

# THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1839.

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## POETRY.

### THE CROSS OF CHRIST.

In the cross of Christ I glory!  
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,  
All the light of sacred story  
Gathers round its head sublime.

When the woes of life o'ertake me,  
Hopes deceive, and fears annoy,  
Never shall the cross forsake me,  
Lo! it glows with peace and joy!

When the sun of bliss is beaming  
Light and love upon the way,  
From the cross the radiance streaming,  
Adds more lustre to the day.

Bane and blessing, pain and pleasure,  
By the cross are sanctified;  
Peace is there, that knows no measure,  
Joys, that through all time abide.

In the cross of Christ I glory!  
Towering o'er the wrecks of time,  
All the light of sacred story  
Gathers round its head sublime.

## EDUCATION.

### ON THE CHOICE OF SUITABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

The work on which the schoolmasters have entered and in which they so anxiously seek the counsel and encouragement of the Church, is certainly one of the most important and necessary that can be conceived. It is the forming, shaping, and suiting of the instruments of their work, and no time or pains should be spared by the wise workman in obtaining right instruments, and in putting them in proper order for his work. It may perhaps seem to some that the object being to teach children to read, it is a matter of very little consequence by what means this object is accomplished. But surely no one will say that it would be right to teach reading, by lessons which were positively bad; and surely no one will deny that if reading can be as well taught, it is best to teach it by lessons positively good, and deserving to be remembered for me. To every child, then, it is of vast importance to learn by books which will bring him forward quickly, and which may yet at the same time tend to enlighten the mind and influence the heart. But this is an object of paramount importance to many who attend our schools. They have little time to spend at schools, and still less to improve themselves afterwards. Their early lessons are almost their only lessons. Their "Tyro's Guide," their largest readings in polite literature; and their *Collections*, their *vade mecum*s of knowledge and common-place books of information. Hence it is of vast importance not only that these books should be fitted by easy steps quickly to bring to ease and elegance in reading—not only that, by classification and other means, all the sounds of all the letters should be most plainly and distinctly set forth—not only that pronunciation, and orthography, and grammar, should be most simply and effectually taught by them, but that all this should be done by lessons which should tend to enlighten the mind, to rectify the judgment, and to impress the heart.

Indeed, we cannot but consider the enterprise on which the schoolmasters of Scotland have embarked, as one of the greatest importance, and, if successfully conducted, calculated to have an influence on the well-being of Scotland, the extent of which is more than can be adequately estimated.

He who sits down and writes a common book, writes what may chance to be read by some hundreds of readers, the great majority of whom read without judgement, and forget as soon as they read; but he who writes a popular school-book, writes a book which is studied by thousands and tens of thousands of young and fresh minds; which has all the advantage of a first impression, and which, therefore, stamps lessons which abide for life, and abide surrounded by all the pleasing and indelible associations of the master—the school—the places taken or lost—the comrades—and the jokes of the school. "Give me," said one, "the songs of a country, and I will let any one else make the laws of it." I would say, give me the school books of a country, and I will let any one else make both its songs and its laws. These

little messengers of wisdom will convey to every town, and every close of every town—to every village, and every hamlet, the lessons of wisdom and of truth, to be stamped on the soul with the first dawning of intelligence, and interwoven with the first and dearest feelings of the heart. Every one knows the immense use made of the press by the French philosophers, in bringing about the French revolution; but few have enough attended to the manner in which these far-sighted men—far-sighted into all the snares of evil—brought their dark and ensnaring precepts to bear upon the public mind.—Not only did they spend thousands on the printing of tracts and books for young people—not only had they writers in every newspaper in town and country—not only did they employ every effort to fill all schools and colleges with infidel teachers, but they set themselves, with the utmost care, to provide all schools with school-books more or less directly teaching infidelity. Their efforts for this purpose are recorded in many of their letters; and the full success of their schemes in Germany is announced by Voltaire. Many look at Murat and Robespierre, and such like, and think these were the men who desecrated the nation and defaced even the marred aspects of humanity. These were but the bloody hands—the master-minds sat unseen—the moving powers came from the retired chambers of these philosophers, who seemed to walk in calmness in the high paths of literature and science; and the channels by which they conveyed these poisoned waters to every cottage, were the school-books with which they sought to fill every school, from Paris to Moscow. On the other side, what are the great means by which the schools of the General Assembly are shaking to the foundation the firm confidence of the Hindoos in their Shasters, and fixing every where wedges, which seem to promise the entire dissolution of that system of superstition, which so many ages have cemented with so many bonds?—What but the school-books, which are used in the schools, and the lessons of truth every day taught from them! Every where, therefore, will we find illustrations of the vast importance of good school-books—of the vast influence which in this way may be exercised over the minds of the community, and consequently of the vast responsibility which lies on any individual body of men to whom is committed the care of providing such, or who have any power and control with respect to the use of them.

Such power the Church of Scotland has always, in some degree, had. The responsibility our forefathers fully felt; and they settled the question of moral truth at once, by ordaining that the Bible, the Catechism, and the Proverbs of Solomon, should be standing school-books; and many a good scholar of olden times never had any Primer but the A B C, on the first leaf of his Catechism, and never any Collection but the Old and New Testaments, with the Proverbs. It was soon found, however, that though these books were the best as the end, better might be found as the means of acquiring the power of reading—in a word, that by the use of little manuals, constructed for the purpose, the pupil could be brought more speedily and easily forward.

Hence the almost countless multitudes of primers, second books, collections, &c. of all sorts, sizes, shapes, and forms, which were given to the public.—Among others, the national schoolmasters contributed a set of school-books, which have long been pretty generally used in parish schools. These, however, they are now convinced, are not suited to the advancement which this department in their profession has of late years made. These therefore, they have resolved to withdraw, and have set themselves in good earnest to provide books more suitable in all respects.

Is it asked, what is the defect of the present school-books, and where is the necessity for printing new ones? We answer, that although there were no defects in those already existing, which is far from the truth, yet it is most desirable to have a set which should be generally used in all the parish schools of Scotland, and, if possible, in others also. The very number and variety of books at present in use is a great evil, causing great inconvenience to teachers, to learners, and especially to parents. A parent can scarcely change his residence, and send his children to the school of his new abode, but he must also lay in a set of new school-books, scarcely any two schoolmasters teaching from the same books. If this evil can be at all remedied by a new, superior, and cheaper set of school-books, the advantage to the public will be immense.

But then there are defects in most of the school-

books presently in use, which it is hoped later and fuller experience may enable compilers to avoid in preparing a new set. Most of them, for instance, especially the older ones, are written without any system, and stuffed to the throat with fine sounding pieces of rhetoric, almost as unintelligible to many, who read them fluently, as Greek or Latin. Many of them are polluted with heathen maxims, heathen morality, and unchristian sentiments; and many of them abound in pieces of plays and poetry, where the name of God is profaned, and foolish or wicked things are commended or made the subject of mirth. Again, most of the more modern ones are more or less tinged with the same faults, and almost all are sadly deficient in simplicity and directness. Finally, the price of all of these, whether older or newer, especially when conjoined with the variety of them, is a great evil, calling for instant redress. The best of them—Thomson's, McCulloch's, and Wood's—are all high-priced books, and amongst them a poor man will pay almost as much for the school-books as he pays for the schooling of his children. Now the schoolmasters are deeply convinced of the necessity of cheapness, as well as of superior excellence, and are willing, I believe, to employ the profits of their last set, amounting to about £700, in cheapening the present. The ministers have long felt the same thing, and I trust will be most anxious in uniting with the schoolmasters in producing, not only the best, but the cheapest set of school-books in Scotland.

Notwithstanding all the school-books already in existence then, there is abundant room for the new and improved set proposed by the national teachers, and abundant ground to think, that if they are what we may expect them to be, they will prove a great boon to the whole country, as well as to the parochial schools.

As to superior excellence—the other great requisite—this will, in some degree at least, depend upon the design which the compiler sets before him, and the plan by which he seeks to fulfil this design. If he designs, as seems to have been so often the case before, to gather together all the fine sounding passages in sermons, or in speeches, or books of poetry, which have ever caught his attention, all, in a word, that is most interesting to himself in poetry or oratory, he will fail, as his predecessors have done. He must take a very opposite course if he wishes success in this path. In the selection of all his reading lessons he must again become the boy, enter into the boy's feelings, feel with him and for him. Simplicity and directness—that which attracts the attention and encourages the exertions of children—are the great objects, which every compiler of school-books should always keep in view. But there are also some general principles, as to what these simple and direct lessons shall teach, of vast importance, to be attended to as he proceeds to fill up his plan. There is, first of all, for instance, the necessity of making the lessons thoroughly Christian lessons throughout. Our parish schools, blessed be God, are Christian institutions; and our school-books should all be distinctly Christian. As certainly as we believe Christianity to be the truth of God, and the revelation of the only way of salvation for men, not one jot or tittle should find a place in any school-book inconsistent with it; and, as much as possible, every school-book should be dedicated to the development of its principles, and the enforcement of its lessons. Secondly, As a body, I hope I may say both of the schoolmasters and ministers of Scotland, that they are literary and scientific Christians; all then which emanates from them, and receives their sanction, should be consistent with the advanced state of science, and adorned by the elegance of literature. Thirdly, It may be well also to remember that we are Scottish Christians and Scottish men, and I would have no objections that the school-books should have a good share of information connected with Scotland, and even a good share of national bias infused into them.

Keeping such general principles always in view, the means by which there seems to be the greatest probability of producing books which should exhibit the most successful applications, are next to be inquired into. One method we cannot but think the most likely of all, and that is, to make known the general principles on which the compilation must proceed, and then to request a given number, say, one hundred, of the most successful teachers, to furnish a list of the lessons which they have found best adapted for the purpose of teaching. There are lessons in all school-books, at which when the scholars arrive, the school takes a start, all is life, activity, and



delight. There are other lessons on which the school-  
lings. Now, why not make a collection which should  
leave out the lessons which, by the testimony of the  
majority of successful teachers, had been found tedious,  
and which should consist entirely of such lessons  
as by the same testimony had been found most  
successful in awakening the desire to learn, and  
communicating important knowledge?

I would apply this principle of selection to the lessons  
of every department, and the result would be,  
that you would have a set of books, every individual  
lesson of which would be stamped with the impress  
of successful experiment. Such seems to me to be  
a most likely means of securing first rate selections  
of lessons for school-books.

Another method has been proposed by the school  
masters, which is more simple, perhaps, and we  
hope may be more successful.

They have advertised for a set of school-books,  
leaving it to every competitor to take his own way of  
making that up. The prospectus with which they  
accompany this advertisement is so full of good sense,  
and good feeling, and so fully develops their views,  
that we give the introduction to it at large.

"The want of a uniform set of school-books in the  
established schools of Scotland, has been long felt as  
an evil which affects the population generally, and  
which presses peculiarly upon the poorer classes of  
society, who, upon removing from one parish to another,  
are, almost on every removal, compelled to furnish  
their children with new books. After long and  
serious deliberation, the Scottish School-Book Association,  
in order to remedy this evil, have taken steps  
to produce a more complete set of school-books than  
has yet appeared. By a happy coincidence, the attention  
of the Established Clergy of the Church of Scotland  
has been of late directed to the same subject. Instead  
of following different courses, it has been proposed  
that these two national bodies should unite their  
efforts in accomplishing the great object which  
both have in view. The proposal has been most  
cordially received on both sides. Various Presbyteries  
and Synods have already expressed their desire  
to co-operate with the schoolmasters in this undertaking,  
and it is confidently expected that the General  
Assembly of May next, will consummate the union, by  
entering into direct communication with the established  
teachers on the subject. It is hoped that, by such  
a union, a new series of school-books will be produced,  
which, by their superior excellence and unexampled  
cheapness, will deserve universal patronage, and  
become the national school-books of Scotland. In order  
to secure the talent necessary to render the books  
worthy of this character, it has been resolved by the  
association to offer liberal premiums to intending  
compilers, and to open the field of competition to individuals  
of all parties and denominations, without distinction.  
The excellence of the compilations thus being secured,  
the very extensive circulation which must follow, aided  
by other favourable circumstances which need not now  
be mentioned, will afford the means of selling the treatises  
at a rate greatly below the cheapest now in market."

### THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1839.

#### CAST THY BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters!"—What injunction,  
says cold, calculating, heartless cupidity, could be  
more pre-eminently absurd than this? You tell us  
indeed that the language is figurative; but if it has  
any aptitude, even as a figure, it must mean something  
equally absurd and preposterous.—"Thou shalt find  
it after many days!" But when? When the waters  
have dissolved it? the fishes have devoured it? or it  
has been swept away into the illimitable ocean? Be  
not too hasty, we entreat you, in coming to a conclusion;  
but let us first analyse the injunction—consider it  
in its various bearings and significations; and, while  
so doing, consider also what security we have for  
the fulfilment of the promise.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," then, may mean  
giving to the poor, who can make no other return  
than gratitude, and too often do not make even that;  
but "he that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord;  
and that which he giveth will He pay him again." Do  
you doubt the security? Are you unwilling to trust  
to it? Then do not be offended if we call you an unbeliever.  
But, though all others should fail, there is one  
consideration which ought to induce you, thus to  
"cast your bread upon the waters"—though now basking  
in the sunshine of prosperity, you know not how

soon the storms of adversity may howl around you, and  
vent their fury on your devoted head. Your "riches  
may make to themselves wings and fly away;" or,  
stretched on a bed of languishing, you may be incapable  
of providing for yourself, or for those who are  
dear to you. To whom could you then look for that  
commiseration and assistance which you had denied  
to others? Even in this world, as we sow, so we may  
expect to reap; for "with what measure ye mete, it  
shall be measured to you again."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," implies a spirit  
of christian liberality. The bread is not to be cast  
upon the insignificant rill that trickles past your own  
door, or bounds your immediate neighbourhood; but  
upon the waters—the mighty streams which enrich  
and fertilize every land. "He hath dispersed"—  
scattered his bounty towards every wind of heaven,  
"he hath given to the poor; his righteousness endureth  
for ever; his horn shall be exalted with honour."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," intimates that  
our liberality should be without ostentation. He  
whose bread is waited for him on the waters, receives  
it by a messenger who has no tongue to declare, no  
trumpet to proclaim the generosity of the giver. So  
thou, "when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand  
know, what thy right hand doeth; and thy Father,  
who seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly." Is  
this not enough? Are the promises of God, and the  
approbation of thine own conscience, insufficient to  
content thee? Must thou also have the approbation  
of the world? or rather, "lovest thou the praise of men  
more than the praise of God?" Then seek it if thou  
wilt; obtain it if thou canst; but remember, while  
thou dost so, the declaration of the Saviour: "Verily,  
thou hast thy reward."

"Cast thy bread upon the waters," has reference,  
however, not only to the liberal, unostentatious, and  
disinterested relief of the poor; but to contributions,  
no less munificent, and from motives equally pure,  
for the support and diffusion of the gospel at home and  
abroad; for the dissemination of the glad tidings of  
salvation, by Bible, Missionary, and Tract Societies,  
not among those of our own kindred and country only,  
but throughout every nation under heaven. To the  
carnal mind, this indeed seems as profitless, as the  
casting of bread upon the waters; but what saith the  
scripture? "Honour the Lord with thy substance,  
and with the first fruits of all thine increase: so shall  
thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses burst  
forth with new wine." Are you still incredulous?—  
Do you ask with Nicodemus, "How can these things  
be?" Then go and enquire of the believer, who has  
made the experiment, whether he has "found one  
thing to fail of all the good things, which the Lord his  
God hath spoken."

Since, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," implies  
steadfast and unwavering faith in the promises of God,  
though it should seem as improbable that these should  
be fulfilled, as that the waters should restore what was  
cast upon their bosom, instead of swallowing it up,  
or bearing it away beyond the possibility of recovery.  
It implies a portion of that spirit by which "he that  
had received the promises offered up his only begotten  
son, accounting that God was able to raise him  
up even from the dead;" a readiness to do, or to suffer,  
whatever the word of God may enjoin, or the  
will of God may require; assured that he is faithful  
who hath promised; and that "he is able to keep that  
which you have committed to him against that day."

For, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," intimates  
that the reward of our liberality may be distant.—  
This is intimated by the action; since he who casts  
his bread upon the waters can have little expectation  
that it will be borne back to him by the reflux of the  
tide. It is evidently implied, also, by the sequel:  
"Thou shalt find it after many days." Hitherto, we  
have had reference chiefly to temporal rewards, and  
such rewards, so far as it shall seem for God's glory,  
and your own good, you are certainly warranted by  
the word of inspiration to expect; yet your Saviour  
has taught you to look for the promised recompence,

if not entirely, at least pre-eminently, in a future  
state. "When thou makest a feast call the poor, the  
maimed, the lame, the blind; and thou shalt be  
blessed; for they cannot recompence thee, for thou shalt  
be recompensed at the resurrection of the just."

Finally, "Cast thy bread upon the waters," assures  
as that the reward of our liberality whether near or  
remote, whether in time or in eternity, will be abundant;  
for we are of opinion that the expression has at  
least an indirect reference to the sowing of grain, here,  
by a common figure of speech, called bread, upon the  
mud, yet mingled with the waters, deposited by the  
inundation of the Nile; which, as all who are acquainted  
with the natural history of Egypt know, yields  
an abundant increase. But what is the greatest return—  
the most ample increase of things that perish  
in the using, which vegetation, under the most favourable  
circumstances can produce, to the ever  
enduring, still increasing felicities of paradise? Go,  
worldling, "weigh," if thou wilt,

"—against a grain of sand, the glories of a throne."  
but, O, weigh not, for one moment, the glories even  
of a throne, against the glories of eternity.

#### ON SCHOOL BOOKS.

Amongst the numerous improvements which have  
lately been proposed and recommended in conducting  
the business of education, the proposal for a  
new and superior class of School Books is not the  
least remarkable. We mentioned several months ago,  
that the Patrochial Schoolmasters of Scotland, had  
advertised for such a set of books, and had offered a  
liberal premium for the best manuscript works, on  
the subjects proposed for competition. Soon afterwards  
we announced the names of the successful  
candidates, for the first four elementary books in  
Reading, English Grammar and Arithmetic.

This although a most important branch of Education,  
has attracted far less attention in these Provinces  
than its paramount influence seems to demand.  
Books not only of inferior character, but books also  
having an immoral tendency, containing the grossest  
errors in matters of fact, and the most pernicious  
opinions on the subjects of Morality and Religion,  
are not unfrequently put into the hands of simple and  
unlettered young persons, and fix unfavourable impressions  
upon their tender and susceptible minds, which are  
never afterwards entirely eradicated. To those who  
are anxious to obtain further information on this  
subject, we would recommend the perusal of an extract  
from a very able letter, on the choice of School Books,  
and on the excellence of those about to be published  
by the Association, which will be found on our first  
page. From the great care which has been bestowed  
on their composition, and the distinguished talents  
of their authors, we should think that they must be  
deserving of very serious attention, and general  
approbation, and although none of them so far as  
we know, have yet reached this colony, in consequence  
of the sanction which they have received, from the  
most competent authority, as well as from their  
intrinsic excellence, they cannot fail to obtain a  
rapid and extensive circulation, and we have no  
doubt that they will be soon eagerly sought after,  
warmly recommended, and diligently studied by  
many of our Provincial Teachers and Scholars.

We observe with much pleasure, that the Convener  
of the General Assembly's Committee for the Conversion  
of the Jews, amongst the other liberal collections  
and donations, which he has lately received for that  
important scheme, acknowledges the receipt of a  
collection, amounting to £10 from St. James' Church,  
East River, Pictou, by the Rev. Mr. Roy; and a  
collection of £43 6 9, from the Scottish Church,  
Kingston, Jamaica, at the public baptism of a  
converted Jew; the first baptism of a Jew known  
there to the memory of man, by the Rev. Mr. Wordie.

#### NOVA-SCOTIA AUXILIARY COLONIAL SOCIETY.

We are truly happy to learn, that in different parts  
of the country, zealous and spirited exertions continue



to be made, for increasing the resources of this Infant Institution. At its formation in Halifax a number of persons became annual subscribers to its funds.—Branch Societies were soon after formed, in several congregations throughout the Province, from some of which liberal remittances have been obtained, and from the annexed document, it will be seen, that agreeably to one of the fundamental regulations of the Society, collections have lately been made in the congregations within the bounds of the Presbytery of Pictou, in aid of its funds.

To concentrate the energies of the friends of the Society, and accomplish the useful objects which it has in view, an Annual Meeting should certainly be held during the ensuing winter months, when a report of the past proceedings of the Society ought to be submitted to our congregations and to the public, and measures prepared and adopted for the increasing prosperity and continued usefulness of this most important Institution. It is almost unnecessary for us to add, that it will give us the greatest satisfaction to lead our humble services in support of such a disinterested and patriotic cause.

The following collections and subscriptions have been received for the Missionary Society in connection with the Church of Scotland, since the meeting of the Synod in July last.

Congregation of West and Middle Rivers, per Rev. Donald McIntosh,	£ 5 14 4
Congregation of New Glasgow, per Rev. J. Stewart	13 1 1
Congregation of East and West Branch, of East River, per Rev. John McRae,	8 0 0
Congregation of St. Mary's and Lochaber, per Rev. Donald McConnochie,	1 17 9
Congregation of Pictou Town, per Mr. D. Ferguson, Elder,	8 3 9
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Rev. DUGALD McKICHAN,	0 10 0
" ALEXANDER ROMANS,	0 10 0
" DONALD McINTOSH,	0 10 0
" ALEX. FARQUHARSON,	0 10 0
" JOHN STEWART,	0 10 0
JOHN STEWART, Convener of Committee on Missions.	

We have much satisfaction in inserting the following communication, and we trust it will excite a proper emulation among the friends of the Church of Scotland throughout the country. Associations of this nature, among the more general benefits contemplated, tend to strengthen the tie which ought ever to bind her sons to the venerable church of their fathers.—*Pictou Observer.*

**AUXILIARY TO THE EDINBURGH BIBLE SOCIETY.**—At New Glasgow last week, a Meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary to the Edinburgh Bible Society. The meeting, owing to various reasons, was not very numerously attended, but in consequence of previous notice given some time ago, from the pulpit to collect money for this object, funds were procured without the personal appearance of Subscribers. Mr. John Grant, Elder, and Mr. Peter Grant from Little Harbour, collected the sum of £13 5s. Mrs. Stewart, New Glasgow £9 0s. 2d; Mr. John Grant, Joiner, from Wentworth's Grant, £2 3s. 2d with about £5 more subscribed though not paid, on the day of the meeting; and the sum of £4 8s. 8d was collected at the meeting or received since, making a total of £23 7s. 1d. already received, while, £5 or £6 more may be expected during this month.

It is to be hoped that this praiseworthy example will be followed by other congregations as soon as possible, that Bibles and Testaments may be procured from the Society, in Spring, to meet the wants of our increasing population. Your readers throughout the country may not be generally aware that the Synod of our Church, at their last meeting, entered into a resolution to connect themselves with the Edinburgh Bible Society, and that it was to be recommended to all our congregations to form Auxiliaries and to remit their collections to one general Treasurer, with orders for Bibles and Testaments, according to their felt necessities, so that from one or two general depositories, afterwards to be fixed upon, all our congregations may be supplied.

DALHOUSIE, N. B. Oct. 29, 1839.

The Editors of the Guardian will oblige the inhabitants of New Richmond, by inserting the following communication.  
On Sabbath the 20th inst. the Rev. JOHN M. BROOKE, who has been lately appointed by the Glasgow North American Colonial Society, and ordained by the Pres-

bytery of Linlithgow, Scotland, to the Pastoral charge of the church at New Richmond, Bay of Chaleur, Lower Canada, was introduced to his people, by the Rev. JAMES STEVENS, of Restigouche, who, on the interesting occasion, preached a very appropriate, and impressive sermon, to an attentive, and most respectable congregation, from these words in St. Luke's Gospel, xiv. 23, "And the Lord said unto the servant, go out into the highways and hedges, and compel them to come in, that my house may be filled."

Mr. Brooke, next delivered a beautiful and eloquent discourse, from St. Luke's Gospel, ii. 10, "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy."

From the high character which Mr. Brooke bears, for talent, experience, and piety, he will, it is sincerely hoped, be a great acquisition to the church to which he belongs, an honour to the Colonial Society, and a blessing to his people.

Her Majesty's Packet Ranger, arrived from Falmouth on Friday last; but owing to the length of her passage, 40 days, intelligence ten days later than any brought by her, had previously been received by way of the United States, and published in our columns.

Mr. A. Stewart, member of the Legislative Council of the Province of Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, October 9, in Downing Street.

A company of Royal Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Rudyerd, are to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation for Jamaica, which will be as soon as the transport can be brought round to carry them to their place of destination. *London paper.*

**FREE PORTS.**—The London Gazette contains an order in Council declaring the ports of Windsor, Parrsboro', Cumberland, Shelburne, and Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova-Scotia, free ports, under an act entitled "An Act to regulate the Trade of the British possessions abroad."

**SHIP LETTERS.** *Important to Shipmasters.* All masters of outward bound vessels should be made aware, that to whatever part of the world they may be going, they are bound by the 2d. and 3d. Victoria, c. 52, sec. 10, to receive and convey post letter bags, if required so to do. In case of refusal, they are liable to a penalty of £200, to be recovered by the post office authorities.—*Liverpool Paper.*

**Dalhousie College.**—We notice with much satisfaction, the hitherto neglected Square in front of the above Institution, begins to assume a respectable appearance: the walls which were so much dilapidated as to endanger the lives of passers by, particularly in winter, have been securely built; and the railing likewise put in good repair; and we are gratified to perceive, the paint brush has commenced its operation, to enliven the whole—a close fence has been erected, along the western side of the square, some distance from the building, by which the uniformity appears to be destroyed; but we understand, that the easy access to that part of it, rendered it the resort of idle and mischievous boys, who not only have repeatedly broke expensive windows, in that part of the building, but whose noise very much disturbed the privacy, and quiet, which is indispensable to the Professor in his lecture room.

We again repeat, we hail with gratification this apparent improvement, and we hope this auspicious commencement may not terminate, till the Square becomes an ornament to the Town, which we understand is the intention of the person, who is taking an active part in what is doing.—*Times.*

**Colchester Literary and Scientific Society.**—The second Session of the Colchester Literary and Scientific Society, is to be opened by Adams Archibald, Esq. on the 21st Nov. We need not say what pleasure such intimations give, and what good may be expected from the increase of Societies, having for their object the spread of general intelligence, Science and Morality.—*Nor.*

**WAR OFFICE.** Oct 11. 3d Light Dragoons. Lt. Colonel R. R. Loring, from the half-pay, unattached, to be Lieut. Colonel, vice G. G. Tuine, who exchanges; Major C. R. Clureton, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. Colonel, by purchase, vice Loring, who retires, October 12.

Head Quarters, Halifax, 5th Nov. 1839.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.**  
His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Nova-Scotia Militia.  
Second or Queen's Halifax Regt.—2d Lieuts. John T. Lane, Peter Archibald, and James Cogswell, to be 1st Lieuts.

First Hants County Regt.—William Bowman, Esq. to be 2d Lieut.

Second Hants County Regt.—Major Benjamin Smith, to be Lieut. Col. vice Richard Smith, retired. ED. WALEACE, A. G. M.

**FIRE.**—A Spruce Beer Brewery of Mr. Donovan's was destroyed by fire on Thursday afternoon last.

**POTATOES.**—Entered at the Custom House, from Monday 11th, to Friday 15th Nov. 1839, nineteen thousand five hundred and sixty six bushels Potatoes.

PICTOU, November 13.

**LAUNCHES.** At New Glasgow, the Brig. Jane, 139 tons new, and 142 old measurement, built by B. L. Kirkpatrick, Esq. intended for the W. India trade. At Tatamagouche, from the Ship Yard of Mr. Robt. Purves, the brig La Belle Barbarie, 207 tons old 175 new measurement, for J. E. Starr, Esq.

At Merigomishe, the brig John, 87 tons old, 71 tons new measurement, built by Mr. John Grant, for Mr. William Gordon, of this place. This vessel is intended as a regular trader from this port to the West Indies.

At Pugwash, brig Ratchford, 286 tons, from the Ship Yard of Mr. Dewolfe.

From the Ship Yard of Mr. G. P. Oxley, the owner, the Ship Sir George Prevost, 403 tons old, 450 tons new measurement.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Doctor Grigor lectured on Wednesday evening last, on Phrenology, and will continue the same subject this evening, (Wednesday.)

PASSENGERS.

In the Thalia from London, Messrs. Bament, J. Robertson, Mrs. Cootes; J. H. Quigby, Ordnance Surgeon, Lady, Child and servant; Lieut. Muddell, Lt. O'Rielly and Lady, and 1 private of the 69th Regt. 1 gunner, wife and 3 children Royal Artillery, and 3 in the steerage.—In H. M. Packet Ranger, from Falmouth, Rev. Mr. Gray and Lady, Rev. Mr. Cogswell and Lady, Hon. Capt. Grey, 52d Regt.—In the Portree from Boston, Jos. Starr, Esq. Messrs. Dunn, Woodill, Connelly, McKay, C. Bolton.—In the Velocity for Boston, Mrs. Tremain.—In the Lady Ogle for Bermuda, Messrs. M'Coll and Penston.—In the Acadia for Boston—Messrs. W. Gossip, junr. and H. Allen.—In the Sir J. Kempt—Mr. Candler.—In the Toronto, at New York, from London—The Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening by the Rev. John Marshall, Mr. ABDEL KIRK, to MARGARET, daughter of the late Francis Mulock, Esq. On Sunday evening, by the Rev. Archdeacon Willis, Mr. GEORGE T. FILLIS, to Miss ELIZABETH C. DAVIS, youngest daughter of the late Captain James Davis, of this town. On Monday evening, by the Rev. John Martin, Mr. GEORGE EDW. PAGE, to Miss ELIZABETH LINTOP, both of this town. On Friday the 8th Nov. at Coldrain Manse, Gay's River, by the Rev. Robert Blackwood, the Rev. JAMES SMITH, Minister of Upper Steviack, to JESSE BLACKWOOD, second daughter of the above. At Newport, 8th inst. by the Rev. J. L. Murdoch, Mr. ROBERT SALTER, to JANE, fourth daughter of Mr. John Chambers. At Roseway, Shelburne, by the Rev. W. T. Wishart, Mr. JOHN HAMILTON, to RACHEL, third daughter of Mr. Adam Bower. At Chatham, Miramichi, on Saturday 9th inst. by the Rev. John M'Curdy; Mr. ADAM STEWART, of the Parish of Newcastle, to Miss ABIGAIL, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Symeist, of Alnwick. At Carlisle, July 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, minister of the Established Church, Mr. THOS. COOK ALMONY, of England, to MARY JANE, third daughter of Perry Dumaresq, Esq. of Dalhousie, and Collector of H. M. Customs, Bay de Chaleur. At St. Matthew's, Brixton, on 10th Sept. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, CHRISTOPHER, third son of the late Leny Smith, Esq. of Sea House, Bangor, to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Charles Cox, Esq. of Cedar Lodge, Stockwell. DIED.

On Sunday evening, Mrs. ANN RITCHIE, Matron of the Poor's Asylum. At Hammond Plains, on 10th inst. Mrs. BARBARA ANN HESTE, aged 89 years, a native of Lunenburg. At Windsor, on Friday, the 15th inst. Mrs. ANN HARDING, wife of Mr. T. S. Harding, aged 29 years. She endured with Christian fortitude and perfect resignation a protracted illness of nine months,—her end was peace. At Cornwallis on the 15th inst. Mr. JOHN DONALDSON, in the 37th year of his age. At Newport, 11th inst. JANE ORR, wife of Mr. Thomas Wilson, in the 31st year of her age, leaving a husband and four children. (the youngest only 9 days old,) to lament their loss. At Truro, on the 27th ult. after a protracted illness of more than two years, which she bore with perfect resignation to the Divine will of Him "who afflicted not willingly," in the 37th year of her age, MARY, daughter of the Rev. John Waddell, and wife of Mr. Isaac Smith—she has left a husband and six children to mourn the loss of an affectionate partner, a tender mother, and an exemplary christian. At Sydney, C. B. 31st ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH MUSGRAVE, aged 60 years, wife of John Musgrave, formerly of Halifax. At Upper Canada, JOSHUA McRAE, son of the late Alexander McRae, of Halifax, N. S. in the 35th year his age. At Bermuda, Nov. 4, of Fever, Lieut. BATTERSEY, of H. M. Ship Satellite. At New York, of consumption, Mr. GEORGE IRVIN, formerly of Halifax. At Virginia, 26th October, Mr. WM. HIGGINS, late of New York, and formerly of Halifax, N. S. On the 7th of October, at his residence, Pittferrane, Fife, Admiral Sir PETER HALKETT, Bart. G. C. H. aged 74 years



## POETRY.

## "WEEP FOR YOURSELVES AND FOR YOUR CHILDREN."

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

We mourn for those who toil—  
The slave who ploughs the main,  
Or him who, hopeless, tills the soil  
Beneath the stripe and chain;  
For those who, in the world's hard race,  
O'erwearied and unblest,  
A host of restless phantoms chace,  
Why mourn for those who rest?

We mourn for those who sin,  
Bound in the tempter's snare,  
Whom syren Pleasure beckons in  
To prisons of despair;  
Whose hearts, by whirlwind passions torn,  
Are wreck'd on folly's shore;  
And why in sorrow should we mourn  
For those who sin no more?

We mourn for those who weep,  
Whom stern afflictions bend,  
With anguish, o'er the lowly sleep,  
Of lover or of friend;  
But they to whom the sway  
Of pain and grief is o'er,  
Whose tears our God hath wiped away—  
O mourn for them no more!

## Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

From the United Secession Magazine.

## ADDRESS TO CONGREGATIONS.

RESPECTING A NEW FUND, TO AID IN LIQUIDATING THE DEBT OF WEAK CONGREGATIONS, AND IN ERECTING PLACES OF WORSHIP. BY A COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED ASSOCIATE SYNOD.

CHRISTIAN BRETHREN.—At the last meeting of the United Associate Synod, a measure was adopted of great importance to the interests of a numerous class of the congregations under their inspection; and in introducing this measure to the consideration of the congregations generally, we deem it expedient to quote the decision of the Synod in its own words.

"The Committee appointed at last meeting to take into consideration the whole subject of the Synod Fund, gave in their Report. Of the general object of this Report the Synod cordially approved, and proceeded to consider the particular proposals for carrying this object into effect." It was then resolved:—

"1. That the Synod Fund for general purposes continue constituted as at present.

"2. That a new fund shall be instituted to aid in liquidating the debt of weak congregations, and in erecting new places of worship.

"3. That a board shall be appointed to take charge of this new fund, and judge of all applications for aid towards the objects which it contemplates—any party feeling aggrieved, having the right of appeal to the Synod.

"4. That the Board shall consist of members of the United Secession Church, but not exclusively of members of Synod, and shall meet stately, and hold extraordinary meetings when these are considered necessary.

"5. That the board shall endeavour, in affording aid, to stimulate the zeal and efforts of those applying for it; and with this design shall, as often as possible, grant such assistance, on the principle that congregations shall raise a certain proportion of the requisite amount themselves.

"6. That the Board shall send deputations of their number, when practicable, to examine into the grounds and circumstances of the more important applications.

"7. That an Address shall be published by the authority of Synod, explaining to all our congregations the nature of this fund, and strongly exhorting them to contribute for its support as God may enable them."

In compliance with the last of these resolutions, the Committee to whom it refers, beg leave to address the congregations in name of the Synod.

From the Annual Reports of the Synod, it must be known to you, that there are two funds supplied solely by your contributions, the administration of which is entrusted to the Synod. The one is the *Mission Fund*, devoted to the extending of the knowledge of the gospel in the more destitute districts of this country, and in foreign parts; and it is very gratifying to observe, that such a measure of Missionary zeal is now animating our churches, as that this fund is annually increasing, and the field of our Missionary undertakings proportionally enlarging. The contributions to the fund

for this year, amount to about £5000. The other is denominated the *Synod Fund*,—much older than the former; and is applied to the relief of weak congregations, to the assistance of aged and infirm ministers, who cannot be supported otherwise, and to the defraying of the necessary expences of our Theological Institution. This fund has never been very abundantly replenished, seldom exceeding £700, yet its supply has been constant and steady; it is administered with much frugality; and it may be questioned whether, by such slender means, happier results have often been accomplished. It will be observed that it is resolved that this fund shall remain "constituted as at present," and it is the earnest desire of this Committee, and of the Synod, that no detriment arise to it from the institution of the new fund.

Of this last, the objects are these two: "To aid in liquidating the debt of weak congregations, and in erecting places of worship."

We are very desirous that both these objects be distinctly understood, and properly appreciated. The "Synod Fund," as far as it is directed to congregations, is applied in small annual sums to assist those who are unable of themselves to support Christian ordinances, but is not employed to aid either in the liquidation of debt, or in the erection of places of worship; the new fund will be applied to these latter objects exclusively. It is not intended, however, to attempt any common effort for discharging the debts of all our congregations, and for having all our places of worship unencumbered and free. By far the larger number of our congregations are happily able to pay their debts by their own unaided exertion; in defraying these, they would be as unwilling to accept gratuitous aid from others, as they would be to receive such aid for discharging their private pecuniary obligations; and they may be left, without any suggestions from us, to manage their own affairs in their own way. The same remarks apply to the building of new churches by congregations able to pay for them. Nothing whatever will be given from the proposed fund, for either object, to bodies of people not needing charitable aid.

It is, probably, of still greater importance to remark, that it is not meant to defray from the proposed fund the whole debts of any congregation, or, in any circumstances, to erect places of worship at the expense of the fund exclusively. For purely Missionary stations, particularly in foreign and unenlightened lands, where the Gospel is unknown or resisted, the expenses attendant on the first process of evangelization must be borne, as in the first ages, by those who know, and believe the truth—by those sending the Gospel, not those to whom it is sent. In this country circumstances are widely different. The members of our smallest congregations may be as intelligent and as devoted followers of the Lord Jesus, as those of our most numerous and opulent communities; and under the influence of enlightened and Christian generosity, they may be as "willing of themselves" to do what they can for the support of Christian ordinances, and the erection of edifices for Christian worship: It were a mistaken kindness, a very ill-directed charity, that would go to supersede, in place of sustaining, those valuable and honourable efforts of Christian principle. Nothing short of necessity, in any case, can justify, either on the part of societies or individuals, dependance on the bounty of others. To reduce unnecessarily either churches or individuals, to this mendicant dependance, would, morally speaking, be far more injurious to the recipients of the bounty than to its donors. The proposed fund, we trust, we can with confidence affirm, shall never be thus misapplied. It is intended not to prevent, not to diminish, not to discourage, the exertions of the very weakest of our congregations in their own behalf, but to "aid," and by aiding, to encourage and augment them. This object, justly limited as it is, will commend itself, we are persuaded, not less to our brethren needing this aid, than to those by whom it must be furnished. It will be observed that the regulations just quoted under which the fund is to be constituted, provide the most effectual means for stimulating, in place of repressing, the exertions of the congregations whom it is intended to aid. It is provided that "the Board" of managers, to whom the fund shall be intrusted, "shall endeavour, in affording aid, to stimulate the zeal and efforts of those applying for it: and with this design shall, as often as possible, grant such assistance, on the principle that congregations shall raise a certain proportion of the requisite amount themselves."

That cases in which this assistance is urgently required exist to a considerable extent in the United Secession Church, no one acquainted with the state of our congregations can doubt. In every church, including any considerable number of congregations, there are such cases; and of the congregations connected with the Secession Church, now amounting to nearly 400, not a few of them situated in poor and thinly peopled districts, it is not wonderful that there are many such. Betwixt the various classes in a

congregation, and the various congregations in an extensive ecclesiastical association, there is an analogy. There are the extremes, the very poor, and the very wealthy, and there is a numerous middle class. And in both cases this diversity of condition exists, under the wise administration of Providence, that the fraternal sympathies of the body may be drawn forth, that there may be a Christian communion in giving and receiving, and that the strong may help the weak.

No enumeration of cases has as yet been attempted; but it may be assumed that we have many congregations needing the intended assistance, whose numbers are few; whose resources are small; who, in erecting the plainest structures for divine worship, have been under the necessity of contracting debts which they have no means of discharging, which hang upon them as a vexing encumbrance, which discourage their spirits, cramp their other efforts, and not unfrequently occasion harassing demands that render hasty and precarious appeals for aid indispensable. Let the members of our more favoured churches place themselves in the circumstances we have described, let them wisely consider the case of their poor brethren, and they will be aware of the injurious influence which such circumstances can hardly fail to produce on their minds. They know they are associated in Christian profession, and are connected by the closer ties of brotherhood in Christ Jesus, with many congregations in ease or comparative opulence, but where are the fruits of this endearing relationship, of that charity which is "the bond of perfectness," if they are left to bear their burdens unfriended and alone? We abstain, however, from enlarging on evils, which it is better to cure, than to describe or deplore? (To be Concluded.)

## NEW CHURCH AT CHAPELTON.

PARISH OF GLASFORD.

The commodious and handsome place of worship, erected in this peculiarly necessitous village, was opened on Sabbath last. The Church, notwithstanding of the unpropitious state of the weather, the rain falling in torrents early in the day, was densely filled during the entire services, which were conducted in an able and most appropriate manner, in the forenoon by the Rev. Gavin Lang, minister of the parish, and in the afternoon and evening by the Rev. J. Macnaughtan of Paisley. This church, which, without galleries, contains 400 sittings, must prove a singular blessing to the locality in which it is placed. The population, whose wants it so happily supplies, amounts to about 600 persons, living at a distance of three miles from any place of worship, who are, almost without exception, in the very humblest circumstances, and have remained destitute of stated ordinances since the fitting, many years ago, of a Dissenting congregation to a more attractive neighbourhood. We can fancy nothing more gratifying to the heart of a Christian patriot, than the sight of a plain, yet tasteful village church, situated like this of Chapelton. On the one hand, across the intervening heath, Loudon hill is seen prominently in the distance, near which is the ever-memorable battle-field of Drumclog. The hills and morasses between are rich with many hallowed recollections of times perilous to the upholders of Christ's church and crown in Scotland; while, on the other hand, the slender spire of the newly-erected church, gracefully overtopping the cluster of unassuming dwellings with which it is surrounded, seems reared amidst them as a conspicuous memento that the Church of their fathers is still dear to the hearts of those, by whose direct ancestors, in many cases, the tyrants of bygone times, who persecuted to the death, seeking her destruction, were, on these very scenes, ingloriously foiled. It was truly delightful to witness the joyful surprise which seemed to beam on every countenance, on surveying, for the first time, the elegant simplicity of the interior of the new building, which certainly reflects much credit on all concerned in its erection, and especially on the minister of the parish. It is to his persevering and most strenuous exertions that the district is mainly indebted for so precious a boon; and the success with which, in a situation so poor and unpromising, these exertions have been crowned, may afford good encouragement to others similarly circumstanced to go and do likewise. If the man who plants a tree where one grew not before, be justly esteemed a benefactor to his country, how much more the minister who is instrumental in "building an altar unto the Lord," whereby "the house of God, which lieth waste," may be repaired, and multitudes of our neglected countrymen, having "God's Spirit put within them, and his laws written in their hearts," may become trees of the Lord's own planting, and grow up as willows by the water-courses. That the inhabitants of Chapelton and vicinity feel warmly interested in their new church is abundantly manifested by the fact, that the first day's collections amounted to no less than £30 3s. 6d.—a sum which will go far to liquidate the small balance of debt remaining on the building.



## Correspondence.

For the Guardian.

## ON EDUCATION.

No. I.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Education being one of those subjects to which you have professed your intention of devoting a portion of your columns, I shall feel obliged by your giving the following remarks, should you deem them worthy of it, a place in your valuable periodical.

The importance of Education, however, to individuals, to communities, and to the Church of God—its influence upon the destinies of man, for time and for eternity, are so well established, and so universally admitted by men of every station, of every party, and of every creed; while so much has been written and said upon the subject by the master spirits of the age—by the profound in comprehension, and the acute in discrimination, that many, I doubt not, will consider it difficult to determine which is most ridiculous—the presumption of pretending to elucidate a subject on which genius has poured the concentration of its rays; or the folly of discussing a question which no one controverts.

To the first of these objections I shall only reply, that there may be some, to whose mental vision the feeble glimmer of my humble taper, may be more congenial than the meridian blaze of intellectual day. With regard to the second, permit me to remark, that many things universally admitted, and received as undoubted and incontrovertible, are, for that very reason, never examined, and consequently never understood; so that it is necessary to urge them, in their several bearings, in different lights, and through various channels, upon the attention of the indolent, the careless, and the prejudiced. Of no subject, perhaps, is this more lamentably true, in Nova-Scotia, than of Education; whether we consider its necessity and importance; the mode, and the means of imparting it; or the necessary provision for its diffusion and support.

Having premised these deprecatory remarks, permit me to observe, with a view to illustrating its necessity and importance, that it is education—the cultivation of the intellectual and moral faculties, which chiefly distinguishes man from the inferior animals. Reason indeed is boasted as man's proud and pre-eminant distinction above the brute; but so difficult is it sometimes to determine where instinct ends, and reason begins, that Dr. Johnson, denominated, from the vastness of his attainments, the Colossus of literature, admits that "we do not know in what either reason or instinct consists; and therefore cannot tell, with exactness, how they differ." Do we not often see the peasant but one degree superior to the beast he drives? or the mechanic who knows little more of the principles of his art, than the tools with which he goes through the routine of his daily toil? Education, then, is necessary that man may attain his proper rank in the animal creation; nor is it less so for the development of those capabilities with which he has been endowed by his Creator, and for qualifying him to occupy his proper place among his fellow men.—Without it, the highest natural talents lie, in a great degree, lost and useless, while their possessors are but poorly distinguished from the most despicable and base. It is the magician's wand that transforms the peasant into a prince—the desideratum of the alchemist to turn lead into gold. It expands the intellect, purifies and elevates the affections, and enables us to hold communion and sympathy with the wise and the worthy, not only of the present, but also of former ages, and long past generations—to appreciate their merits, to profit by their discoveries, and to admire and imitate their virtues. It qualifies us, whose "heaven directed mien" was given to remind us of our origin and our destiny, to read, with understanding, the volume of nature, which, above, around, within us, nature's God unfolds; and thence to borrow light which, through his efficacious blessing, may illustrate that volume of divine truth, which He, who is not only the God of nature but the God of salvation, has bestowed to "lead us, and bring us to his holy hill, and to his tabernacles."

If such be the necessity and importance of education to the individual himself, what must it be to the community of which he is a member? But a sentence of facts is worth a volume of declamation; and all experience proves that an ignorant, is always an immoral population, among whom vice does not even assume the veil of elegance and refinement to hide its deformity; but stands forth unmasked and unabashed, in all its native selfishness, grossness, and sensuality. Nor is Education conducive to the purity and elevation of public morals only, but indispensable to general and national prosperity. Contrast those countries of the old world in which Education has been most cultivated, Scotland, Holland, Prussia, &c. where natural advantages seem to have been withheld, or

dispensed with a sparing hand, with Spain, or Portugal, or Italy, upon which all the advantages of soil and climate have been lavished, but in which the education of the mass of the people has been neglected, and where the wretched peasant

"Starves, in the midst of nature's bounty-curst;  
And, in the laden vineyard, dies of thirst."

Compare also the northern states of the American Union, with the southern states; or, if you wish a still more striking exemplification, with the South American republics; and prejudiced indeed, or mentally blind, must he be, upon whose conviction the importance—the necessity of popular education to the welfare of every community, is not impressed indelibly and for ever.

Now, when the age of miracles and of inspiration is past; when the gift of tongues and the extraordinary endowments of the Holy Spirit are no longer vouchsafed, because no longer indispensable, to the ministers of the gospel, it might be supposed that an education for them, not limited and superficial, but commensurate, in its nature and extent, with the importance of the office with which they are invested, and of the duties they are called upon to discharge, would be readily admitted by all. Some there are, however, who discard all human learning as useless to the interpreter of the word of God; and it is not therefore to be wondered at, that by such, it should be deemed even less necessary for private christians. But if we are commanded to sing, and to pray, with the *understanding* as well as with the *spirit*; and if our spiritual understanding may be, in any degree, enlightened, and our knowledge of the works and ways of God increased, by human instruction; nay, if we may thus obtain a knowledge of those works and ways, which could not be obtained by any other means, it is surely fanaticism, or something worse, to stigmatize such knowledge as detrimental, or even unnecessary to our growth in grace.

No, Messrs. Editors, ignorance may be—will be the mother of superstition and fanaticism, but never has been, never can be the mother of devotion; and the greater number of well instructed christians there are in any church, the more flourishing and stable will she be, the more "peace within her walls, and prosperity within her palaces."

Having thus very briefly, and, I admit, still more imperfectly, endeavoured to illustrate the necessity and importance of education to individuals, to communities, and to the Church of God, I purpose, in subsequent Letters, should it meet your approbation, to consider the mode and the means of imparting instruction, and the provision necessary for its diffusion and support. In the meantime,

I am, &amp;c.

SCOTUS.

Halifax, 14th Nov. 1839.

## INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

## CONFESSION OF A DRUNKARD.

The following will be read with deep interest, when it is considered that it came from the pen of the lamented Charles Lamb.

"Could the youth to whom the flavour of his first wine is delicious as the opening scenes of life, or the entering upon some newly discovered paradise, look into my desolation, and be made to understand what a dreary thing it is when a man shall feel himself going down a precipice with open eyes and passive will—to see his destruction, and have no power to stop, and yet to feel it all the way emanating from himself; to perceive all godness emptied out of him, and yet not be able to forget a time when it was otherwise; to bear about the piteous spectacle of his own self ruin; could he see my fevered eye—feverish with last night's drinking, and feverishly looking for this night's repetition of the folly; could he feel the body of death out of which I cry hourly with feeble outcry to be delivered—it were enough to make him dash the sparkling beverage to the earth in all the pride of its mantling temptation!"

Oh, if a wish to transport me back to those days of youth, when a draught from the next clear spring could slake any heats which summer suns and youthful exercise had power to stir up in the blood; how gladly would I return to the pure element! the drink of children, and of child-like hermits! In my dreams, I can fancy the cool refreshment purling over my burning tongue. But my waking stomach rejects it. That which refreshes innocence only makes me sick and faint.

But is there no middle way bewixt total abstinence and the excess which kills you? For your sake, reader, and that you may never attain to experience, with pain I must utter the painful truth, that there is none, none that I can find. In my stage of habit, (I speak not of habits less confirmed, for some of them I believe to be prudential) in the stage to which I have reached, to stop short of that measure which is sufficient to draw on torpor and sleep—the benumbing

apoplectic sleep of the drunkard—is to have taken none at all. The pain of self-denial is all one. And what that is, I had rather the reader should believe on my credit, than know on his own trial. He will come to know it whenever he shall arrive at the state in which paradoxical as it may appear, reason shall only visit him through intoxication, for it is a fearful truth, that the intellectual faculties, by repeated acts of intemperance, may be driven from their orderly sphere of action, their clear day-light ministries, until they shall be brought at last to depend for the faint manifestation of their departing energies upon the returning periods of the fatal madness to which they owe their devastation. The drinking man is never less himself than during his sober intervals. Evil is so far good.

Behold me, then, in the robust period of life, reduced to imbecility and decay. Hear me count my gain and the profits which I have derived from the midnight cup.

Twelve years ago I was possessed of a healthy frame of mind and body. I was never strong, but I think my constitution, for a weak one, was as happily exempt from a tendency to any malady as it was possible to be. I scarcely knew what it was to ail any thing. Now, except when I am losing myself in a sea of drink, I am never free from those uneasy sensations in head and stomach, which are so much worse to bear than any definite pains and aches.

At that time, I was seldom in bed after six in the morning, summer and winter. I awoke refreshed, and seldom without some merry thoughts in my head, or some piece of song to welcome the new-born day. Now, the first feeling which besets me, after stretching out the hours of recumbence to their last possible extent, is a forecast of the wearisome day that lies before me, with a secret wish that I could have lain on still or never awaked.

Life itself, my waking life, has much of the confusion, the trouble, and obscure perplexity of an ill-dream. In the day time I stumble over dark mountains.

Business which, though never particularly adapted to my nature, yet something of necessity to be gone through, and therefore best undertaken with cheerfulness, I used to enter upon with some degree of alacrity, now it wearies, affrights, perplexes me. I fancy all sorts of discouragements, and am ready to give up an occupation which gives me bread, from a harassing conceit of incapacity. The slightest commission given me by my friend, or any small duty which I have to perform for myself, as giving orders to a tradesman, &c. haunts me as a labour impossible to be got through. So much the springs of action are broken.

The same cowardice attends me in all my intercourse with mankind. I dare not promise that a friend's honour, or his cause, would be safe in my keeping, if I were put to the expense of any manly resolution in defending it. So much the springs of moral action are deadened within me.

My favourite occupations in times past, now cease to entertain. I can do nothing readily. Application, for ever so short a time, kills me. This poor abstract of my condition was penned at long intervals, with scarcely any attempt at connexion of thought which is now difficult to me.

The noble passages which formerly interested me in history or poetic fiction, now only draw a few weak tears allied to dotage. My broken and dispirited nature seems to sink before any thing great and admirable.

I perpetually catch myself in tears, for any cause or none. It is inexpressible how much this infirmity adds to a sense of shame, and a general feeling of deterioration.

These are some of the instances concerning which I may say with truth, that it was not always so with me.

Shall I lift up the veil of my weakness any further? or is this disclosure sufficient?"

## RUTH AND NAOMI.

There was once, during the time that the people of Israel were governed by judges, a famine, that is, as you know, a great want of bread in the land. And a man named Elimelech, with his wife Naomi, and their two sons Mahlon and Chilion, went into the country of Moab, because there was bread there. They continued in Moab ten years; but affliction followed this family, for Elimelech died: think of his wife Naomi being left a widow in a strange land and think of her sons being left without a father. In the course of time these young men married; the wife of one was named Orpah, and the wife of the other was named Ruth. Now you cannot understand the history well, unless you remember that the Moabites, among whom Orpah and Ruth lived, were heathens; they did not know the only true God, whom Elimelech, and Naomi, and their sons knew. In a little time these two young men both died; and Naomi, being left without a husband or a son in



strange land, thought it would be better for her to return to her own country. Her two daughters-in-law, Orpah and Ruth, both went with her a part of the way, but she entreated them to turn back to their own people: they loved her, and did not like to leave her; but Orpah thought of her own mother, perhaps of her own dear friends; and she took leave of Naomi, and went back. "But Ruth clave unto her." She said, "Entreat me not to leave thee; for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God shall be my God; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried." So she went with her mother-in-law, to Bethlehem, whence Naomi had come, and lived there with her. I will just tell you the end of the history, and then make a few remarks for your instruction. Ruth was afterwards married to Boaz, from whom descended David the king of Israel.

Now what do you think made Ruth willing to leave her own country, and go with her mother-in-law? You will say perhaps, love to poor Naomi, and pity for her. But Orpah had these reasons too. Orpah seems to have loved Naomi very well, and to have felt much for her. But yet she turned back; it was natural, it was quite right, that much as she loved Naomi, she should love her friends in her own country still more; perhaps her own father and her own mother were there; so she kissed Naomi, and went back to them. If Ruth had near and dear relations in Moab, as it is most likely she had, I do not think she would have been right in leaving them even to go with Naomi, unless she had a stronger reason than love and pity for Naomi—and this she had. Observe the words of Naomi to her. "Thy sister is gone back to her people and to her gods"—gone back to her gods—gone to worship idols, gone to bow down to the graven image. Children, this makes the difference between Orpah and Ruth; we do not say which loved Naomi best; we do not blame Orpah for loving her own friends in Moab still better; but we see which loved the God of Israel—the one true God.

Learn that it is better to give up any thing else than the opportunity of loving and serving God; the best place for you is that in which you will hear most of God. If you trust in him, he will direct you; he will show you where you shall live; he will choose companions for you: learn to say with Ruth, "thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

Learn another lesson: it is a world of partings; you may be parted from the dearest friend you have, you may not be able to say "whither thou goest I will go and where thou lodgest I will lodge; where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried;" but may you and your dearest friends all say, "thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." So shall all things work together for your good; and at last you shall be able to address the same words to the very angels in heaven,—their people shall be your people, and their God your God.—*Church of England Magazine.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

**THE REVENUE.**—The total Revenue of Great Britain for the year ending October 5th, 1839, was £45,342,654, being an increase of £1,713,971, on the year 1838; £223,222 of which increase was for the October quarter.

**A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO HER MAJESTY.**—The Hereditary Prince, and Prince Albert, of Saxe-Coburg, arrived in London, yesterday, by the Antwerp Company's steam-ship Antwerp. They were accompanied by a small suite, and brought with them 3 carriages. Their Highnesses landed at the Tower, and immediately took their departure with their suite for Windsor, by two of her Majesty's carriages, which had been waiting from an early hour in the morning. Prince Albert is said to be the intended husband of the Queen.—*London Globe.*

The naval command at Portsmouth, vacated by the removal of Admiral Fleming to Greenwich, will, it is rumoured, be conferred on Sir George Parker, K. C. B., in which case, as that gallant officer has held no command since he had the Aboukir, 74, in the last war, he will, in all probability, retain all the officers and staff who have been serving under his fortunate predecessor.—*Shipping Gaz.*

Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, it is said, will be the officer selected to succeed the hon. Admiral Fleming in the command at this port.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Glasgow, of all the cities of the old world, has made the greatest progress in population and wealth during the last half century. In 1770 its population was but 30 000. It is now 270 000. Forty years since its custom house dues were only £3000 per annum, and now they are £400,000.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin has issued his commands regarding the observance of the Sabbath at Donnybrook fair. His Lordship orders that no goods of any sort shall be sold there on Sunday, and that no person shall engage in any public pastime, such as hurling matches, wrestling, or other such games, upon said day. Persons so offending, will be fined in the severest penalties which the law allows.

**GLASGOW SAVING'S BANK.**—We have very great pleasure in stating this most gratifying fact, so creditable to the working classes of Glasgow, namely, that on the 20th November last the accumulations of savings amounted to £90,000 sterling, and now they amount to the sum of £120,000 being an increase of £30,000 in ten short months.

**THE FRENCH COLONY OF ALGIERS.**—Recent English papers announce, that preparations are making by the French Government to occupy the whole coast of the Mediterranean. An expedition is in progress against the Bey of Tunis, who is called upon to deliver up his frontier fortress of Koff, the key of his whole country, and to pay up the full arrears of the tribute, formerly paid to the Dey of Algiers, to which his Majesty Louis Philippe seems to think himself entitled. The possession of Tunis would be vastly more valuable to France than that of Algiers.

BRISTOL, OCTOBER 14.

**THE CHINA TRADE.**—The merchants of Bristol, who have been since the opening of the trade, the largest importers of tea in the kingdom, with the single exception of the port of London, have drawn up a memorial to Lord Palmerston upon the subject of the present state of the trade with China, which it is intended to present to his Lordship during the present year.

The *Commerce* says that the Court of the Tuilleries was seriously deliberating on the expediency of marrying one of the Princes of the Royal family of France to the young Queen of Spain.

**THE EAST.**—Dates from Constantinople of the 27th Sept, together with Smyrna journals and correspondence of the 29th, have been received this morning.

The union and identity of object subsisting among the ambassadors of the five powers were, it appears, no longer spoken of with the same confidence, and although they continued to give to the Porte the same assurances on that point, they had been of late completely at variance respecting the means to be employed to reduce Mehemet Ali to submission. They held in the meantime frequent conferences, and were still waiting definitive instructions from their respective courts.

A number of commanders and superior officers of the Ottoman fleet, who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Egyptian government, had returned to Constantinople. Dr. McCarthy, who held, during several years, the post of first physician to Sultan Mahmoud, left for England in the Danube Steamer on the 23d.

The accounts from Alexandria contained in the Smyrna journals were only of the date of the 16th ult. The illness of the Viceroy, it is stated, had occasioned a total interruption of affairs, and the consuls of the four powers, who had demanded an audience of him, could not be admitted. The French packet *Mimos* had, it was said, brought important dispatches.

The brother of the King of Darfour, who had been banished by that prince, had arrived at Alexandria. No interesting news had reached from Syria. Ibrahim continues to occupy the same military positions, and was engaged in making preparations to be ready to march forward at the first signal.

FROM LATE AMERICAN PAPERS.

**The Crops in the Far West.**—The Chicago American states that winter wheat of the first quality is now selling at Chicago at 75 cents. The quantity of wheat coming in from the country exceeds all expectations.

**From Vera Cruz.**—By the barque *Ann Eliza*, Captain Biscoe, 40 days, from Vera Cruz, we learn that the French brig *Naiade* had just received on board the last instalment of the \$600,000, agreed to be paid to France by the Mexican Government.

**Another American Slaver Captured.**—The schooner *Butterfly* of N. York, arrived at that port on Sunday from Sierra Leone, coast of Africa, prize to H. M. brig *Dolphin*.

**CHINA.**—The affairs of China have created a powerful sensation among the British merchants trading thereto. Memorials, addresses, and deputations have been received by Lord Palmerston, pressing the consideration of the subject upon her Majesty's government. In particular from London, Bristol, and Manchester, the merchants have been importunate in the matter. To all, Lord Palmerston has replied to nearly the same effect, viz. that it is under their serious consideration; he declines making any communication as to the steps proposed to be taken in the premises,

but states his supposition that as prudent merchants they will not deem it advisable to make shipments to China at present. Connected herewith we learn that Admiral Maitland, commanding in the East Indies, has despatched the *Volage* frigate to Macao, to protect British interests, and will forward also the *Wellsey*, 74, if urgent necessity require it, otherwise she will wait for despatches from England. British shipments, therefore, will for the present be protected by the fleet in India.

Joseph Bonaparte (ex king of Spain) and family, sailed from New-York for London on the 1st inst. in the packet *Philadelphia*. He engaged the entire cabin of the ship, for which he paid 5000 dollars.—Within the last four or five years he has crossed the Atlantic three or four times in the same vessel.

All the packet ships, as well as steamers, from New-York to England, are now well filled with passengers.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Papers to the 29th Sept. containing late advices from most of the West India Islands, have been received at New-York.

From one of them we learn that a proposition is on foot to establish a great West India Bank in Barbadoes, with a capital of \$2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares, and with branches in British Guiana, Trinidad, St. Vincent, Antigua and other Islands, and agents in Great Britain, the U. States, British America, and elsewhere.

Incendiaries have been at work, it appears, in the Island of Barbadoes, as well as in our Southern cities. Three alarming fires had taken place on plantations near Bridgetown, during the week ending on Sept. 21st. and the Governor, with the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, had been on the spot making enquiries. A reward of £200 was offered for the discovery of the offenders by the Governor, and another £100 by the vestry of the parish.

BERMUDA, Oct. 26.

Arrived on Thursday last, H. M. Frigate *Winchester*, 52, Captain Parker, in 4 days from Halifax, bearing the Flag of Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K. C. B. Naval Commander-in-Chief on this Station. Same day, H. M. S. *Cleopatra*, 26, Capt. Lushington, also in 4 days from Halifax.

November 2.

The Slave Schooner *Clara*, a prize to H. M. B. Buzzard, under the charge of Mr. Boys, of the Royal Navy, in 14 days from New-York, arrived on Sunday last. She will, it is stated, be dealt with by the Vice Admiralty Court here as a Pirate. The *Buzzard* was, we learn, to leave shortly after with the *Slaver Eagle*, also one of her prizes.

FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

MONTREAL, Oct. 28.

The Montreal Gazette publishes the names of the gentlemen who attended the Governor General's Levee; from the list we find that there were 4 Generals, viz:—Sir R. D. Jackson, Sir George Arthur, Major General Clitherow and Comy. Genl. Routh; 4 Colonels; 15 Lieut. Colonels; 15 Majors; 37 Captains, 37 Lieutenants; 9 Ensigns; 11 Surgeons and Assist. Surgeons; and 259 plain Messieurs—total 391.

Alluding to the projected petition of Merchants of Montreal, to Sir George Arthur, on the subject of non-resumption of specie payments by the Banks of Upper Canada, the Montreal Herald says:—"We have now the pleasure of stating that there will not be any necessity for presenting the petition, as Sir George has declared, most emphatically, that he has the power, and will exercise it, of forcing the Banks to resume specie payments on the 1st November."

OCTOBER 31.

It is stated in the report on Crown Lands and Emigration, that the area of the surveyed parts of Upper Canada is 17,653,544 acres. Out of these there have been reserved for roads 450,000 acres, for the clergy, 2,395,687, there have been granted and appropriated 13,660,838—total 16,506,525—and there remain to be granted 1,147,019.

The area of the land of the province of Nova-Scotia, is estimated at 8,000,000 acres, of which 6,000,000 are assumed to be fit for cultivation. The most of this available land is included in the 5,750,000 acres which have been already granted, and upwards of two millions of acres yet remain at the disposal of the Crown, though only about one eighth of this quantity is suitable for the purpose of settlement.

The area of New Brunswick is said to be about 16,500,000 acres. Of this quantity there have been granted 3,000,000 acres, and sold 1,400,000, in all 4,400,000. Of the quantity still remaining at the disposal of the Crown, it is estimated that 11,000,000 are fit for settlement.

With respect to Prince Edward Island, it is said that the whole of the land was granted in one day to absentee proprietors, upon terms which have never



been fulfilled. To this original profusion are attributed all the evils under which the Island has laboured, and to which, in spite of unremitting exertions on the part of the Provincial Legislature to enforce upon the Home Government the necessity of applying some remedy, it is said to be still exposed.—*Gazette.*

**ST. JOHN'S, NB. Nov. 9.**

**NEW VESSELS.**—A beautifully modelled and substantial ship of 603 tons, called the, "*Rival*," owned by Mr. John Walker of this City, was launched yesterday from the building yard of Messrs. Wright, near the Aboiteau. She is pronounced by judges to be a first class vessel, and does much credit to the builders.

On the 31<sup>st</sup> inst. the splendid new ship "*Oromocto*," of 609 tons, built by Messrs. Scoullar & Partelow, at the Oromocto, was towed through the Falls by the steamer *Maid of the Mist*. The *Oromocto*, we are informed is really what she appears to be—a well modelled ship, of good workmanship and materials with abundant and strong fastenings.

We are informed that one of the incendiaries connected with the burning of the Church at Grand Manan, is now in custody.—*St. Andrew's Standard.*

**ST. JOHN, NOVEMBER 12, 1839.**

A large and respectable meeting of the Mechanics of St. John was held on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of drawing up a Petition to be presented to the Common Council, praying for protection in their rights and privileges as citizens, against the encroachments of foreigners. Complaints have, of late been made by our industrious mechanics, on account of strangers coming amongst us and working for less than the customary prices, and without obtaining the privileges of citizenship—thereby injuring the trade to which they belong, and affecting the interests of those who have to pay for the rights and privileges of a citizen.—*Com. News.*

**MARINE NEWS.**

PORT OF HALIFAX.

**ARRIVED.**

**Thursday**—Barque *Thalia*, Shand, London, 64 days (51 from the Downs)—general cargo, to S. Cunard & Co. and others—experienced frequent gales and contrary winds the whole passage—spoke 27<sup>th</sup> ult. lat. 54 14, lon. 40, ship York from St. John, N. B. for Liverpool; Hope, Bruce, Ragged Islands, via Lunenburg; Jane, Prospect, fish; George Henry, Pictou; Happy Return, P. E. Island—produce; Olive Branch, Bouchier, Quebec, 20 days—beef, pork, glass, &c. bound to St. John, N. B. Hugh Denoon, Brockman, Sydney—coal; new brig, C. W. L. R. Norwood, Chesetcook, 1 day—ballast, to C. Roche.

**Friday**—Schr. Shannon, Cann, Yarmouth, 6 days; brig, Adrianna, Hunt, New York, 10 days—pork, beef, flour, bread, &c. to J. & M. Tobin; schr. Elizabeth, Shelmut, Placentia Bay, 4 days—dry fish and oil to P. Furlong; schr. Resolution, Kinney, Boston, 13 days, via Liverpool, N. S.—flour, rice, onions, tobacco, &c. to Paw & Tidmarsh; Sneeds and Ino, P. E. Island; new schr. Sylph, Young, Lunenburg; Abigail, Argyle; H. M. Packet brig Ranger, Lieut. Turner, Falmouth, 40 days; Packet brig, Portree, Simpson, Boston, 4 days—flour, naval stores, &c. to H. Fay, W. J. Long, and others—schr. Hazard sailed a day previous.

**Saturday**—Brig. Hypolite, Morrison, Martinique 27 and St. Thomas, 23 days—rum and molasses to C. West & Son; London Packet, Harvey, Kingston, Jam 20 days—ballast to Frith Smith & Co. schr. Mary Jane, Cooke, Montreal 20 days—beef, pork, &c. to A. Murison; brig Monte, Valentine, Havana, 12 days—ballast to Creighton & Grassie; new brig Flirt, Wilkie, Bermuda, 10 days—ballast to W. J. Starr; brig Alexandria, Boston, Liverpool, 47 days—general cargo to W. A. Black & Son; schrs. Eagle, and Hazard, St. Stephens—lumber to Fairbanks & Allison.

**Sunday**—Schr. Hazard, Potter, Boston, 3. 1-2 days—flour, cornmeal, &c. to J. Cochran, J. Esson & others Looe, Digby—herring; Atlantic and Dove, Argyle—dry fish; brig Henrietta, Clement, Yarmouth, 22 hours; Lady Chapman, Gilbert, Kingston, 23 days—ballast, to J. & M. Tobin—schr. Planet was to sail the same day; Am. brig Echo, Stephens, Philadelphia, 6 days—flour, bread, &c. to R. Noble, and J. Milward; Forest, Deane, New York, 20 days—raisins, to Creighton & Grassie; Amaranth, Coffin, Berbice, 36 days—rum, to D. E. Starr & Co.—put into Barrington 10<sup>th</sup> inst.—left brig. Industry, Levoite, to sail in 5 days for Yarmouth.

**Monday**—Schr. Riffman, Power, New York, 7 days—flour, beef, &c. to J. & M. Tobin and others; Hugh Gorman, St. John, N. F. 14 days—dry fish, salmon, to J. Allison & Co. left schr. Nine Sons to sail in 2 days.

**Tuesday**—Schr. Mary, Argyle, dry fish.  
**Last Evening**—Brig. Plotilla, Thompson, New York, 5 days—rice, flour, corn, beef, pork, &c. to Frith Smith & Co.  
**This Morning**—Govt. schr. Victory, Darby, Yarmouth, 36 hours; schr. True Brothers, St. John, Liverpool, N. S. 13 hours—lumber.

**CLEARED.**

**Thursday**—Schr. Dobson, Moore, P. E. Island; Margaret, Jones, Jamaica—fish, lumber, &c. by M. B. Almon; Am. brig Argo, Gould, Brazil—fish, &c. by S. Binney; brig Bermudians, Newbold, B. W. Indies—fish, flour, pork, &c. by J. & M. Tobin.

**Friday**—Brig Sir James Kempt, Fraser, Jamaica—fish, pork, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co; brig. Reindeer, Walker, Oderin—ballast by W. B. Hamilton.

**Saturday**—brig. Slaney, Palmeter, Dublin—deals, &c. by P. Furlong; Schr. Matilda, Bell, P. E. Island; brig George McLeod, Dickson, Mauritius—assorted cargo by J. Leishman & Co; Am. brig Columbia, Dexter, Boston—wood by the master; Am. brig Acadian, Jones, Boston—herring, wood, &c. by J. L. Starr and the master; Hugh Johnson, Little, B. W. Indies—flour, fish &c. by D. E. Starr & Co.

**S A I L E D.**

**Saturday**, 16<sup>th</sup>, H. M. Brig Ringdove, Com. Stewart, Bermuda; Mailboats Velocity, Express, Boston, and Lady Ogle, St. John, Bermuda.

**MEMORANDA.**

Schr. Dolphin, Bernard, hence bound to Restigouche went ashore near Shippigan, the 7<sup>th</sup> inst.—Crew saved, part of cargo expected to be saved.  
The Lady Chapman fell in with on the 14<sup>th</sup> inst. lat. 37 40, lon. 60 10, a vessel bottom up, coppered about 100 tons.  
Schr. Yarmouth Packet, Tooker, from St. John, N. B. for Yarmouth, N. S. was dismasted on the 16<sup>th</sup> inst. in the Bay of Funday.

**MARKETS.**

At Kingston, 26<sup>th</sup> ult.—Dry Fish, [S. 3-4; Mackerel and Alewives, 37; Rum, 3 1-4.

**Ex barque THALIA from London.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has received by the above vessel, a general assortment of **FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS**, adapted to the Season, which will be ready for sale in a few days, at very low prices.  
Nov. 20. 3m. ADAM REID.

**Ship Chandlery Goods, &c.**

**ANGUS FRASER,**  
**HAS** received by the ships *Acadian, Brenda,* and *Prince George*, a variety of British Manufactured Goods. Consisting of—  
Best Gourock Cordage & Canvas, assorted sizes and numbers,  
Nails and Spikes, all sizes,  
Flannels, Serges, Baizes, Blankets,  
Tin'd Tea Kettles and Saucepans, assorted,  
Parent improved Racking and Boiling Corks,  
Boxes London Mould Candles, very superior,  
Slop Clothing, assorted,  
And a variety of **SHIP STOVES** of different descriptions.

**—ALSO ON HAND—**

Barrels Tar and Pitch, do. Newcastle Coal Tar,  
Philadelphia Rye Flour, and Corn Meal,  
best ground Oat Meal, new grain,  
Half do. pickled Digby Herrings,  
A few tubs prime Butter,  
put up expressly for family use.  
All of which will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit.  
W. F. Black's Wharf, Halifax, Nov. 20, 1839.

**Forty Shillings Reward.**

**WHEREAS**, some evil disposed person or persons did between Saturday evening and Monday morning, break several panes of glass in the premises occupied by the subscriber, on Brown's wharf, (say in that window fronting on O'Brien's wharf.) by throwing stones at the same. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons giving information that the perpetrators of so base an act may be brought to justice.  
J. H. REYNOLDS.  
Halifax, Nov. 20.

**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.

**NOTICE.**

**BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,**

Halifax, 1<sup>st</sup> November, 1839.

**THE DIRECTORS**, being of opinion that an addition should be made to the Capital Stock of the Bank, in order to meet the increase of its Business, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the **BANKING HOUSE**, on **SATURDAY**, the 7<sup>th</sup> **DECEMBER** next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to sanction such measures as may be necessary to carry the same into effect agreeably to the Act of Incorporation.

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

**NOTICE.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** being about to make an alteration in his Business, requests that all persons indebted to him up to the 31<sup>st</sup> 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.

**J. N. SHANNON,**

**HAS** Received by the **PRINCE GEORGE, BRENDA,** and **ACADIAN, His Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods**, Consisting of a great variety of Woollen, Cotton, Silk, and Linen Fabrics—which together with a good assortment of **HOSIERY, Haberdashery, Slops, &c. &c.** (all being selected by himself), he now offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash or approved Credit.  
November 6. ey.

**FALL GOODS.**

**THE SUBSCRIBER** has received by the *Brenda, George McLeod,* and *Prince George*, from Britain, his supply of **Seasonable Dry Goods**, which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

**—ALSO ON HAND—**

a large assortment of **FLOWERS** in Boxes, & **Cotton Wick** in Bales of 100 lbs each,  
E. L. LYDIARD.  
November 6. (Nov. & Times.) 8w.

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

Is now published, considerably enlarged and improved.  
November 13, 1839.

**NORMAL SCHOOL.**

**MR. HUGH MUNRO**, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that having taken the well aired and commodious rooms, over **MR. SHANNON'S** Store, opposite the *Province Building Garden*; his Seminary will be opened for the reception of pupils on the 20<sup>th</sup> instant. From the experience which he has had in this method of Education, and the success which has hitherto attended the "**TRAINING SYSTEM**", under his management, the advertiser ventures to solicit the continued support of the public; and he pledges himself to spare no time nor labour in endeavouring to guide those pupils who may be entrusted to his care, in the paths of knowledge and virtue.

Terms and other particulars may be ascertained by application at the School.  
Halifax, 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1839

**DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.**

**THE** ensuing Term of the Dalhousie College will commence on **MONDAY**, the 21<sup>st</sup> day of **OCTOBER** next.

By Order of the Board,  
Sept. 25<sup>th</sup>. J. W. NUTTING, Secy.

**N. B.** As the Course of Lectures in the College only consists of One Session during the Collegiate year, it is particularly requested that all Students new on the Matricula, or intending to enter, would obtain their tickets from the Secretary previous to, or on the first day of the ensuing term.

Professor of Logic, Moral Philosophy, & Rhetoric,  
REV. THOMAS McCULLOCH, D. D.  
Professor of the Classics, Rev. A. ROMANS, A. M.  
Professor of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy,  
REV. JAMES MACKINTOSH, A. M.

**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.

**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.





## ADVICE TO A YOUNG FRIEND.

Now in thy youthful days, my friend,  
To wisdom's gentle voice attend,  
It warns you, bids you lay in store,  
For life's short pilgrimage is o'er;  
The gospel truths which Christ hath given,  
To point frail man the way to Heav'n—  
To those sweet blessed realms of bliss,  
Where reigns eternal happiness.

While youth and health and strength remains,  
And glowing ardor in thee reigns,  
While virtue's friends around thee press,  
Who all combine thy way to bless—  
O what advantage is held out  
To clear thy mind of sinful doubt  
And learn the way of that blest shore  
Where Christ the Lord hath gone before.

The Bible is the precious book  
In which thy mind should ever look  
For sweet consoling words of God  
To learn that path which Christ hath trod.  
Peruse with care its sacred page,  
And may it all thy thoughts engage—  
That finally its truths may guide  
Thy soul where God and saints abide.

## Miscellany.

## SELF-EXAMINATION.

The following lines, by Dr. WATTS, are recommended to all young people to commit to memory:

## EVENING REFLECTIONS.

"Let not slumber close your eyes  
Before you've recollected thrice  
The train of actions through the day:  
Where have my feet chose out my way?  
What have I learnt, where'er I've been?  
From all I've heard, from all I've seen?  
What know I more that's worth the knowing?  
What have I done, that's worth the doing?  
What have I sought, that I should shun?  
What duties have I left undone?  
Or into what new follies run?  
These self-inquiries are the road  
That leads to virtue, peace, and God."

Just as it is wise to keep clear accounts of our receipts and expenses, our debts and engagements, so it is wise constantly to examine and compare our heart and conduct with the word of God; to see what duties have devolved upon us, and whether we have discharged them, or failed in them, and what means can be adopted to promote circumspection, diligence, and fidelity in future. These reviews, if faithfully entered into, will often be humbling and painful, but they will be no less profitable. The more we know of ourselves, the less we shall be inclined to rely on our own merits, or to trust our own strength, and the more we shall desire an interest in the perfect righteousness and all-sufficient atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the influences of his Holy Spirit to purify our souls, and to quicken and sustain us in the paths of holiness.

## THE SECRET.

"Mother," said a fine looking girl of ten years of age, "I want to know the secret of your going away alone every night and morning." "Why, my child?" "Because it must be to see some one you love very much." "And what induces you to think so?" "Because I have always noticed that when you come back, you appear to be more happy than usual." "Well, suppose I do go to see a friend I love very much, and that after seeing him and conversing with him I am more happy than before, why should you wish to know any thing about it?" "Because I wish to do as you do, that I may be happy also." "Well, my child, when I leave you on the morning and evening, it is to see my blessed Saviour. I go to pray to him—I ask him for his grace to make me happy and holy—I ask him to assist me in all the duties of the day, and especially to keep me from committing any sin against him—and above all I ask him to have mercy on your soul, and to save you from the ruin of those who go down to hell." "O! that is the secret," said the child, "then I must go with you."—*Eastern Bupt.*

## FALL GOODS.

A. &amp; 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 Winney BLANKETS, assorted sizes, Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low, White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels, Black, Brown, and Blue Serge, Shaloons, Bombazetts, and Marines, 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. Sw. Oct. 23.

Bessonett and Brown,  
OFFER FOR SALE,

At their Shop, North of the Ordnance,

JUST RECEIVED,

**BAR, Bolt, Plough Plate, and Sheet IRON, Cast, German, and Blistered STEEL; Spring Steel; 80 SINGLE AND DOUBLE STOVES,**

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

**UNGLAZED COMMON POWDER,** Patent Shot, Iron Pots, Ovens and Covers; extra covers; Pipes in Boxes; WINDOW GLASS, from 7x9, to 12x14; Best White Lead; Red, Yellow, Green & Black Paints, Linseed Oil, Ochres, Putty, &c. &c. Saddle and Harness Mounting; Kersey for Horse Clothing, and a great variety of small HARDWARE and CUTLERY.  
November 6. Sw.

## 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, Hogsheads 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 Hogsheads.  
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 Main 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.  
Halifax, March 20th, 1839. A. KEITH.

## Bank of Nova-Scotia,

HALIFAX, 15th July, 1839.

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

LONDON,  
NEW-YORK,  
BOSTON,  
QUEBEC,  
MONTREAL,  
ST. JOHN, } New Brunswick.  
ST. ANDREWS, }  
St. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

Arrangements have also been completed by which drafts at the places above mentioned may be obtained on the Cashier of this Bank,  
By order of the President and Directors,  
J. FORMAN, Cashier.

## 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. tf. Oct. 16.

## 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.

## WILL BE PUBLISHED

On THURSDAY next, October 31.

CUNNABELL'S NOVA-SCOTIA  
ALMANACK FOR 1840,

Vastly improved—Containing, besides the usual lists, the STAFF OF THE NOVA SCOTIA MILITIA.

To be sold at the Printing Office of W. CUNNABELL, Marchington's wharf, and at the Stationary stores of Messrs. A. & W. MCKINLAY, and Mr. JOHN MUNRO Halifax, Oct. 30, 1839.

## 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; Louillard's Macabau and Yellow SNUFF, Perfumery and a general Assortment of the best PATENT MEDICINES.

G. E. MORTON.

Holla Street, Halifax. May 8.

## THE GUARDIAN,

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

BY JAMES SPIKE,

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

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