Mr. Lusher, W. B. Barry, Capt. Hamilton, and 40 in the steerage.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. JOHN T. SMITH, of the Bay of Islands, to Miss SARAH ANN SMITH, of the same place.

On Saturday evening last, by the Venerable Archdeacon Willis, Mr. SAMUEL TOWNLEY, Painter, to Miss ANN DAVIS.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. EBENEZER SMITH, of Hammond Plains, to Miss ANN MELVIN of that place.

On Tuesday the 15th inst. at Dartmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Blackwood, Mr. Wm. RUTHERFORD, to Miss SUSANNA FULTON, of Stewiacke.

At Yarmouth, on 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Burton, Capt. THOMAS FOWLES, of the new brig Calla, of Halifax, to Miss SARAH MAIR GOUDY, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Goudy, of Yarmouth.

For remainder of Halifax Head, see page 143.

POETRY.

THE SABBATH.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

The world is full of toil,
It bids the traveller roam,
It binds the labourer to the soil—
The student to his home.
The beasts of burden sigh,
O'erloaded and oppress—
The Sabbath lifts its banner high,
And gives the weary rest.

The world is full of care,
The haggard brow is wrought
In furrows as of fixed despair,
And check'd the heavenward thought;
But with indignant grace,
The Sabbath's chastening tone
Drives money-changers from the place
Which God doth call his own.

The world is full of grief,
Sorrows o'er sorrows roll,
And the far hope that brings relief
Doth sometimes pierce the soul.
The Sabbath's peaceful bound
Bears mercy's holy seal—
A Balm of Gilead for the wound
That man is weak to heal.

The world is full of sin,
A dangerous flood it rolls,
The unwary to its breast to win,
And whelm unstable souls.
The Sabbath's beacon tells
Of reefs and wrecks below,
And warns, though gay the billows swell,
Beneath are death and woe.

There is a world—where none
With fruitless labour sigh,
Where care awakes no lingering groan,
And grief no agony:
Where sin, with fatal arts,
Hath never forged her chains,
But deep enthroned in angel hearts,
One endless Sabbath reigns.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COMMISSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Wednesday the Commission of the General Assembly met in the Tolbooth Church. The attendance of members was unusually numerous, and the galleries were crowded with auditors. The Rev. Dr. Duncan of Ruthwell, Moderator of last General Assembly, having been called to the chair, the meeting was constituted by prayer.

NON-INTRUSION.

It was agreed that the Commission should hear Lord Belhaven's letter, and the report of the Committee on non-intrusion.

The Moderator accordingly read the following letter:—

“Wishaw House, July 31. 1839.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I have just returned from London, and have to inform you that I had the honour of presenting the petitions of the General Assembly (which were intrusted to my care) to the House of Lords.

“I had also the pleasure of expressing to the Queen, on the part of that venerable body, their loyal and dutiful attachment to her Majesty; and I was commanded by her, to convey to you her Royal approbation of the manner in which all the proceedings had been conducted.

“I beg leave at the same time to mention to you, that I had the pleasure of accompanying the deputation to the heads of the Government, and I feel myself entitled to say, that a strong desire was expressed both by Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell, to effect a satisfactory settlement of the question respecting the presentation of ministers. They both expressed their decided intention of making such arrangements as would enable the Queen's patronage to be exercised according to the veto law; and Lord Melbourne stated that he would instruct the Lord Advocate to confer with the Procurator of the Church on this most important subject, and to draw up the heads of a bill to be laid before the Cabinet as soon as possible, in order that the measure may have full consideration before the next meeting of Parliament. I hope this will be (so far as it has gone) satisfactory to the Church. It is extremely desirable that as much unanimity should exist as can be obtained, and I hope all parties will see the propriety of uniting in order to

effect a satisfactory adjustment of this very important matter.

“I have the honour to remain,

“My dear Sir,

“Very truly and faithfully yours,

“BELHAVEN, &c.

“The Very Rev. the Moderator of the Church of Scotland.”

Dr. CHALMERS then proceeded to read the report of the Assembly's Committee on non-intrusion, as follows:—

“One of the earliest things done by the Committee, was to draw up a brief statement of their views, which, along with a supplementary note, they distributed among the holders of church patronage in Scotland, and members of both houses of Parliament. They had also announced their appointment by the General Assembly, and the object of it, to Her Majesty's Government; and it was in virtue of a communication from Lord Melbourne that they judged it expedient, instead of limiting themselves to a written correspondence, to hold personal interviews both with himself and with others in London.

“The opinion, on all sides, was, that at this advanced period it was now too late to attempt the introduction of any Parliamentary measure during the present session. Notwithstanding, however, of this delay, from the first so likely, that it was scarcely felt to be a disappointment, the deputation flatter themselves that, by the journey to London, a movement has been made in advance towards a satisfactory adjustment of the question at issue; and, after frequent opportunities to converse with the leading men of both parties, they can confidently state, as the result of the whole, that they are more hopeful than ever of matters being brought to a speedy and successful termination.

“First, we can state our having received the assurance of the Government, that they were fully impressed with the importance of the subject, and would give it their most serious consideration, and that they would give instructions to the Lord Advocate to prepare, along with the Procurator, a measure to be submitted to the Cabinet.

“And for those who might desiderate something more definite, and as they perhaps feel, more substantial than this, we have the satisfaction of announcing, if not yet a specific measure by the Legislature, at least a specific and most important concession to the views of the Church on the part of the Government. They have authorised us to state, that in the disposal of those livings which are at the nomination of the Crown, its patronage will most certainly be exercised in accordance with the existing law of the Church, a resolution which applies to nearly one-third of the parishes of Scotland. But we reckon on a good deal more than this. We deem ourselves to have good grounds for believing, of the great majority of our patrons, that they will not be outdone by the Government—either in a kind and liberal consideration for the difficulties, or in a deferential respect for the laws of the Church of Scotland. If, in the course of our manifold conversations, there be one sentiment whereof we have heard more frequent utterance than another, it is a longing desire for the settlement of this question; the earnest and anxious hope, that the unhappy difference now pending between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Courts may soon be terminated; and along with this, the most generous admission, that, in every exercise of Church patronage, regard should be had to the honestly expressed wish of every religious and right-minded congregation. The general and obvious disposition of those patrons to whom we have had access, is to view the power, wherewith they are invested, not so much with the feeling of its being their patrimonial right, or their property, as with the feeling of its being a grave and responsible trust, placed in their hands for the Christian good of the people. With such an experience, we cannot doubt of having such an amount of acquiescence on the part of the patrons, in the views of the Church, upon this question, as will greatly smooth the remaining difficulties in our way, and, more especially, will facilitate the consent of Parliament to the civil sanction which we now seek to obtain for our own legislation on the non-intrusion of ministers. In thus presenting our correspondence with patrons, we follow the very recommendations given to us by the Premier, in one of the recent conversations which we held with him. And the result, we are glad to say, has, as far as we have gone, been hopeful and satisfactory. It were premature to make any disclosure of instances or names—but we are confident that, when the whole truth is known, we shall be fully borne out in the assertion, that many are the holders of our patronage, and that, too, in the highest walks of society, who with an enlightened regard to the best interests both of the Church and of the country are now favouring your Committee with a countenance, a co-operation, and an aid, which, when the time comes for placing it before the public view, will

earn for them the grateful and heartfelt acknowledgements of every true patriot.

“So much for the progress we have made, and are yet making, among the patrons. In regard to our progress among members of the Legislature in both Houses, it will at once be acknowledged that after our interviews with the Government and with leading statesmen, it was our most natural attempt, and rightly the next in order, to hold converse with those senators from Scotland, who might be deemed most familiar with the principles of our Church and the feelings of our people. And we have the satisfaction of saying, not only that there is a strong and general desire for an adjustment—a desire the very existence of which is the likeliest precursor to its own fulfilment; but more specific than this, a goodly number of instances, and that too, among the most influential of our Scottish representatives, who understand enough of our ecclesiastical constitution to know and to acknowledge, that the principle of non-intrusion must be provided for—a check in the judgment of the Church and will of the people against that unlimited power on the part of the patrons, which has been recently claimed for them in high places. When we consider the weight of such testimony from such a quarter, we feel enough to convince us, that the system of unqualified and unrestricted nominations wherewith we have been threatened, can no more be sanctioned by Parliament, than it can be tolerated by the country at large.

“It will not be expected of us, in the yet unfinished, and necessarily immature, state of our proceedings, that we can be more particular. Suffice it to say, in one word, that after much intercourse, both with the highest functionaries of the State, and many of the highest standing and name in public affairs, it is our firm persuasion, that, if we but prosecute and sustain our part rightly here, there exists no insuperable obstacle there, to the happy settlement of this question. We have every prospect of obtaining a large and liberal consent on the part of the patrons. And we cannot doubt that there will be a full expression of sentiment on the part of the community; that the people will make known their wishes to the Legislature; and that, for the liberties of a Church dear to Scotland, a call will be lifted up from its towns and parishes which our rulers will not fail to listen to.—With such helps and encouragements on our side, let but the adherents of this cause remain firm and united in principle among themselves; and, with the favour of an approving God, any farther contest will be given up as unavailing; when, let us fondly hope, all the feelings of party, whether of triumph on the one side, because of victory, or of humiliation on the other side, because of defeat, shall be merged and forgotten in the desires of a common patriotism—to the re-assurance of all who are the friends of our Establishment—to the utter confusion of those enemies who watch for our halting, and would rejoice in our overthrow.”

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Dr. MUIR then proceeded to read the reference from the General Assembly's Committee for directing education in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. The reference bore that the Committee had resolved to transmit their opinion to the Commission on the system of national education proposed by her Majesty's Ministers. The Committee viewed the system with great alarm, because it was to be conducted by a Board whose powers were undefined and arbitrary—because the ministers of the Established Church, and all ministers of the Gospel, were interdicted from any share in the superintendence of the national schools—because a separation was drawn between secular and religious instruction, so that the peculiar doctrines of Christianity were excluded—because the supplemental proposal in the plan, that pastors should have hours after school, was delusive, wrong in principle, and calculated to promote the cause of infidelity since there were many children whose parents were not connected with any religious denomination, and to make provision for disseminating any opinions, even the deadly errors of Popery or Socinianism, was a sinful application of the revenue of the State and calculated to draw down the judgements of the Almighty God—because the Committee viewed with great alarm the introduction of a system, which was the reverse of that established in the Bible Schools of Scotland—a system which, if it prevail, must discredit the Bible, and raise up a generation that know not God; and the Committee therefore felt it their duty to transmit to the Commission the expression of their fears on this important subject, and to submit that the Commission should take it into their most serious consideration. The Rev. Doctor then proceeded to say that the second reference related to an application from the Treasury, which the Committee were unanimous in considering as calculated to excite serious injury.

The Rev. Doctor concluded by making a motion to the effect, that the Commission should present an address to the Queen, and petitions to both houses

of Parliament, expressing their anxiety and alarm at the measure introduced under the minutes of Council of 13th April and 3d June, and humbly and earnestly praying, that such steps be taken as to their wisdom may seem meet for removing what appears to be the well-founded cause of uneasiness and fear in regard to the sacred interests of the Scriptural and Protestant education of youth.

Mr. MACFARLANE of St. Bernard's rose to second the motion. He said that grievous errors prevailed on the subject of education; and in this department the Christian Church had reason to complain of most unholy and unwarranted aggression. Had the views of our forefathers with regard to education been carried into effect, the Church would not at this day have been so vainly urging the spiritual destitution of the land upon a cold-hearted and reluctant Government.

Dr. MAIR spoke at some length in reply. With regard to the opinion expressed by Mr. Monteith, that education without religion was better than no education at all, the Rev. Doctor read some statistical details descriptive of the state of education and crime in Finisterre, Berri, and some other parts on the confines of Switzerland, in which it was shown, that in those places where mere secular education was most encouraged, crime was most prevalent.

The motion was then agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up an address to her Majesty, in terms of the motion, and to report at a subsequent hour to the Commission.

The commission then, at a quarter past five o'clock adjourned till seven.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER.

"Her lovely babes around her rise,
Fair scions of a noble stem!
And deeply shall her bosom prize
The blessings she receives from them.
Beauty is vain—the summer bloom
To which a transient fate is given;
But hers awaits a lasting doom
In the eternal bowers of heaven."

Of all the relations of domestic life, perhaps there is none more interesting than that which subsists between a mother and her child. The affection of a father, of a brother, or a sister, the endearments of conjugal love, may severally possess all the force of strong and overpowering emotion, but they cannot complete with the constancy of a mother's devotedness. It forms perhaps the closest and the most enduring of all the ties by which the framework of society is knit together, and like a plant of heaven's own planting, it seems too elevated and pure to grow in the barren soil of our corrupt and sin-stained hearts.—There is this to distinguish a mother's love, from all the other bonds of friendship or affection, that while we can conceive the selfishness and self-interest of individuals to mar the glory of their most heroic efforts, there is a tenderness and a holiness which we associate with it which place it immeasurably beyond the pollution of our baser feelings. "God is love," says the Scriptures, and if he has formed man after the likeness of his own image, he has indeed left an impress of his own perfections on the human heart in the purity of a mother's love, by which, even amidst the defilements of impetuous passion, we can recognise the movements of his hand.

And this will appear all the more powerfully if we analyse the association by which it is fostered and the sources from which it proceeds. The sacred name of mother is almost the first to which the infant lips give utterance, in their efforts to communicate the emotions which the forms of artificial language have not yet taught them to express. It is the mother to whom in the tender years of childhood its care is almost exclusively devoted. It is to her that it unbosoms all the workings of its spirit, at a time when the world has not blasted with its chilling influence, the blossoms of virtue and of piety which, even amidst the corruptions of our fallen nature, sometimes appear to remind us of the heavenly origin of the plant from which they spring. It is to this tender guardian that the joys and sorrows of childhood are revealed, and with whom an intercourse the most interesting and the most endearing is carried on. In the hour of sickness with what noble solicitude is a mother's affection displayed towards her child! It is then that nature seems to furnish her with energies commensurate with the occasions which call for their exercise, and that her heroic self-devotion would appear almost to transcend the poet's dream or the fictions of romance. What hand so gentle as her own as she bends over the feverish pillow of the sufferer with her love-beaming eye, or watches o'er its sleepless couch throughout the dreariness of the night, with an ardour which fatigue may indeed impair, but which death itself can alone destroy?

Youth is the spring-tide of our being, it is warm with all the activities of life and all the fervour of passion, which the judgment has not acquired strength to direct, and which experience has not attained maturity to regulate and to restrain. Let us imagine, then, a mother the most debased and the most wicked, and consider how high an influence she possesses over her child, and we will be able to form some estimate of the holy purities of the love of a Christian mother. It is her care to lead her child to a knowledge of its own heart, and to a knowledge of its God. The first impulses of its soul are directed heavenward, the first dawns of intelligence are consecrated to its Creator. The warmth of maternal feeling, and the throbbing susceptibilities of childhood are made to harmonize in the song of adoration, and to unite in the accents of prayer, to Him who hearkens to the choral strains of the angelic hosts, and who will bless, with the smiles of his beneficence, the rudest forms of infant devotion. The sensibilities, too, of the young heart are excited by all the high hopes of an immortal destiny, and amidst the storm and the sunshine that darkens or that brightens around the ocean of life, it is taught to remember that it is but a voyager on its passage to the shores of eternity, and that the gale of affliction which may seem to baffle or to daunt its progress, may seem only, in the mysterious guidance of Providence, to urge it onwards to a serene and tranquil sea.

Need we wonder, then, that our most eminent Christian philosophers and poets have traced their success to the blessed influence of a Christian mother's example, and a Christian mother's prayers; Need we wonder that even the most hardened in the ways of sin have melted into tenderness as the scenes of a mother's love have arisen before them in the visions of memory as a dream of the morning?—Their thoughts have reverted to the piety and purity that attended her steps, and to the happy home of their childhood, of which she was once the light and the joy. And it may be that her long forgotten precepts may now be remembered when her voice is no more heard; it may be that the prayers she poured forth at his cradle, may now be answered in recalling her wayward son to the ways of peace. Oh how happy is that mother who has secured an inheritance for her children in those enduring realms where change never enters, and from whose bright mansions sorrow flies away! What to them are the titles, or the honours, or the dignities, of the world? In the glory of their heavenly heritage they far surpass the earthly possessor of the richest domains and of the most ancient name; they are ennobled by the right of a loftier creation, and by the imposition of a mightier hand. The Prince of Peace will receive them among the bright hosts of his followers; he will invest them with a many gemmed diadem whose lustre shall not grow dim, whose beauty shall not decay!

Behold, then, the Christian mother! The glory which shines from off the mercy-seat lightens up even the darkest stages of her earthly journey, and the odours of the upper sanctuary are richly fragrant around the pathway of her pilgrimage. Placed on a lofty pedestal, she is elevated, in some measure, above the obscuring mists of sin, and she can point, with the eye of faith to the most distant circles of time, when her prayers, her precepts, and her example, blessed by the approving voice of heaven, shall influence the destinies of coming generations.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

THE CHOICE MADE.

Suppose the following formula were proposed for the deliberate signature of irreligious men;—"I do hereby, in the presence of the heart searching God, deliberately, and from preference, choose the world for my portion, and accordingly resign, for ever, all wish or expectation of a heavenly portion beyond the grave." we say suppose irreligious men, were asked to put their hand and seal to such a declaration, is it probable there is one, however depraved who in the possession of his reason, would thus commit himself before God, and the world? Would not the most thoughtless recoil at the proposal? If urged to do it, would he not reject it with horror?—Yes, regardless as men are of the sacred obligation of religion, they are not prepared to abandon all hope of its final rewards. As in the case of Balaam, they secretly hope to participate in the destiny of the righteous; and yet, the very thing that sinners would shrink from doing, by a formal act, they are virtually doing by thousands every day. The Lord, in a variety of ways, is earnestly pleading with them, to forsake the love of the world, and accept his salvation, and what is the effect of his pleadings? The farm of one and the merchandize of another, prevent them from listening to the invitation. This one, wishes to devote himself to the accumulation of wealth, and that one is bent upon the pursuit of pleasure, and although Jesus Christ, is urgently knocking at the door of their hearts for admission, they refuse to open, and the

most respectful answer they return is, "go thy way for this time, when I have a convenient season, I will call for thee."

Here is a choice, a deliberate choice. The world is preferred to God, and the pleasures of sense, to the salvation of the soul. It may be replied, we know, that this choice is only intended for the present, and will be reversed at a future time. But what is the ground of this assurance? How does the sinner know that it will not be final and irrevocable? This is not so much in the power of sinners as is generally imagined. They cannot, as they suppose, at any moment, bring their hearts into that state, in which they will accept of Christ as their Saviour. The difficulty of doing this, is increased by every day's delay, and the probability of a reversal of their decision is hourly diminishing. No, when the Holy Ghost, after striving with the heart, has once been dismissed, and the sinner voluntarily quenches his influences, relapses into indifference, and returns to the world, it depends on God, whether he shall ever have the opportunity of re-considering his decision, and reversing his choice. Yes, it depends on that God, who is so grievously insulted by the neglect of the sinner, and by his preference of the world, whether his first choice shall not be final. The sinner may rejoice, even if this be true, God is so merciful, that he will certainly furnish future opportunities of making a better choice.

But how is this known? Has God revealed any such intension? Do not all his offers require of the sinner a prompt decision—"To-day, if you will hear his voice, harden not your hearts;" and does he not plainly intimate, if the offer is not accepted at once, hardness of heart will follow, and prevent any future acceptance? Perhaps the sinner will reply, many have refused repeatedly, and yet have been finally converted. This is true, but does the number of such bear any proportion to those whose first refusal has been final?

What multitudes are left by God to the dreadful, and incurable miseries of a wrong first choice;—Once they had the offer, and that offer enforced by the strivings of the Spirit, but in rejecting it for the world, they have for ever sealed their destiny, they have lost their opportunity, the Spirit has left them in the undisturbed possession of a false peace, and God has said, "they are joined to their idols, let them alone!" How fearful the fate of those who are thus deserted by God! Reader, it will be well for you to inquire, whether your choice is already made, and whether that choice, if for the world, is ever to be reversed.—*Presbyterian.*

THE IMPROVIDENT SHEPHERD.

The Sheep were scattered over the wilderness, and were in danger not only of famishing, but of being devoured by the prowling wolves. The master of the flock commissioned an under shepherd to go forth and gather them into the fold. With alacrity he obeyed the command, and laboured and toiled in the search. As ever and anon he found one of the stragglers, he joyfully bore it back to the fold. Success crowned his efforts; many were thus rescued by his instrumentalities. One thing, however, he had overlooked. In his anxiety to find those wandering in the wilderness, he had forgotten to provide pasturage for those already in the fold; and when he came to examine the state of the flock, he discovered to his chagrin, that many were weak, sickly, and famishing. The fold was destitute of the "green pastures and still waters," without which, the sheep so lately rescued from one danger, were exposed to another. It was only when he heard the master say, "Feed my sheep," that he felt the necessity of dividing his attention between those within the fold and those without.

APPLICATION.—There is reason to fear that many ministers of Christ, regard the conversion of sinners as their sole concern. Once within the pale of the church, they are lamentably neglected, and hence so few that name the name of Christ, are able to give a reason of the hope that is within them.—*Ibid.*

MAN'S NEED OF PATIENCE.

You have need of patience, says the Apostle, (Heb. x.) We have indeed: God help us! We live here in a vale of misery, where we meet with a thousand petty vexations in the common road of our lives; poor things in themselves, and, if rationally considered very trifles, yet able to bring vexation upon our impatient spirits: we are surrounded by a world of temptations, assailing us within and without, and on every side, and at every turn:—we are exposed to manifold injuries and obloquies, many times without cause, (or as it may be for a good cause); we have to converse with men of different tempers and spirits; some hot and furious, others sullen and sluggish, some unruly and ignorant, some scornful, some obstinate, some fickle and humorous, all subject to passions and infirmities in one kind or other; we had need of patience to frame our conversations to the

weaknesses of our brethren, and to tolerate what we cannot remedy: that by helping to bear each other's burdens, we may so fulfil the law of Christ. We have many good duties required to be done of us in our Christian callings, and in our particular vocations for the honour of God, and the service of our brethren we had need of patience to go through with them. We have many rich and gracious promises made us in the word; of grace, of glory, of outward things, of some of which we find as yet but slender performance, and of others (but that we are sure the anchor of our hope is so well fixed, that it cannot fail) visible probability of their future performance; we have need of patience to expect them. Great need we have of patience you see; but the Apostle tells us where we may find it. God is the God of patience; in him, and from him, it is to be had, but not elsewhere. Whenever then we find ourselves ready to fret at any occurrent cross, to avenge every injury, to rage at every light provocation, to droop at the delay of any promise, to flag in our own performances, to look at the infirmities of others; take we first notice of the impatience of our own spirits and condemn it; then haste we to the fountain of grace, there beg for patience and meekness, and he that is the God of patience will not deny us.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Agriculture.

HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

Of the Committee of the Halifax Agricultural Society.

In submitting their half-yearly Report, your Committee have much pleasure in referring to the success which has thus far attended their exertions in endeavouring to encourage the Agriculture of the Peninsula and neighbourhood, and although they can as yet speak only of the increasing and active spirit of improvement in that limited sphere which their operations have embraced; they have not abandoned the hope that they will be instrumental in introducing a more perfect system of Agriculture both here and in a wider field.

In their last report the Committee expressed their anxiety to extend the principles of improvement to other parts of the Province. It is now a fixed and admitted principle in political economy, that the productive powers of vegetation in an agricultural country are the primary and most productive sources of national wealth. There are few, if any, countries in the world, in which, on an equal area, there will be found a greater quantity of land fit for purposes of cultivation than in Nova Scotia. There are extensive ranges of upland and marsh endowed by nature with all the elements of fertility, and to draw these forth, to produce the most abundant crop with the least possible expense of labour, which is now the practical end of all agricultural enquiry—add not only to the comfort and happiness of the Farmer, but enlarge the sources of National or, here, Provincial wealth. These are some of the views which have animated your Committee in their past labours. Entertaining these opinions they regret that the limited state of their funds, and a feeling of inaction and disregard among many whose influence they wish to associate with their own, have compelled them to delay that plan of mutual co-operation of general and combined experiments which led to the formation of the Society in the first instance. But they still hope that the time is not distant before their intentions will be carried into effect; and your Committee intend, at the next General Meeting of the Society to make a vigorous effort for this purpose. In such an honourable cause defeat can bring no discredit. The pursuits of the Plough are free from all the evil passions of our nature, and always elevate and dignify.

With the limited funds still at their disposal, the Committee have confined their encouragement this year to the improvement of the art of Ploughing.—The Drilling Match which took place in May, was a creditable specimen of skill, and it is expected that the Ploughing Match which will take place to-morrow will be superior to any which has preceded it. The regular recurrence of these exhibitions cannot fall to improve this art, which is of much importance not only to the beauty, but the success of field operations. The Committee have, during the past season, had a careful supervision of the crops on the Peninsula, and have pleasure in reporting, that in general they will prove an average. The long continuance of cold rains in the early part of the spring gave rise to fears that both the hay and the potatoe crops would be seriously affected. The season, however, became more promising, and the hay, although not so heavy as in some former seasons, yielded nearly an average, and the potatoes both in quantity and quality will turn out well. The grain harvest was particularly favourable: and the weather up to the present time has been excellent for pastures. In referring to the following table of returns for the Peninsula it will be seen that the field of cultivation

is extending and that wheat is growing more into favour. Six years ago there were only twelve acres of wheat, they increased last year to 82 acres, and this present year to 116½, and other grains in a corresponding ratio. The following return includes the crop in the Peninsula, and Dutch Village:—Wheat 116½ acres, Oats 101½, Barley 11, Potatoes 177½, Turnips 7½, Hay 620½—Total, 1044½.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at the General meeting of the Society on Monday the 7th inst, and directed to be published with the above report.

That a Drilling Match take place next Spring, and a Ploughing Match in the Fall; the funds of the Society to be appointed to this object in preference to any other. The premiums to be awarded and other requisite arrangements to be made by the Committee, and hereafter published.

A. SINCLAIR, *Secretary.*

Halifax, Oct. 10, 1839.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NEW COUNTY.—A deputation, consisting of Lord George Bentinck, M. P. Mr. J. W. Childers, M. P. Sir John Rennie, Mr. Frederick Lane, and the Registrar to the Bedford Level Corporation, had an interview on Saturday with Lord Duncannon, at the Office of the Woods and Forests, relative to improving the outfalls to sea below the harbours of Lynn, Wisbeach, and Boston, and reclaiming from the sea 170,000 acres of fertile land, as well as greatly improving the drainage and navigation by the rivers Ouse, Nene, Welland, and Witham, in the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk. It is said this great work will add another county, and it is intended to obtain permission to have the reclaimed land called "Victoria County."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet Liverpool, Capt. Fayer, arrived this morning from Liverpool, bringing us papers of that place to September 21st, and London to the evening of the 20th.

The Liverpool brings 94 passengers, among whom are Major Hall, Secretary to the Right Hon. Poulett Thomson, the new Governor of Canada; Mr. Singleton, attache of the United States Legation; Gen. Hamilton & Mr. Nolte. She has also a very valuable cargo, amongst which are sixty cases of figured silks of very rich fabric and of the value of £10,000 each. Among the persons who have engaged a passage in her for the next trip to America, are the Hon. Daniel Webster and Family.

The affairs of Spain have at length come to a crisis. Maroto has gone over to the government party, and Don Carlos himself, with his family, has fled to France, followed by about 3000 of his troops. His affairs are considered desperate, and the war virtually at an end.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 14.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—We are sorry to say that we have to continue our unfavourable report of the weather. At no time during the last week have we had forty-eight hours of dry weather consecutively. On Saturday last it rained the whole of the early part of the day with great violence. Sunday, with the exception of one shower, was fine, and so was Monday morning. On that day, we believe, a good deal of wheat was housed, though we fear in indifferent condition. In the evening it rained again. Tuesday was fine, but Wednesday was one continued soaking shower; we had rain again on Thursday evening, and last night.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 21.

THE UNITED STATES BANK'S DRAFTS DISHONORED.

An extraordinary sensation was created here this morning, by the announcement that Messrs. Hottel & Co. of Paris, who have hitherto acted as agents to the Bank of the United States, had refused to accept any more drafts on that establishment, and had allowed to be protested bills for about two millions and a half of francs which were sold by the Bank in New York previous to the sailing of the Liverpool, steamer, and were subsequently negotiated in London last Tuesday, by various bankers and merchants, into whose hands they have come in the regular course of business. At first it was imagined that this proceeding would destroy the credit of the Bank of the United States, and lead to other unpleasant consequences; but upon inquiry it was ascertained, that many of the bills had been accepted by third parties for honor of the endorsers, and that the remainder would probably be taken up by Messrs. Rothschild & Co. for the honor of the United States Bank. This arrangement would leave the affair in a satisfactory state, merely changing the agency from one house to another. We shall hear further on this subject next Wednesday. There was some bills on Hamburg sold at the same time, drawn by the United States Bank, which there is no reason to believe will be dishonored.—*Globe.*

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH FLEETS IN THE LEVANT.

Admiral Roussin and Lord Ponsonby expressed a desire that the fleet should come up to Constantinople: the Divan, at the remonstrance of M. Boutenief, the Russian minister, refused but treated the officers of the squadron who came up, with great attention. They were soon after ordered to return to their ships. It is conjectured that the five allied powers are not acting with good faith on the Egyptian question, and that Russia and Prussia are secretly combined against England, France and Austria. Ibrahim is still in Asia Minor with his army. Mahemit Ali, his father, seems determined to hold on to the Turkish fleet till he has got conceded to him the territory he demands viz: Syria, &c. in addition to Egypt.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

SCOTLAND.—Yesterday (Tuesday) the Clyde was swollen to a great extent by the incessant heavy rains we have had during the last week. The water was completely over the quay at the time of high water, and the banks suffered severely in some places.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

We regret to say that the weather has been, for the last two days, any thing but propitious for the harvest work. From Saturday morning, up to the hour at which we go to press, we have experienced here almost an uninterrupted succession of drizzling or lasting showers. The state of the weather aggravated during the night between Saturday and yesterday by a severe storm of wind from the eastward, which shook the window frames of the houses, and threw down many tiles, chimney cans, &c.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

IRELAND.—With such weather as we have had, it can scarcely be said that there was either a summer or an autumn,—the only wonder is, that the crops are not even worse than they are reported to be in the various accounts from the country. Last year after constant wet for two months, the rain ceased about the 20th August, after which the remainder of the Autumn was dry and warm. It now clearly appears that the harvest of last year failed to a much greater amount than had been estimated by the best judges. There was on the aggregate, a failure of the corn crops throughout Ireland to the extent of one fourth. It is our conviction, and we can see no useful object in concealing the fact, that the wheat crop at least, will this year be short more than a fourth—the deficiency will, in all likelihood, amount to one third of an average.—*Dublin Post.*

From the Sud of Mascilles.

"The general dearth of grain at a period when the crops have scarcely been gathered in, is very ominous. This state of things, which has not been produced by any orders from England, and which proceeds entirely from domestic circumstances, might become more serious if the United Kingdom, with whose prospects we are yet unacquainted, should call upon us for supplies. The arrivals expected from the Black Sea are inconsiderable, and we shall have to provide for an extensive tract of country. It is to be hoped that the good harmony between the Powers will not be disturbed at Constantinople, that the passage of the Dardanelles may remain open, and also that the winter may not prove more rigorous than the last, so as to enable us to export corn from the Black Sea during the season."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 9.

SUSPENSION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

A combination of adverse circumstances has reluctantly compelled the Banks of this city to resort to a temporary suspension of specie payments. The failure of the harvest in England last year, caused a demand upon the Bank of England for more than six millions of pounds sterling, about thirty million of dollars, which was drawn in gold and silver from its vaults, and exported to the continent to pay for grain.—*National Gazette.*

COLONIAL.

Sir George and Lady Arthur left Toronto some days ago on a visit to the lower parts of the Province. One of the Upper Canada journals says it is conjectured that his Excellency would proceed to Montreal with the view of having an interview with Sir John Colborne and the new Governor General.—*Montreal Gazette.*

FREDERICTON, Oct. 16.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday evening, the night Steam boat Meteor left this place for St. John, at the usual hour, and when about three miles down the river, we regret to say, that the master Captain Clarke, fell over the side and was drowned. Capt. C. was much esteemed in this community for his kind and obliging disposition, and his loss is much regretted by all who knew him. We understand he has left a wife and four small children.—*Sentinel.*

ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 16.

Colonel Mudge and Mr. Featherstonbaugh, we understand, have concluded their exploration, and

have proceeded to Quebec. The party attached to the expedition have returned. The Commissioners are expected here in a short time on their return. Nothing of course has transpired that can be fully depended upon as the result of their investigation. We have been informed, however, that no highlands corresponding to the terms of the treaty, have been discovered, only at the source of the Penobscot, and there we have been informed they are decidedly and distinctly marked.—[Woodstock Times.]

The Legislature vs. Common Council.—At a meeting of the Common Council, yesterday, it was resolved by a vote of 7 to 5, to suspend the operation of the Acts passed by the Legislature at the recent special session for opening and widening streets and for regulating the erection of buildings in the burnt district, and to petition Her Majesty to disallow these acts *in toto*, on account of their apparently arbitrary nature and the severe inconvenience their operation would cause to many individuals.—The Common Council also protest, that by the terms of their charter, the exclusive privilege of opening, widening, or altering streets in this city, is vested in them, and that all such improvements must originate from them.—*Observer.*

October 19.

THE EXECUTION.

At Kingston, on Wednesday last, Terrence Leonard and James M'Monagle were hung for the murder of Bernard Coyle. The day being remarkably fine, multitudes of persons flocked from town and country, to witness the awfully impressive spectacle of an execution. The gallows was erected at the back of the Gaol; the Military were drawn up in line on the right and left of the frame-work. At two o'clock the screens being drawn slowly up, disclosed to the view of an immense assemblage the two prisoners, about four feet apart, each habited in a white garment.—Leonard stood on the right, very thin and pale and apparently much agitated; he at first held down his head, but in about two minutes he looked up, and spoke very slowly and disjointly.—He declared that he never committed any murder or robbery whatever; that he was innocent of this murder of which he had been found guilty, and for which he was about to die. He was not going to say who committed the murder; he had no business to do so, and he would not; he never murdered Coyle—and he craved the prayers of those around him.

M'Monagle, a stout and handsome man appeared perfectly resigned, and undismayed by the scene before him, looking full in the face of the people, he told the whole of the transactions of the day in as far as he was concerned.—he stated that he was detained by the parties from proceeding on his journey; that he became partly intoxicated and that as a dying man, he believed he used no other violence towards Coyle, than aiming a kick at him between the legs of another man; and concluded in the following words: I am as innocent of the murder of Coyle, as my little son is who is here this day—I am prepared to die, thank God. And now sit around me take warning—that it was the drinking of rum that brought me to this disgraceful and untimely end—and may the Lord have mercy upon me." In an instant afterwards the signal was given, the drop fell, and the miserable men were in the agonies of death. Leonard struggled but a minute, M'Monagle several minutes.—As soon as they were dead, the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins brought thither by their friends; the High Sheriff then turned to the people and read the reprieve of the prisoner Haley, who had been condemned to be executed with those who had just suffered. The Sheriff also stated that Haley had expressed a wish to see the bodies before the coffins were closed, which he had granted.—Haley was then brought out and kneeling down, kissed the cold cheeks of his unfortunate companions, with whom but for the clemency of the Lieutenant Governor, he would have been lying side by side as cold and as lifeless.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

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

THE MINUTES OF THE
SYNOD OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

With a Statistical Account of the Congregations in each Presbytery,

Drawn up for Publication by order of the Synod.

THIS Pamphlet contains an account of the Congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Halifax, furnished by their respective clergymen, viz. the churches at Bermuda, Lawrence Town, St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, Lunenburg, Dartmouth, Yarmouth, Shelburne, and Cornwallis, and also an account of the Missionary Stations, at Musquodoboit, Annapolis, and Digby.

Oct. 16.

Halifax Head continued from page 139.

MARRIED.

At Pugwash, on Thursday, 17th inst. by George Bergman, Esq. Mr. RUFUS BLACK, Merchant, to ANN, only daughter of the late Andrew Forshuer, all of the Parish of St. George.

At Richibucto, on the 3d. inst. by the Rev. James Hannay, JAMES, third son of David M'Almon, Esquire, M. P. P. for the County of Kent, to ANN, only daughter of Captain Simon Graham.

At Salt Kettle, Bermuda, on Thursday the 3d inst. by the Rev. James Morrison, Presbyterian Minister, Mr. ST. GEORGE ELLIS, to ADRIANNA, second Daughter of Capt Nathaniel T. Astwood.

DIED.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. MATHEW O'BRIEN, aged 40 years, deeply regretted by all his relatives and a large circle of acquaintances.

On Sunday morning, MARY, wife of Mr. Wm. Henderson, aged 51 years.

At St. John's, N. F. on the 7th inst. in the 59th year of his age, the Rev. F. H. CARRINGTON, B. A. of Wadham College, Oxford, and for 26 years a missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts, in that colony, during 20 of which he was Rector of that Parish, and Chaplain to the Garrison in that town.

At New York, on the 2th instant, Mr. WM. BALLARD, a native of Halifax.

At Grand Ecore, Louisiana, Aug. 26th, Mr. JOHN P. TOBIN, a native of Halifax.

At the Quebec Seminary, on the 4th instant, the Rev. Mr. DRAMMOND, a Roman Catholic Clergyman, who had recently come to this city to collect subscriptions for the erection of a Roman Catholic Chapel at Plattsburgh in the state of New York.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Brigt. Eliza, Mullins, St. John's, N. F. 5 days dry fish and herring; Ketch Lottery, Spencer, Bermuda, 14 days. to J. & M. Tobin; schr. Jolly, Anchat, herring; Gracious, Glasgow, P. E. Island, produce; Linnel, Barrington, fish, &c. brigt. Jubilee, Piercey, St. John's, N. F. 6 days, dry fish to J. Allison & Co. barque Liverpool, Symons, Liverpool, G. B. 32 days, salt dry goods, &c. to McNab, Cochran & Co. and others; brigt. Effort, McDonald, Trinidad de Cuba, 34 days, molasses to M. B. Almon.

Friday—Schr. Elizabeth, Medeline, and Frances, Argyle, Crowell, Barrington; Edward & Mary, Yarmouth; Fair Trader, Liverpool, NS.; Two Jews, and Mary Ann, Prospect; Dauntless, Sable River; Rosemary, and Morning Starr, Shelburne; William, Mary, and Algerine, Barrington; Packet brigt. Portree, Simpson, Boston, 5 1-2 days, flour, meal, &c.; schr. Snowbird, Pierce, Shelburne, staves; Am. schr. Palestine, Merrey, Alexandria, 20 days, flour and wheat to G. P. Lawson.

Saturday—Schr. True Brothers, Liverpool, N. S. Fair Trader, Shelburne; Snowball, Brier Island, fish; Mary, Yarmouth, do; brigt. Sylph, Wainwright, Barbadoes, 23, and St. Thomas, 15 days, rum—spoke, 6th inst. Am. schr. Emolument, from Boston, for Barbadoes, dismasted, 11th, brigt. Loyalist, from Demerara, for Halifax.

Sunday—Brigt. Falcon, Abell, Barbadoes, 25 days, to J. V. F. Bazelgette; schr. General Grant, Adams, Bermuda, 9 days, to Frith, Smith & Co.

Monday—Schr. Speculation, Abeona, Polly, Defiance, and Betsy, P. E. Island, produce; Nancy, Dolphin, and Mary Ann, Sydney, coal; Jolly Tar, Viguean, Boston, 9 days; New Dartford, Wooden, Bay of Islands; Sarah, Barrington, dry fish; schr. Defiance, Curry, Miramichi, alewives, salmon, &c. to S. Cunard & Co. and others. Brigt. Transit, Newbold, Bermuda, 10 days—ballast; schr. Speculator, Young, Lunenburg; Brigt. Picton, Feran, Carbonar, N. F. 6 days, dry fish and herring; Richmond, Gerrier, St. John's, dry fish to W. Pryor & Sons; Waterhilly, Sydney, coal; Margaret Ann, Picton, do.

Tuesday—Schr. Margaret, James, & William, Antigonish; Great Britain, Experiment, Mary, and Victoria, Sydney, coal. Lively, Prospect, fish; John Henry, Argyle, do. Ruth, Mabou, beef and butter; Two Sons, Barrington, fish.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Schr. Emily, LeBlanc, Miramichi; Prudent, Billingsby, Quebec; Providence, Montreal, fish, &c. by S. Binney; Dolphin, Restigouche, rum by J. & M. Tobin; brigt. Fame, Ballantiae, Barbadoes.

Friday—Schr. Lord David, Michon, Montreal, general cargo; Hazard, Crowell, St. John, N. B. codfish, raisins, wine by E. Allison and others.

Saturday—Schr. Adventure, Sydney; Elizabeth, Harding, P. E. Island, merchandise by Creighton & Grassie, and others; Brothers, O'Bryan, Picton; Breeze, Stewart, Gaspé, sugar and rum by Creighton & Grassie; Nile, Vaughan, St. John, N. B. sugar, raisins, &c. by S. Binney and others.

Monday—Schr. Eagle, Wilson, St. John, N. B. by W. M. Allan and others; brigt. Pearl, West, B. W. Indies.

SAILED.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, H. M. ship Andromache, Captain Baynes, for New York and Bermuda. Sunday, 20th, H. M. Ship Winchester, Vice Admiral Sir J. Harvey, Capt. Parker, and H. M. ship Cleopatra, Capt. Lushington, for Bermuda; H. M. Packet Star, Lieut. Griffin, for Falmouth; U. S. schr. of War Grampus, Lieut. Payne, Portland, U. S. 22d, Barque Mary, Claxton, London.

MEMORANDA.

The Liverpool left at Liverpool, G. B. brigt. St. George, Lawrence, to sail next day; brigt. James Matthews; ship Superior, Taylor, sailed 4 day previous for Demerara; barque Tory's Wife, loading for Halifax, put back about 11th in distress, would have to discharge, to sail again in 16 days.

WILD FLOWERS OF NOVA-SCOTIA.

BY MARIA MORRIS.

To be published in Numbers—each number containing 3 plates, coloured.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lieutenant General Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B.

SUBSCRIPTION Lists for the above work are left at Messrs. Belcher, McKinlay, and Munroe's Book Stores—at the Reading Rooms and Public Libraries of the Town. October 16.

AUCTIONS.

Rum, Molasses, Sugar, Gin.
BY EDWARD LAWSON,
On Commercial Wharf, To-morrow THURSDAY,
at 12 o'clock.

20 PUNS. Strong Proof Demerara RUM,
15 do. Choice MOLASSES,
10 hds. GIN,
20 bbls. Pale Seal OIL,
16 hds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
15 bbls. PORK.
100 bags of BREAD.

October 23.

60 per cent. over proof.

BY EDWARD LAWSON,

At Creighton and Grassie's Wharf, TO-MORROW
Thursday, at 12 o'clock, precisely.

100 Puncheons choice Spirits,
60 per cent over proof.

Just received per Brenda from Liverpool, a superior article. October 23.

NEW WINTER GOODS.

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

JAMES DONALDSON.

Halifax, Oct. 23, 1839.

5w.

FALL GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

ARE now Landing from the Ship Liverpool, part of their WINTER SUPPLY OF
BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

—COMPRISING—

Fine and sup. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Coatings, Flushings, Pilot Cloths and Petershams, Rose and Witney BLANKETS, assorted sizes, Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low, White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels, Black, Brown, and Blue Serge, Shaloons, Bezetts, and Marinos, Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings, A general assortment of White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Hosiery, Bales of Flushing and Winter Slops, Unbleached, and Blue Water Twist, Fashionable Plated and Beaver HATS.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.
Which they offer low for Cash, or short Credit.—
Lower Water Street. 8w. Oct. 23.

NOTICE.

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

Halifax, Oct. 7, 1839.

EVENING SCHOOL.

MR. HUGH MUNRO

INTENDS on Monday first to open an Evening School, from seven to nine o'clock, in his large and commodious School Room, Market Square, to afford instruction to Apprentices, Mechanics, and others, in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, GEOGRAPHY, and other branches of Useful Knowledge, which they may not have an opportunity of acquiring during the course of the day. For Terms and other particulars, application may be made to Mr. MUNRO, at the School Room, from ten to three o'clock.

Halifax, Oct. 9th, 1839.

REMOVAL.

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



CORN FIELDS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

In the young merry time of spring,
When clover 'gins to burst:
When blue bells nod within the wood,
And sweet May whitens first;
When merle and mavis sing their fill,
Green is the young corn on the hill.

But when the merry spring is past,
And summer growth bold;
And in the garden and the field,
A thousand flowers unfold;
Before a green leaf yet is sere,
The young corn shoots into the ear.

And then as day and night succeed,
And summer weareth on;
And in the flowery garden beds,
The red rose groweth wan,
And hollyhocks and sunflowers tall,
O'er top the mossy garden-wall.

When on the breath of autumn breeze,
From pastures dry and brown;
Goes floating like an idle thought,
The fair, white thistle down;
O, then what joy to walk at will
Upon the golden harvest hill.

What joy in dreamy ease to lie,
Amid a field new-shorn;
And see all round on sun-lit slopes,
The piled up shocks of corn,
And send the fancy wandering o'er
All pleasant harvest fields of yore.

I feel the day; I see the field;
The quivering of the leaves;
And good old Jacob and his house
Binding the yellow sheaves;
And at this very hour I seem
To be with Joseph in his dream.

I see the fields of Bethlehem,
And reapers many a one,
Bending unto their sickle's stroke,
And Boaz looking on;
And Ruth the Moabitess fair,
Among the Gleaners stooping there.

Again: I see a little child,
His mother's sole delight;
God's living gift of love unto
The kind good Shunamite;
To mortal pangs I see him yield,
And the lad bears him from the field.

The sunbathed quiet of the hills;
The fields of Galilee,
That eighteen hundred years ago
Were full of corn I see;
And the dear saviour takes his way,
'Mid ripe ears on the Sabbath day.

O golden fields of bending corn,
How beautiful they seem!
The reaper-folk, the piled-up sheaves,
To me are like a dream;
The sunshine and the very air
Seem of old time and take me there.

SPICES AND DRUGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to receive Fresh Supplies of the above from the most approved sources—which he will dispose of at very moderate prices for Cash.

—ON HAND—

A few Jeffrey's RESPIRATORS, a variety of TRUSSES, Lancets and new Chemical Preparations.

—ALSO—

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

American Red Clover and Nova Scotia, Timothy Seed, DRY Stuffs, Starch, Fig Blue, Braziletto and Logwood, 80 dozen superior Toilet White and Brown Windsor SOAP, Hair, Cloth, and Tooth BRUSHES, Gold Leaf, Silver BRONZE Varnish; Dry Paints, Superior OLIVE OIL, in casks and cases; Lorillard's Macabau and Yellow SNUFF, Perfumery and a general Assortment of the best PATENT MEDICINES.

Hollis Street, Halifax.

G. E. MORTON.

May 8.

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—Woolens, Cloths, Flannels, BLANKETS, Bed Covers, Merinos, Bombazetts, Shalons, Checks, CROSSOVERS, Gingham, and Bed Ticks; White, Grey, and Printed COTTONS, generally; Irish Linens, Ducks, Dowlas, 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.

June 5.

BESSONETT & BROWN,

OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, head of Marchington'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 Setts; SCYTHES, Sickles and Scythe Stones; LINES, Twines, and Shoe Thread; PAINTS, OIL, Ochres and Glue; Coarse unglazed GUNPOWDER, 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—2 bales Cotton Wick.

Iron Pots, Ovens and covers, Tea Kettles, &c.; and 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, Currants, 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 HYSON TEAS.

LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheds.

October 25.

T. HUMPHREY & Co.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.



THAT excellent FARM, on the Windsor Road, about 15 miles from Town, at present occupied by John Morris, containing 375 Acres, considerable of which is under plough, and fenced in. There is on the Property a Stone House, Barn, and Stabling—would answer well for a Tavern, as the Buildings are large and commodious. Possession given immediately. Terms will be made easy for purchasing, as the principal part of the Money, if required, can remain by Security on the Property.

ALSO—TO LET.

A HOUSE, with Stable and Garden attached, in Maitland Street, near the North Barracks, at present occupied by Mr. Charles Beamish. Possession to be given on 1st May.

For further particulars concerning both, enquire of the Subscriber.

A. KEITH.

Halifax, March 20th, 1839.

AUCTION OF REAL ESTATE AT WINDSOR!!!

To be Sold at Public Auction at Windsor, on the First day of November next,—if not previously disposed of at Private Sale.

THAT well known Stand for Business, owned by the Subscriber, and known as the Old Jail Corner. There are on the Premises Two well built DWELLING HOUSES, with an excellent Barn and well arranged Stables.

The Lower Dwelling House is well adapted for a Gentleman's residence, having been recently thoroughly repaired and finished throughout. It is admirably calculated also for a Genteel Boarding House.

The Upper House has been long occupied as a Public House, and is so well known as to require but little description. It is situated at the corner of the road leading to Winckworth Ferry from the village, about 1/4 of a mile from the Market Slip. And from its Publicity and long Establishment, will always ensure a large share of Public Patronage. Any person wishing to purchase the premises, or either of them at private sale, may learn the terms of sale and other particulars on reference to Messrs. KING & FRASER, Solicitors, at Windsor, or the Proprietor,

DAVID WILEY.

Windsor, Aug. 29th, 1839.

Ex William Ash from London.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received his usual supply of

Wines, Brandy, Holland's Gin, &c.

Which he now offers for sale, by the Package, along with his own stock of Halifax brewed ALE & PORTER, at his Brewery, Water Street. He has received on Consignment, from the house of Alexander Watson, Wine merchant, Leith, 30 casks best Sherry WINES, which he offers for sale at cost and charges,—and by the schr. Jos. Howe from St. John's, N. F. a few qutr. casks Newman & Co's. best Port Wine.

August 14.

ALEX. KEITH.

The Subscriber

HAVING removed from Brown's to Stevens' Wharf, OFFERS FOR SALE,



Bright Muscovado SUGAR, in hhds, tcs, 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

May 22

HUGH LYLE.

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

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

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

G. E. MORTON.

THE GUARDIAN.

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