

THE GUARDIAN.

"HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME II.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

NUMBER 22.

POETRY.

THE DEATH OF THE HINDOO WIDOW.

BY ARCHDEACON SPENCER.

MOURNFUL and slow to the plain of the dead
They bore the Hindoo along;
And I heard but the sound of their measur'd tread,
And the chant of their funeral song :

"The dead and the living, the beauteous and brave,
Dread Seeva! to thee be convey'd;
The pride of our country descends to the grave,
And the widow attends on his shade.

"She is young—she is lovely; her love and her youth
To her lord were devoted and given;
She lov'd him on earth with affection and truth,
And our rites shall unite them in heaven."

I look'd at the victim—she lay on the car,
And the corpse of her husband was near;
They had decked with many a gem and star
The form that seem'd palsied with fear.

The pallid roses that bound her hair
Shone ghastly over her brow;
And her living cheek wax'd coldly there
As the shrouded dead below.

They reach'd the spot where the funeral pyre
Rose high on the dismal plain;
And the songs of the priests, with their torches on fire,
Wait'd "Ashes to ashes again!"

The Rajah was laid on his lofty bier,
His princely trophies beside;
And without a sigh, or a pitying tear,
Was enchain'd his wretched bride!

But when they kindled the sulphurous pile,
And the flames first caught her eye,
Not the barbarous drums that thunder'd the while
Could stifle her wild death-cry!

She died! and the pangs of her cruel death
Were hail'd by the blinded throng
As an offering dearer than prayer's best breath,
Or the saints' thanksgiving song.

England, that boastest thy Christian sway
In this land of guilt abhorr'd,
"Make straight in the desert thy God's high-way;
Prepare ye the path of the Lord."

Thou hast given to India thy commerce and laws—
Thy harbours are fill'd with her stores;
Give of her wealth, in the Christian cause,
Give the Gospel of truth to her shores.

Statistical Information.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

It appears from a Report recently presented to Parliament, that 114,481 marriages were registered during the year ending June 30th, 1838—21,030 during the first quarter, 34,449 during the second, 23,201 during the third, and 29,801 during the fourth quarter ending June 30th, 1838. Matrimony was at a maximum in the Christmas quarter, at a minimum in the quarter ending March 31st. 15,575 males, & 16,563 females were not of full age. 107,201 marriages were performed according to the rites of the Established Church; and of these it is stated, that nine were by special license, 13,677 by license, 68,410 by banns, 493 by Superintendent Registrar's certificates. The number of marriages solemnized not according to the rites of the Established Church was 4,230—namely, 2,976 in registered places of worship, 1,093 in Superintendent Registrars' offices, 76 between Quakers and 135 between Jews.

The births of 204,863 males and 194,849 females were registered; 74,588 in the first quarter, 89,528 in the second quarter, 113,815 in the third quarter, and 121,781 in the fourth quarter. The register of births is imperfect, as the parties are only compelled to give information when applied to by the Registrars; hence a great number of the children of the poor escaped registration in the first year. It appears, however, that the numbers registered were on the increase; but it can never be complete until the re-

gistration of births is rendered compulsory, as it is in other countries.

The total number of deaths registered in the first year was 335,956—namely, 170,965 males and 164,991 females. The mortality of males is higher than that of females. After a correction for the increase of population, &c. the mortality was nearly 1 in 45. The registration of deaths has therefore been successful beyond all expectation. The probable number of burials registered in the parochial registers is estimable at 291,745; while the number of deaths registered under the new system was 335,956; or adding 2,704 that occurred in the first year, and were registered in the beginning of the second, 338,660; thus exceeding the estimated number in the parochial registers of burials by 46,915. The imperfection of the old system deprived a great proportion of the population of the civil advantages of registration; and rendered all attempts at calculating the mortality of the English population futile. Accurate tables of mortality, and just rates of life assurance, &c. directly applicable to different parts of the population, could not be calculated from the registers of burials. Of the 335,956 deaths, 131,034 were children under 5 years of age; 39,900 males, 31,898 females, died in the first year of life. The deaths are stated at each year of life in 25 different divisions. The deaths in the metropolis were 53,597; in the district of Manchester and Salford, 8,373; in Liverpool and West Derby, 9,042; in Birmingham 3,317.

NEW CHURCHES.

The Nineteenth Report to the House of Commons from Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches has just been printed. It is dated August the 6th, 1839, and presents abundant evidence of immense extension in the sphere of active operation by the Established Church. Since the Commissioners made their Eighteenth Report, eighteen new churches have been completed, which will afford accommodation for 16,500 persons, including 9,775 free seats for the use of the poor. So that from the commencement of the Commission 243 churches and chapels have been completed, and provision made for accommodating 314,412 persons, including 174,270 free seats for the use of the poor.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

The following is a statement of the total receipts for the past year or some of the leading Societies for the extension of Christianity:—For Promoting Christian Knowledge, 90,363l; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 71,368l; Church Missionary, 72,031l; British and Foreign Bible Society, 105,255l; Wesleyan Missionary Society, 84,818l; London Missionary, 65,490l; Baptist Missionary, 22,416l; Hibernian Society, 11,702l; Church Pastoral Aid, 10,423l.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR RELIGION.

The amount annually paid by the British government, as appears from a paper published by order of the House of Commons, for the expenses of ecclesiastical establishments in the Colonies, is £168,242; of which £134,450 is paid to the clergy of the Church of England; £29,967 to those of the Church of Scotland; £6,886 to those of the Dutch Church; £14,763 to those of the Church of Rome, and the rest to Wesleyans, Baptists, and a Jews' Synagogue.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

We understand that the Society of Friends have purchased the large three story brick house belonging to J. R. Armstrong, Esq. M. P. near Picton, Prince Edward District, with 100 acres of land attached, for a manual labour school.—The purchase money is, we believe, £1000, of which the first instalment of £250 was paid by Joseph John Gurney, during his late visit to this part of the province. The Friends have always been zealous in the cause of education and we hail with pleasure this addition to the means of promoting it in this country.—*Kingston, U.C. Herald.*

COMMON SCHOOLS IN NEW YORK.

According to the Report of the Chief Inspector of the common Schools in the State of New York, published in March last, there were, on the 1st of July, 1838, in that state, 9,830 schools, with 529,113 pupils, the total number of children between five and sixteen years old, exceeding that amount by only 10,634. Hence it is evident that, attentive as the Americans are to material interests, still they do not neglect the important subject of public instruction. Schools have already been established here and there for the formation of teachers; popular education is now become a concern of the state, and, carried into effect on a uniform plan, the common school system is con-

sidered as the firmest prop of democracy. At present attention is principally directed to the application of the Smithson bequest of half a million of dollars. The most distinguished persons have been solicited by the Government to furnish plans for an Institution to be founded with this sum: and several have already been submitted. Many wish for a national university, after the best European models. A German has proposed the establishment of a national agricultural Institution at Washington, which, on the ground that cultivation of the soil is the chief interest and principal resource of the American people, he would have carried into effect on a grand scale. What he wants is a tract of land extensive enough to make all sorts of experiments, and to try all systems. His plan seems to be borrowed from that of Fellenberg, but it is on a much larger scale. It is not unlikely that the scheme of a University may be preferred, as the Congress resolved upon such a foundation so long since as December, 1836.—*Foreign Monthly Review.*

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

A table of the amount of the population of the Russian empire in 1838, prepared from the returns forwarded to the Government by the clergymen of the different religious persuasions, has been published, by order of the Minister of the Interior. The population of the Caucasian and Trans-Caucasian countries is not included in the return.

It appears from this document that the births during that year amounted to 2,333,992, the deaths to 1,963,733, and the marriages to 492,424: and that, according to the data thus furnished, the entire population of Russia on the 1st of January, 1839, was about 60,000,000 of inhabitants.

The mortality lists of 1838 offer many instances of extraordinary longevity. Thus, 858 had reached the age of from 100 to 105; 125 that of 110 to 115; 130 that of 116 to 120; 111 that of 121 to 125; 3 that of 126 to 130; 5 that of 131 to 140; 1 that of 145; 3 that of 150 to 155; 1 that of 160; and 1 that of 165.

Hitherto the title "notable citizen" had not been granted to the Israelites. The Emperor, however, has lately addressed a rescript to the Minister of the Interior, providing that in future that distinction might be conferred on the Jews, who were considered entitled to it, either by their personal merit, or eminent services rendered to the State, in the sciences, arts, manufactures, &c. &c. *Journal des Debats.*

POPULATION OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The population of the colony of Newfoundland, by an accurate census taken in 1837, amounts to 75,094. Of these 37,376 are Roman Catholics, 26,748, of the Established Church, and 10,636 Dissenters. The population is spread over a line of coast extending from Cape St. John southward to Cape Ray, a direct distance of about 600 miles, to which may be added 300 or 400 more for bays and sinuosities. There are in the island about forty families of Micmac Indians, amounting to 200, men, women, and children. They subsist principally on venison, which they kill in the neighbourhood of the lakes to the north-east of St. George's Harbour. They employ themselves in hunting the martin, otter, and beavers, and sell the skins sometimes to the establishment of Messrs. Newman, in the Bay of Despair, and sometimes to the traders who occasionally touch at St. Georges Bay and Bay of Islands. They are all of the Roman Catholic persuasion, and are a timid and inoffensive people. They generally pass the winter near the south coast, in the vicinity of Bay Despair; and, in their hunting excursions in the summer, traverse the island between the southern and western shores, and the Bay of Exploits on the northern coast. They thus occasionally pass over the tract of country which was formerly inhabited by the Red Indians, and, as they have not for years seen any trace of them, it seems certain that those unhappy aborigines are extinct. There are about 12,000 acres of land in cultivation, principally producing potatoes, turnips, hay, and oats; barley is grown, and occasionally ripens, but is frequently cut down for fodder, in consequence of the early departure of summer.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

STATE OF RELIGION IN AUSTRALIA.

Extract from the Report of a Committee on Immigration, of which the Bishop of Australia was Chairman:—

"Your Committee have not felt it necessary to consume much time in inquiring into the state of the religious resources of the country, the fact of their deficiency being notorious to all observers. Its existence has been confirmed by every witness to whom a question relating to the subject has been address-

ed. Your Committee are sensible, that to place hordes of people in the wilderness without any means of religious worship or education provided for them, and to trust to their voluntary efforts for supplying themselves with these blessings, would be tantamount to dooming them to the worst of evils—fanaticism or infidelity. It is impossible to believe, that any permanent blessing can attend a society, the foundations of which shall have been thus laid. Your Committee are most anxious to impress upon the consideration of the Council, that the evils of deficient religious instruction, however aggravated, are not yet beyond remedy; but that a few years of inattention and neglect, must lead to so confirmed a prevalence of irreligion, that no subsequent efforts could arrest the growth and continuance of the evil. All persons who are anxious for the welfare of this country, looking to the future advance of immigration as the great resource for promoting it, appear to agree in anticipating from the introduction of a new and virtuous population, a great moral reformation in this community. But is it reasonable to expect the attainment of such an end, if there be a neglect of the proper means to secure it? The emigrants, be they, on their first arrival here, as moral and religious a class of persons as are to be found upon the earth, cannot be expected to retain that desirable character without some support or provision made for the continuance of the public exercise of religion. They must gradually sink down to that very low standard of morals, which it was among the chief purposes of bringing them to this country that they might help to elevate. Your Committee, therefore, in expressing, their persuasion, that under the contemplated increase of its population, the means of religious instruction in this colony are totally insufficient, declare their apprehension that the fruits of this deficiency, if it be permitted to continue, will manifest themselves in the growth of ignorance, and a lamentable decline in the public morals.

“W. G. AUSTRALIA, Chairman.”

THE GUARDIAN.

HALIFAX, N. S. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1839.

CONSOLATION AMIDST EARTHLY VICISSITUDES.

Musing on the endless vicissitudes of human life, to which we directed attention in our last number; brooding, perhaps, over some of those calamities, “which flesh is heir to,” “the hand of God,” it may be, through the instrumentality of some of them, “having touched” him, so that the “iron has entered into his soul,” the Christian may be tempted to exclaim, “Oh, that he would hide me in the grave! that I might bury my pains, my sorrows, and my forebodings there,” where “the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.” To those who are thus “afflicted, tossed with tempest, and not comforted,” the word of inspiration says “Sorrow not as those who have no hope.” “There is balm in Gilead and a physician there,” who has a remedy for every disease, a solace for every disappointment, a cure for every wound.

In the inscrutable dispensations of divine providence, you may have been reduced to poverty and distress, after having been accustomed to the comforts of affluence. Despond not, repine not; but cheerfully meet the difficulties and privations which you are called to encounter; remembering that “godliness hath promise of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come”—that the Almighty hath assured his people, that their “bread shall be given them and their water shall be sure.” “I have been young,” says the psalmist, “and now am old, yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread.”

The companions of your youth may, one by one, have fallen around you; lover and friend may have been removed far from you, and your acquaintance into darkness; the desire of your eyes, the children of your old age, or the wife of your youth, may have been taken away with a stroke; and you, yourself, left solitary and alone amidst a bustling world; so that “broken with breach upon breach,” your desponding spirit cries out, “All his waves and billows have gone over me.” But if your friends were friends of the Redeemer, if your children were sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty, and your spouse betrothed to the heavenly bridegroom, they have but gone before

you to your Father's house of many mansions—have been removed perhaps, as so many ties that bound you to the earth, to elevate “your affections to things above,” to quicken your aspirations after celestial enjoyments, and accelerate your heavenward flight; for, “though no tribulation for the present be joyous but grievous; afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness to them that are exercised thereby.”

But it may not be over the graves, but over the alienated affections of the loved, the trusted, and the cherished that you mourn. In your hour of need your kinsfolk may have failed, and your familiar friends have forgotten you—one may have become unjust, another cruel or ungrateful. Still there is one sympathising friend, “a friend that sticketh closer than a brother;” upon whose bosom you can pillow your aching head, and to whom you can confide your perplexities and your sorrows. “When father and mother forsake you, he will take you up.” “He will never fail you nor forsake you;” for “Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, and to day, and forever.”

Difficulties may environ you, doubts may perplex you; without may be fightings, within may be fears: but the scripture invites you to “cast all your care upon him, for he careth for you.” It assures you that his grace is sufficient for you, for his strength is made perfect in your weakness; that “he will deliver you in six troubles, yea in seven there shall no evil touch you;” that “in the time of trouble he shall hide you in his pavilion, in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide you, and set you upon a rock; that because you have made the Lord your refuge, even the Most High your habitation, there shall no evil befall you, nor plague come nigh your dwelling.”

The colour may have faded from your cheek, lustre from your eye, and energy from your spirit; and, under the effects of wasting disease, “your soul may draw near to the grave, and your life to the destroyer;” but to Him “belong the issues from death.” He can, and, if conducive to his glory, the good of his church, or your own best interests, he will, bring you back from the gates of the tomb; but, if the purposes of a wise and gracious providence are finished with you here, even “when flesh and heart faint and fail, He will be the strength of your heart, and your portion for ever—the Eternal God will be your refuge and underneath the everlasting arms; when you walk through the valley of the shadow of death you shall fear no evil, for he will be with you; his rod and his staff shall comfort you.”

And;

“—in that last, that dreadful day
When man to judgment wakes from clay;
When, shrivelling like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll;
When, louder yet, and yet more dread,
Sounds the high trump that wakes the dead;”

when “the kings of the earth, and the great men, and the rich men, and the chief captains, and the mighty men, and every bond man, and every free man shall, unavailingly, implore the rocks and the mountains to fall on them and hide them from the face of him that sitteth upon the throne, and from the wrath of the Lamb”—even then, when “the mountains shall depart, and the hills be removed, His kindness shall not depart from you, neither shall the covenant of his peace be removed;” for then “the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.”

Such are some of the consolations “neither few nor small,” which, amidst the changes and vicissitudes of life; in seasons of bereavement, trouble, and despondency; in sickness and in death, the “Interpreter one among a thousand,” dispenses to those who have fled for “strong consolation to the hope set before them in the Gospel.” But what are *your* consolations, you who have neither part nor lot in this matter?—When your earthly comforts are removed, like Micah, you exclaim, “My gods are taken away, and what have I more.” When earthly friends forsake you, the storms of adversity burst, without mitigation, on your

devoted and unsheltered head; and, in sickness and in death, there remains for you nothing but “a certain fearful looking for of judgment, and fiery indignation.” Yet even to you, if you will listen to their voice, the adverse dispensations of providence are sent, as messengers of mercy, to arouse you from the sleep of carnal security, to teach you the unsatisfying and perishable nature of all created enjoyments, and, by the terrors of an awakened conscience, to give you a foretaste, however feeble and imperfect, of the “worm that dieth not, and the fire that never shall be quenched.” “Now,” saith the Spirit of God, “is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation. Behold,” says Jehovah, “I bring near my righteousness unto you, and my salvation shall not tarry.” To-day, while it is yet to-day, therefore, harden not your hearts; but, while your Redeemer is thus earnestly and affectionately addressing you, “Behold I stand at the door and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and sup with him, and he with me;” let the terrors of the Lord concur with the love of the Redeemer, in constraining you to say, “Come in thou blessed of the Lord, why standest thou without?”

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

We have frequently had the pleasure of observing and commending the attachment and liberality of the Parent Church of Scotland, to her numerous branches in the new world; and the Address which will be found in another page of this days paper, affords an additional and undeniable confirmation of our former remarks. We have there published the Pastoral letter addressed by the General Assembly, in compliance with an unanimous resolution of that venerable court, to the members of the Church of Scotland, their kinsmen, scattered abroad over the face of the vast territory of British North America, more especially in Upper and Lower Canada, assuring them of the entire satisfaction which their loyal and honourable course of conduct, during the late disturbances, has given in the Mother Country, participating in the disappointments and discouragements which they have often experienced, and promising to render them continued and efficient assistance.

The Church of Scotland in this Address is willing to admit, with becoming humility and piety, that she may have hitherto been deficient in zeal and activity, and tardy in administering encouragement and help to her Brethren beyond the Atlantic; she engages to redouble her diligence, to animate them by her example, and to advance by free-will offerings of her worldly store, the sacred objects which, according to their power, yea, and beyond their power, they are already labouring most strenuously to attain; she heartily approves of the scheme which has been brought under her notice, by an esteemed Colonial Minister, for supplying the most destitute parts of the Country with Gospel privileges; by the employment of duly qualified Missionaries; promises to contribute as far as in her lies, to the expense of professionally educating young men for the Christian Ministry in the Colonial Church, and professes her willingness on all occasions, to strengthen their hands in doing the work of the Lord.

Surely we can neither expect nor desire stronger evidences of her friendship and attachment, than those which the parent Church is so ready and willing to afford. And such tokens of affection cannot fail to be duly appreciated, by the vast multitude of Presbyterian settlers in these Colonies, now adhering to her communion, and ought to incline and encourage them, as here directed, not to forget the old paths in which their fathers have found quietness and assurance, to live together in unity and concord, to build up one another in their most holy faith, so as to be made meet for the possession of an eternal inheritance in a better country, which is a heavenly.

It must be not less gratifying to our numerous and intelligent Readers, than it is to ourselves, to learn that the circulation of the GUARDIAN in each of the

three Colonies of Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is steadily and constantly increasing, and that we are receiving by almost every weekly mail, from our respected correspondents in the country, not only very favourable and flattering accounts of the estimation in which our Periodical is held amongst their neighbours and acquaintances, but also new lists of additional subscribers. Indeed ever since the commencement of our labours, we have been much more indebted to the exertions of our friends, than to our own personal solicitations, for the increase of our subscribers throughout these Provinces. Acquainted as many of them are, with our urgent professional engagements in Halifax, and also with our inability to command the services, and defray the expenses of travelling agents, they have, each of them within the sphere of his own immediate influence and daily intercourse, endeavoured to promote the circulation of our Weekly Journal, with as much diligence and perseverance, as if it had been his own individual concern. For such acceptable services we beg leave to tender to all our friends our sincere and unfeigned thanks.

We have always considered that we had strong claims upon the friendship and support of the Ministers and Members of the Church of Scotland in these Colonies, whose cause we have uniformly espoused, and whose interests we have constantly and zealously advocated. And their views and feelings towards us have been communicated to us, not only in private epistles, but also in the most public and formal manner, in the resolution adopted by the Synod of Nova-Scotia, at its annual meeting in July last, in which the members declare that they "deem themselves as a united body, and as individual members, bound to give "the GUARDIAN," every support in their power, both by literary contributions and by extending its circulation, as far as their influence and circumstances will enable them so to do;" a pledge which we are happy to say many of them have cheerfully and amply redeemed. But it affords us at the same time no ordinary satisfaction, to be enabled to add that several of the Ministers of the Secession Church have not only become annual subscribers themselves to our paper, but have also vied with each other in procuring additional names to our subscription list, and have repeatedly enriched our pages with their valuable communications.

We could scarcely have ventured to anticipate, that a paper which was commenced only by a single individual, connected with one denomination, an entire stranger in many populous districts, would have met in so short a time, with so much support from the Presbyterian population in general, and would have been so instrumental in diffusing the benevolent feelings of friendship and brotherly love among fellow-Christians, who have lived too long in a state of alienation from each other.

As our principles are now fully known from our past labours, and as we are determined to adhere closely and steadfastly to the friendly and conciliatory course which our own conscience approves, and the word of God recommends, we rely with confidence upon the continued and increased support of the Presbyterian body, and of the Christian public at large. Now when the reading season has commenced, and when the residents in the country have abundant leisure for the cultivation of their own minds, and the instruction of their families, we hope to receive a large accession to the number of our weekly Readers and Subscribers, to enable us to begin the labours of another year with increasing prospects of usefulness and success.

Sermons preached in the Parish Church of St. Paul, Halifax, Nova Scotia. By WILLIAM COGSWELL, M.A. Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. London: Hatchard.

The author says in his preface, "The fact that these discourses were preached by a native colonist in a colonial pulpit, may gain for them an interest which would not be otherwise felt for them; and who can tell the blessing, which, through the Lord's grace,

may ensue from the perusal of the humbling and searching doctrines of the cross, by whatever motive an attention to them might be first induced?"—Written with such convictions as are expressed in the last part of the above sentence, the publication of these sermons will be hailed with pleasure, nor do they require any stimulus derived from curiosity for their perusal. It is gratifying nevertheless to know that such doctrines are preached in the chief town of Nova Scotia, and that the congregation who heard them appreciate their excellence so much as to desire to possess them in a published form. We trust that they may be as useful in this country as they were in the author's own; and that their reception may be so cordial as to give him an additional reason for saying of this volume of sermons, "Such as they are, the author would humbly place them in the Lord's hands, with lively gratitude for any measure of usefulness which has been permitted to attend their delivery, and with earnest prayer that the name of the Lord Jesus may be magnified, his kingdom furthered, and the souls for which he shed his blood edified by this poor attempt of one of the weakest of his servants to set him forth crucified for sinners."—*London Record.*

JAMAICA.

The Legislature of this Island met on the 22d ult. The speech of his Excellency the Governor, is too lengthy for our columns, but the following may be taken as an abstract of its contents. After recommending a due regard to efficiency and economy in granting the supplies, he expresses his anxious wish that all party differences should be consigned to oblivion, and his reluctance, on that account, to advert to them. In announcing the Act passed by the Imperial Legislature, in consequence of the Resolutions adopted by the House of Assembly in the last three Sessions, he declines calling attention to its provisions, as he confidently trusts it will not be necessary to carry them into effect; assures them that there is no intention, on the part either of Her Majesty's Government, or the Imperial Parliament, to interfere with the internal legislation of the Island, any further than may be necessary to its harmonizing with the general interests of the Empire; reminds them that with regard to the subject of Negro Emancipation, the eyes of the world are upon them, and recommends them to legislate for the Island, "on the principle of the perfect and equal freedom of every class of its inhabitants." He deplors the losses sustained from the want of continuous and abundant labour; but considers this as one of those evils which time and a sense of self-interest, leading to more improved modes of cultivation, and the extinction of distrust and acrimonious feeling, alone can subdue or repair.

He sums up his recommendation of objects for their consideration, in the following paragraph:

"Let us then strive, gentlemen, with one accord, for the prosperity and happiness of Jamaica, as the great objects of our endeavours;—let us promote them by all means in our power;—let us encourage industry;—let us cherish the population committed to our care, and do all that we can to make them virtuous and happy in their freedom; let us foster their education, for which I am happy to learn, numerous schools already exist;—let us give security to property, and do equal justice to all classes; let us improve our Judicial and Magisterial Tribunals, on which the happiness of the people so much depends;—let us furnish the means of obtaining Justice for the poor as well as the rich;—let us mitigate our criminal Laws;—let us ameliorate the state of Prisons;—let us support all useful institutions for the public good;—let us endeavour to increase the number of our valuable productions, enlarge our commerce, and draw forth new sources of wealth;—let us put away from us all recollection of past differences with the Mother Country; let us cordially co-operate in the general views of the Imperial Government; let us allay our own internal dissensions, and cultivate universal harmony, the want of which must greatly impede our prosperity."

He concludes by assuring them of his anxious desire to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the Island; and that, though he cannot pretend to be secure against error, in the course of his administration, his zealous efforts will be unceasingly exerted for the prosperity of Jamaica.

The Boston Mercantile Journal of the 18th ult. says "It is reported that preparations are making on the Canadian frontier, for more rebellious demonstrations

during the approaching winter. It is to be hoped that American citizens have already received a lesson which will deter them from repeating the unprovoked acts of aggression upon a friendly foreign power, which has already disgraced them. But if they do endeavour to stir up rebellion, and march into Canada, hostilely arrayed against the government—they will do it with their eyes open, and must not expect any sympathy from their countrymen, if they should be as they probably will be hanged or shot by order of the British Government, who have heretofore exercised unwonted lenity in this matter.

From the *New York Emigrant*, Nov. 20.

The non-arrival of the *British Queen* causes very considerable surprise and uneasiness in these troublesome times of mercantile embarrassment. She was advertised to leave London, positively, on the 1st inst, and must therefore be considered as making a very indifferent passage.

The *Mackerel Fishery* this Fall has, we are happy to learn, been unusually good—particularly along the Western Coast—prompt sales and high prices have also encouraged the Fishermen—at present Mackerel are selling here at \$8½ per barrel—about 2000 barrels, we understand, have been sent to this Market from Margaret's Bay alone: This is indeed, drawing wealth from the ocean. Our Agriculturists have also been successful this year—a good harvest has rewarded their industry, and they have no difficulty in making satisfactory sales of all their spare produce.—*Gazette.*

FESTIVAL OF ST. ANDREW.

Saturday being the Anniversary of the Tutelar Saint of Scotland, a large number of the Members of the North British Society, with their Guests, among whom were several Gentlemen of the garrison, celebrated the day by dining together at Mason Hall. About half-past Six the company sat down to a sumptuous Dinner, served up in Mr. Coblentz's usual excellent style. *Alexander Primrose*, Esq. President of the Society, presided on the occasion, and the Vice President's chair, in the absence of that gentleman, was ably filled by Mr. *John McLean*, the senior Assistant. The wines were excellent, and the evening passed merrily away, enlivened by the excellent music of the band of the 23rd Regiment, and several spirited and humorous Songs, from the Company.

The Society, in imitation of the reverence which their Ancestors entertained for the Sabbath separated while it was yet the last day of the week.—*Journal.*

Provincial Secretary's Office.

Halifax, 25th Nov. 1839.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz: To be Justices of the Peace for the County of Pictou, Daniel Hockins, of Pictou, (dated April, 1839,) Angus Sutherland, of River John;—John McKay, New Glasgow; George McLeod, Middle River; Duncan McDonald, Head of East River; William Fraser, McLellan's Mountain, and Adam McKenzie, Barney's River, Esquires.

Also, Joseph Dickson, of Enslow, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace for the County of Colchester.

Notice is hereby given, that His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, on the recommendation of the Collector of H. M. Customs at this Port, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the store at Arichat, in the Island of Cape Breton, owned by John Thomas Ballaine, Esq. and the new store at Digby, owned by John FitzRandolph, Esq. as Free Warehouses.

WALLACE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have much pleasure in noticing the formation of an Agricultural Society at Wallace, consisting, in the main, of the industrious Highlanders of that district. They begin under very fair auspices, and we wish them all success. If the "Highlanders" of the country generally, would follow their example, and add to their industrious and frugal habits a proper anxiety for the acquisition of agricultural knowledge, and the improvement of our provincial husbandry, we feel assured they would soon find their account in the stimulus it would give to their labours and the facilities it would ensure to their pursuits. Individual research, or individual industry and enterprise can do a great deal; but for the improvement of any art or science, associations of this description have been long proved of essential benefit and advantage.

OFFICE BEARERS.

Joseph A. B. Kerr, President; Rev. H. McKenzie, J. McFarlane, Vice Presidents; Donald McIver, Treasurer; D. McFarlane, Secretary; John Munro, Wm. Nicholson, Alexander Ross, John Nicholson, Neil McIver, Wm. McDonald, Wm. Waugh, Committee.—*Pictou Observer.*

For remainder of Halifax Head, see page 191.

POETRY.

COMMUNION WITH GOD.

Led by a father's gentle hand
Through this dark wilderness of woe,
We long to reach that peaceful land,
Where streams of lasting comfort flow.

O may our meetings here be blest,
To fit us for that holy place;
May faith and love inflame each breast,
With zeal to run the heavenly race.

Here may the Spirit shed the light
Of truth, to guide us on our way;
God's Word upon our conscience write,
And teach us how to watch and pray.

We will dismiss each worldly thought,
When thus we commune with our God;
Our theme shall be, the love that brought
A Saviour from his blest abode.

We'll think how Jesus lived and died,—
The pains and sorrows that he bore,—
The blessings which his love supplied,—
The home to which he's gone before.

There we will hope to rest ere long,
And gladly change before his throne,
The pilgrim's for the conqueror's song,
Saved by redeeming grace alone.

BATHURST.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COLONIAL CHURCHES.

CANADA.

The following document, from the affectionate spirit which it breathes, and the simple Scriptural terms in which it is couched, will, without difficulty be recognised as laying the Church under a new obligation to the respected individual whose name is officially subscribed to it. As a Church we need to acknowledge, as is here done, our accumulated guilt in having so long and so grievously neglected our expatriated countrymen; and it is still but the day of small things with us in this respect. Let the pledge implied in our pastoral admonition be faithfully and amply redeemed.—*Scottish Christian Herald.*

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

To our beloved Brethren, the Ministers, Elders, and People, adhering to the Doctrines, Worship, Government and Discipline of the Church of Scotland, in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada:

We, the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, now met in General Assembly, taking a lively interest in the temporal and spiritual welfare of our countrymen in all parts of the world, feel at this time a peculiar concern for the safety and peace, the steadfastness of faith and christian practice of our kinsmen who are scattered abroad over the face of the vast territory of British North America, and especially of that portion of it which has been recently harassed by intestine commotion and the alarms of war.

We assure you, brethren, that it has been unspeakably satisfactory to us to learn how prudently, quietly, and peaceably the great mass of the Presbyterian population have conducted themselves amidst the troubles and temptations of the times, and how patriotically and ardently, although in many instances at a great sacrifice of private interest, they have devoted themselves to the reestablishment of order and tranquillity. This loyal and honourable course, from which slighted claims and deferred hopes have not prevailed on them to deviate, we ascribe mainly to the sound principles with which they had been early imbued by parents, who, fearing the Lord from their youth, submitted themselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake, their hereditary reverence for the example of their Scottish progenitors in days of public jeopardy, and to the wholesome and hallowing influence, which, under great difficulties and disadvantages, many of them derive from the ministrations of the word and ordinances of the Gospel.

That the benefit of waiting on God in these holy solemnities is so partially dealt out among you, is to us matter of heavy lamentation and great searching of heart. We deeply participate in the disappointment and discouragement which you experience, in observing so many unequivocal symptoms of the growing influence of those who are hostile to your claims for a legislative provision, which, according to our understanding, had been as amply and expressly secured to you as to the members of another Established Church, whose Ministers we have ever as-

serted, have no higher claim to the designation of a Protestant Clergy than those who labour among you in word and doctrine. But we confidently trust that no considerations of having your expectations frustrated for a season, will, in the slightest degree, chill the ardour of your exertions in the maintenance of the laws, and the preservation of the constitution from the outrages, which, if unresisted, must prove more fatal to the colony than to the mother country. We do not by any means despair of the arrival of better times to the Presbyterian Church, and we are sure that if you continue to be guided by the pure and peaceable spirit of christianity, and to show, out of a good conversation, your works with meekness of wisdom, the interests of your Church will ultimately be established on a firm foundation, and, in being followers of that which is good, you will achieve a triumph greater than any temporal advantage.

In the absence of adequate support from the state, we must own, that though we have not been disposed to overlook, we have too sparingly supplied, your lack of spiritual privileges. As a portion of our Lord's vineyard, planted by the right hand of the Lord himself, who prepared room before it, and who caused it to take deep root, and to send out its boughs to the sea and its branches to the river, the Presbyterian Church of Canada had claims on the sympathy, countenance and aid of this land, to an extent far greater than have ever yet been sufficiently recognised. But if we have been deficient in zeal and activity, or tardy in administering encouragement and help to our brethren beyond the Atlantic, it is now the more incumbent on us to redouble our diligence, and we earnestly hope that it will be given us in this our generation so to act, in the spirit of power and of love, and of a sound mind, as at once to animate you by our example, and to advance, by free-will offerings of our worldly store, the sacred objects, which, according to your power, yea, and beyond your power, you are already labouring most strenuously to attain.

We heartily approve of a scheme which has been brought under our notice by our esteemed brother, the Reverend John Machar, Minister at Kingston, for raising the most destitute parts of your adopted country more speedily to the possession of gospel privileges, by the employment of duly qualified Missionaries, whose office it will be to fan the slumbering flame of devotion among those who are at present scarcely within the reach of the joyful sound, and to prepare the highway of holiness and truth, in which the wayfaring man may walk uprightly and surely, without being led away by the error of the wicked. In these times of adventurous innovation, there is too much cause to apprehend, that within the bounds of your territory, as well as in other corners of the Christian Church, some may be carried about by diverse and strange doctrines, or ensnared into disorderly courses, through the crafty and insinuating acts of such as, whatever may be their professions or their motives, are in reality, though perhaps unconsciously, labouring for the establishment of an influence unfavourable to the cause of christian truth, as well as subversive of lawful authority and the secular interests of the people. We entreat you, brethren not to forget the old paths in which your fathers found quietness and assurance; and while you seek to be established in the present truth, let it be your unvarying resolution to listen with extreme caution to whatever schemes have not had their practical utility demonstrated by the experience of past times.

Amidst the fluctuation of temporal things let it be your habitual exercise to seek for light and comfort in the sure word of God under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, and to stir up one another to the faithful performance of the duties of a religious life, as the most effectual antidote against the impatient love of change and turbulent designs fomented by the enemies of social order and the stability of our national institutions. As far as in us lies, we are disposed to contribute to the expence of professionally educating such young men recommended by your Presbyteries as are likely to prove serviceable to the church in the office of the ministry. And on all occasions it will afford us pleasure to strengthen your hands in doing the work of the Lord.

It is our earnest prayer to the God of all grace and consolation that your souls may prosper and be in health; that through the favour of the Supreme Governor among the nations, your civil privileges may be secured against the perils arising from anarchy, faction and violence; that you may live together in unity and concord; and that you may all be happily instrumental in building one another up in your most holy faith, so as to be made meet for the possession of an eternal inheritance, in a better country, which is an heavenly.

Given at Edinburgh this 27th day of May, 1839.

By authority of the General Assembly,

JOHN LEE,

Chk. Eccl. Scot.

AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Tuesday evening, the 29th ult. the Second Anniversary of the Prince Edward Island Auxiliary Bible Society was held in the Court House. The Chair was taken by his Excellency Sir C. A. Fitzroy, Patron of the Society, at a few minutes after eight o'clock. The meeting was attended by her Ladyship the Patronsess of the Charlotte-town Ladies Bible Association, and a large assemblage of Ladies and Gentlemen, who manifested a deep interest in the object for which it was held; and it was hoped that when an hour was appointed that would find the more busy portion of the community comparatively at leisure, a more general attendance would have been given. We are persuaded, that all who were present must have enjoyed the proceedings very much; and we hope this report of them may induce more to avail themselves in future, of the interest and pleasure which such a meeting is so well calculated to inspire.

Proceedings commenced by His Excellency calling upon the Rev. Robert Douglas, of St. Peter's, to engage in prayer. This being done, a very interesting Report of the Committee's proceedings for the year, was submitted by the Rev. James Waddell, Corresponding Secretary. As the Report is to be published and circulated, in a pamphlet form, it may at present be sufficient to state, that it shows a list of donors and subscribers, for the two past years, respectively amounting to the numbers of 68 and 76, and an aggregate of free contributions amounting to £96 15s. 3d. Since the last Anniversary, the Society has imported 155 Bibles and 206 Testaments, and the issues from the Depository since the commencement of the Society's operations, have been 120 Bibles and 193 Testaments. There is still a considerable stock on hand, and a new supply from the London Depository is daily expected from Halifax, where it some time ago arrived, amounting to 82 Bibles and 150 Testaments.

Contributions have been forwarded from Societies in the Presbyterian congregations of St. Peter's, Covehead, Princetown, Richmond Bay, Bedeque, New London and Cavendish, to be transmitted to the funds of the Parent Society; and from the Charlottetown Ladies' Bible Association a very handsome amount has been forwarded for the same purpose. A just tribute of praise was awarded in the Report to the zeal and activity of the Right Hon. Lady Mary Fitz Roy, in patronising and conducting the Ladies' Association, as well as to the Committee of that Institution, whose to our own personal knowledge, have been very assiduously engaged in the work.

The Report embraces, likewise, some statistical notices of the Parent Society in London, and which are indeed calculated to astonish such as have not regularly watched its annual operations; and concludes with an appeal to the philanthropist and christian for countenance and support.

An abstract of the Treasurer's accounts was submitted by W. Cundall, Recording Secretary, which will be printed along with the Report. It exhibits a balance in hand, including sums transmitted to be forwarded to the Parent Society, of £89 11s. 11d.

A number of Resolutions were submitted in order, supported, in several instances, by eloquent and impressive speeches, and unanimously adopted.

The Chair having been taken by the Hon. J. Brecken, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society, it was Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to His Excellency Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy, for his continued patronage, and for his kind attention to the business of the meeting.

The Doxology was then given out by the Rev. W. Smith, and the apostolical benediction pronounced by the Rev. J. Waddell, when the meeting dispersed.—*Colonial Herald.*

Correspondence.

For the Guardian.

ON EDUCATION.

No. II.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In hazarding a few remarks on the mode of imparting instruction to the young, I shall begin by observing that I consider the establishment of a uniform system of education to be a desideratum, for among other reasons, that a pupil changing his residence, or his teacher, could resume the regular course of his studies with no other interruption than the intervening lapse of time; whereas now, in such cases, he has often to unlearn much that has cost time, expence and trouble to acquire; and is again set to acquire what a subsequent instructor may, in the same manner, condemn as valueless, or detrimental.

Believing however, that the necessity for establishing some uniform mode for imparting instruction to the rising generation will not be contested, and that it is therefore unnecessary to pursue that branch of the

subject farther, I proceed to remark that in advocating such a measure, it is not my intention to enter the lists, as the champion of any particular system, far less to originate a new one. My purpose is only to express, in general terms, my own ideas on the subject; a purpose which I would certainly consider unwarrantably presumptuous, did I not believe that the realization of similar views has been the object of all the recent and most successful emendators of education.

That system, then, must, I apprehend, be the best, which, while it is based upon the foundation of divine revelation, is suited to the age, the capacity, and the innocent predilections of the pupil; is most calculated for the gradual yet speedy development and improvement of the mental and moral faculties; which tends most effectually to inform and mature the judgment, to strengthen the memory, to rectify and chasten the imagination, to cultivate and refine the moral sensibilities of our nature into the maturity of christian graces; and to form and confirm habits of order, industry and application, without realising the fable of the bow always bent, by destroying mental elasticity.

That this intellectual culture has been, in a greater or less degree, the object with intelligent teachers at all times, as far as their several abilities and opportunities enabled them, and, I may add, their prejudices permitted, there can be no doubt; but it is equally certain that till of late years it was a principle not generally acted upon. Where it was attempted, each preceptor aimed at accomplishing his own object in his own way; while the usual practice, what has been called the *rote* system, was fitted to exercise—not so much the *judgment* as the *memory*; leaving the development of the mental powers to time, or accident, or opportunity. Within the last half century, however, Education has partaken of the onward march of improvement. Various systems have arisen, in most, if not all of which, mental cultivation holds a more or less prominent place. The judicious incorporation of what is most valuable in each of these systems, whether native or foreign, would naturally result in the formation of such a one as I have endeavoured to define; and is, I believe, what is intended in that which is called the Training, or Intellectual System. How far the good intentions of the projectors have been realised—in plainer terms, perhaps, how far the attempt has been successful, I am not, I fear, sufficiently acquainted with the details, theoretical or practical, of this system, to be qualified to determine; I may, however, be permitted to remark, that as the purpose of education is to qualify and prepare the subjects of it for the proper discharge of the duties of life, it appears to me that the portion of recreation intermingled, during school hours, with the imparting of instruction, ought to be gradually abridged, and at last discontinued, preparatory to that continuous application, during the stated hours of labour, which is necessary to the successful prosecution of every calling.

Serious obstacles to the complete and successful introduction of any of the improved modes of education, especially into the Common Schools in the country parts of the province, are, however, too often to be met with, in the desultory and irregular attendance of the pupils, the deficiency of books, and the heterogeneous mixture which those that are furnished often compose, circumstances which set all classification at defiance; with the deficiency, or absolute want, of apparatus, as objects, models, maps, &c.; and “last, not least,” the prejudices, the habits, and, not unfrequently, the necessities of the population. To these latter impediments, in fact, most of the others may generally be considered as directly referable.

Upon the means of obviating or removing these obstacles, it is not at present my intention to enter, as it seems to me that can be more naturally and successfully discussed in treating of the means of providing for and supporting education. Leaving therefore, that portion of the subject for the present, I propose in my next to offer a few remarks on the means of imparting elementary instruction.

I am, &c.
SCOTUS.

Halifax, Nov. 30th, 1839.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS.

HOW TO CONDUCT FAMILY PRAYER.

Study the characters of your children and servants, get acquainted with their trials (for who has not some trouble at heart?) and learn what are those points upon which they most need instruction or comfort, and suiting your exposition to their circumstances, much good might follow.—On the contrary, if you enter upon family worship wholly unprepared, and go through with it as a form, no interest is created; and you may expect to see your family seated round you, with a vacant look, which proves the mind regardless of what is going on. Do you ask, how you

can manage matters differently? I answer, as love begets love; so seriousness and devotion, beget seriousness and devotion. If the members of a family perceive that the head is deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, their minds will be influenced by his feelings, and thus be drawn into a participation of his spirit.

Let your endeavour be to render the service of family prayer a means of grace; let it be conducted in a serious, solemn, devotional manner, and look upwards for the spirit of prayer and praise to be poured out upon your little company in such a measure that your “sacrifice” may not be “that of fools,” but a profitable service both to yourself and to your fellow-worshippers.

How rich a blessing might families expect, if their sacred services were performed in a sacred manner. If the flame on the family altar burnt bright and clear, the Lord would be honoured with one breath of praise—would be implored with one breath of prayer; and He who declares himself “the God of the families of all the earth,” would own such a family as “His peculiar treasure”—*London Christian Observer.*

WHAT HAVE YOU DONE WITH YOUR YEARS OF SUNDAYS?

Let me remind you how beautiful your heavenly Father has been to you in ordaining that every Sunday should be a day of rest, on which you should have no other labour, no other employment, than that of learning to do his will. Think what rich, what abundant opportunities for that purpose the holy rest of the Sabbath gives you. One often hears people complaining that they have no time to make themselves acquainted with God! Assuredly that must be their own fault, for God has given them time enough. My brethren, did you ever call to mind that a seventh part of your whole lives is made up of Sundays? One week in every seven is a week of Sundays. One year in every seven is a year of Sundays. And shall any one dare to plead that he has not learnt the will of God? “Not time enough?” the Judge will answer, “what have you done with your years of Sundays?” Let us take a man in the prime of life, say at six or seven and thirty, cut off and summoned into the presence of Christ. What opportunities, what time, think you, has that man had for learning his duty to his Maker! Without counting infancy and early childhood, he has had four good years of Sundays—four years during which it ought to have been his special business to listen to God’s word read and preached, to pray to God in the great congregation, and then, in the quiet of his home, to think over what he has heard, what he has promised. So plentifully has God provided for the nurture of our souls in godliness, he hath set apart ten years out of the age of man, during which we are commanded to abstain from every other work, that we may give ourselves wholly to the most important of all works, that of learning the way to Heaven.—*Rev. A. W. Hare.*

PARENTAL INDULGENCE.

It is notorious that indulged children become hard-hearted, ungrateful, and cruel to their parents in advanced life. There is no true and abiding love towards a parent, where there is not genuine respect for authority. They first contemn his authority, then despise him, then hate him, then resent, disregard, and abuse him. They claim it as a right to have their wishes gratified; they revenge refusal. Why should they not? They are but carrying out the principles in which he has educated them. The parent has taught them so. He has not trained them up in the way they should go, but in the way they would go. He has suffered human wisdom to reverse the mandate of divine. He has accommodated his government to their selfish wills, instead of subduing those wills to rightful authority. The consequence is, a continued and growing misunderstanding and variance between them and the authorities over them, first between them and their parents, then between them and their teacher, then between them and their Bible, then between them and their God, and this breach gradually widens to an impassable gulph.

TO-MORROW.

Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression? Though but a few hours intervene between it and us—though it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read its single page and pronounce the character of its events?

To-morrow! Those who are now gay may be sad. Those who are now walking the avenues of pleasure, led by the hand of hope, may be subjects of intense sorrow. Prosperity may be changed into adversity.—Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. That rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness—the strong step may falter. Death may have overtaken us. To-morrow! It may entirely change the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence.—What we fear may not happen.

To-morrow! Away with anxiety. Let us lean on Providence. There is a Being, to whom all the destructions of time are the same, and who is able to dispose every thing for our wise employment.

A SIMILE.

A powerful oarsman was seen urging his little boat against a strong current, and as he addressed himself to his work with all his muscular energy, he was advancing slowly but surely against the opposing force. Casually attracted by some neighbouring object, he missed a single stroke of the oar; the boat swung round, and was swept down the current, fell into the rapids, and it was only by the intervention of friendly aid, that the final peril was escaped, and the boatman was dragged to the shore, exhausted, alarmed, drenched, and bruised. So the Christian rows against the current of the world; his progress depends on his unceasing vigilance and labour; any relaxation or mismanagement of his oars, will jeopard his safety, and if he does not retrieve himself immediately, he may be wrecked and ruined. The very supposition that there is any period, this side of heaven, which does not require effort to overcome hostile forces, is in itself perilous. While the world, the flesh, and the devil are in the field, no Christian can safely slumber on his arms.—*Presbyterian.*

AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

Rev. Mr. Audebez, pastor of the Evangelical Chapel at Paris, in addressing the Paris Tract Society, stated, that the late Mr. Bonnard, dean of the faculty of theology at Montauban, was in the habit of sending by mail Tracts to young candidates who had left the seminary, and he often added some words of advice. There was one young pastor who did not read the Tracts which the venerable man sent him, and did not so much as take off the wrapper. The faith of this pastor was only a vain theory, and at length he resolved to oppose the doctrine contained in these little writings, and to convince Mr. Bonnard that it was useless to send him any more. He took paper, pen, and ink, and as he did not admit justification by faith, as taught in the Tracts, he opened his New Testament to find passages to establish justification by works. But the first verse which he met was, “He that believeth in me shall do the works that I do.” (John xiv. 12.) Then, for the first time, he began to understand that faith is necessary to produce good works. He concluded that Mr. Bonnard did the works of Christ because he believed in Christ, and soon after he himself preached what he had before rejected.—But the Tracts were further blessed. The young pastor received one day a visit from his father. The old gentleman, by way of diversion, took up a Tract which struck his attention; then another, and at last read them all. He was affected, convinced and converted by the blessing of God, and became, from that moment, a zealous distributor of those pamphlets to which he owed his peace of souls. Some time after he slept in the joy of the Lord, telling his son of the truth he had found in these leaves thrown carelessly into the chimney corner. “Until now,” added Mr. Audebez, “I have been silent upon this fact, because Mr. Bonnard was living, and Christians ought to be guarded in their praises of one another, but now I may be allowed to tell you, that this father, converted by Tracts, was my father; and this young pastor, formerly a stranger to the truths of salvation, is myself.”

A FABLE.

A gardener walking among his fruit trees, particularly inspected one, which, although apparently sound and flourishing, seemed to excite in his mind dissatisfaction. At length his axe was uplifted in the act of hewing it down, when the tree thus addressed him: “Why this severity? You threaten to destroy me as if I were a worthless and withered trunk; but are not my limbs sound and covered with a luxuriant foliage? And besides, although my stem was once a wild shoot yet cannot you discern the mark of the engrafting of a better stock, to which I am indebted for my present flourishing looks? Surely you mistake in applying the axe to my root.” “True,” said the gardener, “your appearance is unexceptionable, but I have waited a reasonable time, and you bear no fruit. Whether you have been grafted or not, it matters not, you are unproductive, and cumber my ground.”—With that he fell to work, and soon the boasting tree was withering on the ground.

MORAL.—It is not high profession, but bearing fruit to God, that will save any one from being cut down as a cumberer of the ground.—*Presbyterian.*

WAR.

War is certainly more destructive to a country than plague, pestilence, and famine. Under the latter visitations we may submit to the inscrutable will of Providence with resignation, and hope in a future state for

some consolation after our worldly troubles. But to be plundered by friend and foe—to behold the object of our affections ruined and dishonoured—the fruits of our industry destroyed with merciless wantonness—to be compelled to show civilities to the spoiler, or expose ourselves to still more barbarous outrages—without the means of avenging our wrong—is a condition that requires more than human fortitude to endure. This truth becomes more obvious, when we consider that armies are moving into countries whose produce is scarcely capable of sustaining its own inhabitants—that these armies are moreover attended by swarms of depredators, in every shape, who destroy what the soldiery have left—by thousands of horses and beasts of burthen, consuming the husbandman's prospects of the ensuing year—while incredible ingenuity is ever on the alert, to discover such hidden stores as the farmer and the labourer fancied they had secured from the marauder's grasp. If troops consumed merely what was necessary for their support, the evil might be less galling; but a spirit of waste pervades man, woman, and child, that follow the warlike drum; and what they cannot fairly consume they destroy, forgetting that other hungry troops are following them, who may stand in need of what they wantonly sacrifice. A spigot or a bung are useless things in a cellar—the wine and brandy cask must be stove in; a canful of oil is required to trim the soldier's lamp—the oil jar must be smashed; and when crockery has been used for cooking or eating, the pots and pans, the plates and dishes, must be dashed to atoms.—*Millingen's Stories of Torres Vedras.*

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

SCOTLAND.—At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institution at Edinburgh, Mr. Macaulay made an address in the course of which he observed, speaking of the pursuits in which they were engaged, and of a library of books they had acquired;—"I do most firmly believe—and I am only going to say what every intelligent Conservative and Reformer may say with equal sincerity—that the spread of intellectual cultivation does tend to useful conversation and also to useful reform; that it tends to produce the correction of abuses, and at the same time to preserve all that is truly valuable in Government. (Cheers.) I do believe that the spread of intellectual education tends to diffuse, in indissoluble conjunction, the love of liberty and the love of order. And if I did not think so, I must say that even then I should still look with no common interest and delight on Institutions like this; for let me put its advantages at the lowest point, and these are certainly by no means despicable. How much innocent delight have these 7,000 volumes bestowed, rescuing some from listlessness and idleness, some from intemperance and vice. Is the quantity of enjoyment in this world such that we ought to grudge them this? How many distressing circumstances have been forgotten over those pages! I feel this perchance more strongly than others may; owing to some peculiar circumstances with respect to my own mind. For as far back as I can remember books have been dear friends to me; they have been comforters in grief, companions in solitude; in poverty they have soothed my wounded spirit; in exile they have consoled me for want of my country; and amidst the much which is distressing in political life—in the midst sometimes of calumny and invective—I hope they have contributed to keep my mind serene and unclouded. There is, I can truly say, no wealth—there is no power—there is no rank which I would accept in exchange for the pleasure I have derived from books, for the privilege of conversing with the greatest minds of all past ages, for the privilege of searching the true, of admiring the beautiful, for the privilege of living in the future, in the past."

We have the pleasure of announcing the birth of an heir to the noble house of Roxburgh. The auspicious event occurred at Flours, on the morning of the 5th instant, and was hailed with delight by the inhabitants of the town of Kelso and the surrounding country.—*Scotch Paper.*

The new church, at New Deer, was opened on Sunday, the 25th ult, on which occasion a most eloquent and appropriate discourse was delivered from Psalms cxxxii. 13—16, by Mr. Welsh, the much esteemed pastor of the parish. The church, which is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, from a design by Mr. Smith, architect, holds 1,600 persons, and cost nearly 3,000*l.*

We have great satisfaction in being able to announce from authority, that negotiations have commenced with the proper authorities of Teignmouth, through Earl Howe, to offer suitable accommodations for the reception of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Dowager and suite, if it should be still found convenient for her Majesty to pass the approaching winter

in the south of Devon. Her Majesty, it is reported has been unable to procure a suitable residence at Torquay.—*Western Luminary.*

The Hon. Henry William Petre, second son of Lord Petre, will embark in a few days for the new colony of New Zealand, where his noble father has purchased an extensive tract of land for him. Mr. Petre is only in his 19th year. Mr. Francis Molesworth, brother and heir presumptive to Sir William Molesworth, also goes out with Mr. Petre.

A bust of Thomas Clarkson, the well-known advocate for slave-trade abolition, has lately been completed by Behnes, and it is to be placed in the Council Chamber of the Guildhall of London.

The following facts (says the *Nouveliste*) show that the taste for study is becoming very general in the army. In 1836, 327 officers and 96 non-commissioned officers, of thirty-eight regiments of infantry and cavalry, executed typographical works; in 1837, 812 officers and 475 non-commissioned officers, of seventy five regiments, took part in such occupations; and, in 1838, the number so engaged was 1,101 officers and 659 non-commissioned officers, belonging to ninety-four regiments.

On Wednesday se'night the melancholy spectacle of 2,500 unfortunate inmates of the Dublin Mendicity Institution, paraded through all the principal streets and leading thoroughfares, was exhibited in this city. The Committee were driven to adopt this most disagreeable course, in consequence of the exhausted state of the funds of this meritorious charity, in hope of exciting the compassion of the humane by the sight of so many destitute fellow beings reduced to the verge of actual starvation, to make renewed efforts to snatch them from utter ruin.—*Dublin Paper.*

On the 27th of August the ratifications of a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the sublime Porte and the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg were exchanged in London by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, Mr. Agob and Mr. Colquhoun. The treaty was concluded and signed on the 18th of May, 1839, by his Excellency Rachid Pasha and Mr. Colquhoun.

FROM LATE COLONIAL PAPERS.

CHARLOTTE TOWN P. E. ISLAND, Nov. 26.

On the 6th inst. the Countess of WESTMORLAND having visited Crapaud, forming part of the Earl's valuable Estates in this Island, her Ladyship was waited upon with two Addresses from his Lordship's tenantry in this quarter.

The following is the Countess of Westmorland's answer to the Addresses.

I have received with satisfaction the Addresses you have presented to me, containing sentiments so much in conformity with my own, on what I consider the two most important points conducive to moral happiness—piety towards God, and allegiance to the Sovereign.

It is highly gratifying to me that you should express, through me, the loyal desire to remain faithful subjects of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain; and as I am, from family circumstances, peculiarly connected with the glorious events in times past, by which these noble Provinces of North America were annexed to the British Crown, the misfortunes or disaffection of any part of them will ever be to me a subject of keen affliction. The sentiments of attachment expressed by you, with reference to the union of these Colonies, as part of the British dominions, must therefore greatly endear to me the little community with which I have the happiness to become acquainted; and when I observe how much more numerous you are than the inhabitants upon most of the later settlements, I cannot but feel an anxious desire to contribute, by every little means in my power, to promote your welfare and give encouragement to industry and exertion, that you may enjoy the honest pride and self-respect of feeling, that by that example you animate the efforts of others.

I have, in compliance with your wishes for suitable places of worship, and schools for the instruction of your children, appropriated £300 to effect these purposes; £100 to be applied to the immediate completion of the Chapel already commenced upon the territory near the coast—the other £200 to be administered in such sums as may be thought most expedient by those capable of judging, from whom I shall lose no time in obtaining the proper information. Respecting the Schools I shall apply for advice to the Lady Mary Fitz Roy; whose exemplary zeal and judgment, at the head of those affairs which regard the relief and instruction of the poor, as well as her indefatigable exertions to promote the happiness of this improving Colony, command at the same time the admiration and esteem of all, and entitle her to the highest degree of confidence and gratitude.

With respect to everything which regards the rents, by the laws of Great Britain, I am, as a married woman, not empowered to act. If it should be the Al-

mighty will to afflict me with what I shall consider the heaviest calamity—to be the survivor of my husband—I should then acknowledge whatever power devolves upon me to be placed in my hands by God, for the fulfilment and furtherance of his laws, and make it my study to endeavour to promote, as far as possible, in consistency with my other duties, the welfare of the persons who have been located by the authority of my husband, the Earl of Westmorland, upon those lands which I inherited, conjointly with my sister, the present Viscountess Melville, now the proprietor of the adjacent tract.

Signed by me,
THE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND.
Charlotte Town, 20th Nov. 1839.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. Nov. 23.

THE ELECTION.—The Election commenced in St. Andrews, on Tuesday last, James Boyd, Esq. was proposed by Wm. Garnett, Esq. who at the same time made some remarks in a neat and appropriate speech in which he assigned his reasons for recommending Mr. Boyd to the friendly support of the people, this nomination was then seconded by James Rait, Esq. Patrick Clinch, Esq. was then proposed by Mr. Joseph Walton an old and respected inhabitant of this County, his observations were concise and entirely applicable to the occasion, this nomination was seconded by Geo. D. Street, Esq.

STATE OF THE POLL.—At its Adjournment at the following places:

St. Andrews, Nov. 19,—	BOYD	102	—	CLINCH	20
St. David, " 20,—	"	138	—	"	72
St. Stephen, " 21,—	"	380	—	"	181

NOTICE.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 1st 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 7th 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.

HALIFAX PUBLIC LIBRARY, AND LITERARY ROOM.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has undertaken the management of the above establishment, and trusts by careful and unremitting attention, to render it worthy of a liberal share of public patronage.

The Library comprises a selection of nearly 2,000 volumes; among which are to be found some of the most approved standard works, recent publications, and periodical literature.

The Reading Room now contains a variety of European, American, and Colonial papers; and the proprietor is making arrangements to obtain the ablest English papers by the latest arrivals.

The terms are extremely moderate, viz. for the LIBRARY and READING ROOM, 20s. per annum; and for either separately, 12s. 6d. per annum; or for a shorter period in proportion.

Particulars can be obtained, on application at the Library, (near the Bank of British North America,) which the public are respectfully invited to visit and inspect for themselves.

In appealing to the public of Halifax, in behalf of this undertaking, the subscriber begs to state his determination to add to his Library, the principal popular works as they appear; and otherwise to increase the variety in the Reading and News department to the fullest extent that the amount of subscriptions will warrant. He also adds the assurance, that while he presumes to hope for a liberal support, no exertion on his part shall be wanting to deserve it.

While Halifax is rapidly advancing in prosperity and enterprise—while a taste for Literature is diffusing itself among all classes—and when an extensive system of Steam Navigation is about to be established, which will connect Halifax, by a constant and rapid communication, with the principal ports of the Old and New World—it is hoped that a comfortable Reading Room, connected with a carefully assorted Library, and enriched with the latest intelligence from all quarters, will not be deemed unworthy of support by the members of an enlightened commercial community.

R. M. BARRATT.

Halifax, Nov. 27, 1839.

BOOK & FANCY JOB Printing,
Executed at this office.

Halifax Head continued from page 187.

Head Quarters, Halifax, 25th Nov. 1839.
MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following promotion in the Nova Scotia Militia, viz:

1st Halifax Regt. of Militia, 2d Lieut. David Herries Gardiner to be 1st Lieut.

EDWARD WALLACE, A. G. M.

YARMOUTH, Nov. 22.

ROBBERY.—We are informed that a very daring and extraordinary robbery was perpetrated at Barrington last week. The house of Mr. Israel Lovett Wilson was entered in the night, while the family were asleep, by a black woman, who had lived some weeks in the family, and had left only a few days previous to the occurrence of the deed in question. By breaking a pane in a back window, she was enabled to unfasten the kitchen door, and thus effected an entrance. She proceeded up stairs to the room in which Mr. Wilson's money was kept, and with a secret key opened the chest, and abstracted, as is supposed, about £175 in gold and silver. She had to pass on her way, the room in which Mr. and Mrs. W. slept. The theft was not discovered until Sunday. The black woman was at once suspected and pursued. She was overtaken on the road to Portlatour, and £11, with, we believe, some articles of dress belonging to Mrs. Wilson, found on her person. By persuasion and threats she was induced to confess the crime—and said that she had buried the money in the woods. She accompanied some persons to the spot, and they recovered about £143.

NOVA-SCOTIA WESTERN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Mr. Bazalgette, of Halifax, is now in this place, procuring the names of such gentlemen as may feel disposed to take shares in a Steam Packet between Halifax and Yarmouth. The shares are £25 each, and the whole sum required, £10,000. It is intended to purchase the boat in Britain, and to have her on the route next summer.

LOSS OF THE SCH'R YARMOUTH PACKET.—We regret to have to announce the wreck of this fine Packet. She sailed from St. John, N. B. on Saturday morning last and at 4 o'clock the same afternoon, about 3 miles from Long Islands, wind blowing fresh on shore, the head of her foremast was carried away, which rendered her unmanageable. She was driven near the shore, when both anchors were let go. The crew and passengers, six in number, got into the small boat, and (it being impossible to land opposite the vessel) with great difficulty and peril succeeded in effecting a landing at a small creek upwards of a mile off, to which they were urged by the humane inhabitants of the Island, who walked along the shore, to direct the way.—At low water the schooner struck the rocks and filled. By the assistance of some of the inhabitants, of whom Capt. Tooker speaks in the highest terms of gratitude, the vessel was got into the Passage, and the greater part of her cargo and materials saved.—*Herald.*

From the *Miramachi Gleaner*, Nov. 19.

BATHURST, GLOUCESTER COUNTY.—Three barques have been launched from the ship yard of Messrs. Joseph Cunard & Co. at this place within the last fortnight. The "Jane," of upwards of 30 tons burthen, on the 5th instant. The "Susan" of the same size, on the 9th, and on this day, the eighteenth, another of upwards of 400 tons, called the "Caroline." These vessels were built principally of Heckmatack or Juniper, of an excellent quality, which abounds in this vicinity; have been carefully and faithfully constructed, and on beautiful models.

PASSENGERS.

In the Sable from Cape Bay, Mr. H. McNeil.—In the Dove from Labrador, Mr. R. McNeil.—In the Tory's Wife from Liverpool, G. B. Mr. Faulkner.—In the Portree for Boston, Mrs. McNally, Miss McKay, Mr. and Mrs. Dennett, child and servant, Messrs. Defreitas and Cowen, and twelve in the steerage.

MARRIED.

At Maidland on the 14th ult. by the Rev. T. Crow, Dr. Edward F. Cove, of the United States, to MARY A. the eldest daughter of Hugh McCallum, of Maidland.

At Christ Church, Fredericton, on Thursday the 21st Nov. by the Venerable the Archdeacon, WM. AMHERST HALE, Captain in Her Majesty's 52d Regt. Light Infantry to MARY CAROLINE, daughter of the late Capt. John Jenkins, late Glengarry Lt. Infantry.

On Thursday the 21st inst. by the Rev. R. Shepherd, Mr. CHARLES S. LUGRIN, Printer, to MARTHA LAVINA, eldest daughter of Mr. John Stevens, all of Fredericton.

At Richibucto, on the 14th ult. by the Rev. James Hannay, Mr. JOS. MCKINNON, to MISS ABIGAIL SMITH, both of Richibucto.

At Toronto, on the 17th Oct. by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, the Rev. JOHN M'CAUL, L. L. D. Principal of the Upper Canada College, to EMILY, second daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones.

DIED.

On Friday morning last, in the 4th year of his age JAS. EDWARD, second son of Mr. John Edward Starr.

On Friday morning last, GEORGE, son of Qr. Master Sergeant Shean, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, aged one month.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. THOMAS BOWLES, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral to take place on Thursday at two o'clock, from the residence of his brother in Duke Street, the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Yarmouth, on the 19th ult. after a lingering illness, which he bore with patience and resignation, SAMUEL WILLET, Esq. in the 89th year of his age.—Mr. W. was a Cornet in Tarleton's Dragoons, so highly signalized for bravery and enterprise during the American Revolutionary War, and had witnessed much active service. He was a man of strict integrity, and a truly loyal subject.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF HALIFAX.

ARRIVED.

Thursday—Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Lang, Pictou; Union, Margaret's Bay; Spartan, Kelly, Yarmouth; brig Starr, Cochen, Montego Bay, 24 days—ballast to D. & E. Starr & Co.; brig. Luna, Hoyle, St Vincent 19 days—rum to do, 58 days on the voyage; schr. Nile, Vaughan, St. John, N. B.—mackerel, herring and limestone.

Friday—Schr. Hope, Bruce, Shelburne, 1 day; Brothers, Prospect.

Saturday—Schr. Lakene Blanche, Bridgeport; Margaret, Antigonish; new brig Isabella, Flohr, Country Harbour; Govt. schr. Victory, Darby, Sable Island, 2 days.

Sunday—Barque Ohio, Daley, Liverpool, G. B. 50 days—general cargo, to J. Fairbanks and others; schr. Mariner, Gerard, Sydney—coal; Trial and Courier, do—do; George, Louisburg—fish; Endeavour, and Nancy, P. E. Island—produce; Otter, Ragged Islands; Elizabeth, Torbay; Catherine and Elizabeth, Arichat; Elizabeth, Canso; Sarah Elizabeth, Margaret's Bay; Richard Smith, Mary, and Mary, Sydney; Mermaid, Prospect; Billow, and Judeek, Torbay; Wave, Annapolis; Minerva, Pictou; Victoria, Canso—with fish, coal and produce; new brig Mary Ann, Canso, to Fairbanks & McNab; schr. Shannon, Boudrot, Quebec, 16 days—flour, beef, and pork, to T. C. Kinnear and Salts & Wainwright; Adelle, O'Brien, Placencia Bay 6 days—dry fish to W. B. Hamilton.

Monday—Schr. Mary, Richard Smith, Ann, and Mary Ann, Sydney, coal and butter; schr. Alexander, Keating, Guysborough, 6 days—coal, mackerel, beef and butter; schr. Defiance, Curry, Miramichi, 9 days—fish, rigging, &c. to S. Cunard & Co.; Isabella, Martin, P. E. I. via Pictou, 6 days—produce; Pearl, Pictou—coal; Waterlily, Edward & Samuel, Hope, Rising Sun, from Sydney—coals; Margaret, do dry fish; Mayflower, Gabarous, fish.

Tuesday—Schr. Providence, Bontin Montreal, 15 days, flour, &c. to S. Binney;—last night off Whitehead, passed schrs. Albin and Esperance, from Montreal for Halifax; schr. Morning Star sailed 2 days previous—Schr. Pique and Rifleman, Sydney, coal.

This morning—Schr. Charlotte, Abbinet, St. Michaels, 44 days—wheat, corn, barley, oranges and lemons, to the master.

CLEARED.

Thursday—Schr. Dartford, Wooden, Boston—coal by the master; Hazzard, Potter, St. John—general cargo by S. Binney & others; Mercy Jane, Cooke, do—sugar, &c. by D. & E. Starr & Co. Am. brig Florence, Ryder, Boston—potatoes and wood by R. Noble; schr. Speedy Packet, LeBreton, B. W. Indies—general cargo by D. & E. Starr & Co.

Friday—Brig Griffin, Young, Bermuda—general cargo by Salts & Wainwright; Adriana, Hunt, B. W. Indies—pork, beef & flour by J. & M. Tooin; Alexandria, Boston, St. John, N. B.—Brandy and coal by W. A. Black & Son and others; schr. Leon, Crouse, St. Stephen's—herring and butter by J. W. Parss.

Saturday—Success, Deagle, P. E. Island—merchandise by H. Fay.

Monday—Brig Henrietta, Clements, B. W. Indies, fish and lumber, by D. & E. Starr & Co.

BANK OF NOVA-SCOTIA,

Halifax, 2nd December, 1839.

NOTICE.

THE following AGENCIES have been Established

by this Bank.

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

Persons desirous of negotiating Bills of Exchange, Drafts, &c. &c. will be accommodated on application at the several Agencies above named, or at the Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,

J. FORMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to make an alteration in his Business, requests that all persons indebted to him up to the 31st December last, will settle their accounts immediately, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of his Attorney for immediate collection.
Halifax, Oct. 7, 1839.

GASPER ROAST.

West of England Broad Cloths.

No. 39 BARRINGTON-STREET.

OPPOSITE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

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

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES of superior quality.

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

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Groceries, Liquors, Cordials, &c. at the lowest market prices, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

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

JOSEPH JENNINGS.

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

WINTER CLOTHS.

BY THE TORY'S WIFE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large assortment of Flannels; Pilot Cloths; Napt Coatings; Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS; Black CASSIMERES and fancy Trowsers Stuffs. All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Halifax, 4th, Dec. 1839. E. L. LYDIARD. 6w.

COGSWELL'S SERMONS.

A FEW Copies of the above Work are for Sale at Mr. BELCHER'S and Messrs. MACKINLAY'S Book Stores.

Subscribers are respectfully requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to H. INCE, Esq. or the Cashier of the Halifax Banking Company.

Halifax, 4th Dec. 1839.

JOHN FRASER,

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

Dry Goods & Grocery Line,

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

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

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.

J. N. SHANNON,

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

Fall & Winter Supply of Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of Woolen, 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.



For the Guardian.

FASHION.

The fashion of this world is folly,
Is nothing but an empty show;
All tends to grief, and melancholy,
To want, to misery and woe.

Those who trust to earthly treasure,
Are trusting to a glittering toy;
That for a moment gives false pleasure,
But will at last, their peace destroy.

O were we like the flowers that grow
Lovely, yet neither toil nor spin;
To live as humble, meek and low,
As spotless, and as free from sin.

Man gives himself unceasing trouble,
In searching after happiness;
But like a vapour, or a bubble,
It all turns out mere emptiness.

There's nought on earth that we can trust,
Our only hope is in the Lord;
He who hath made all out of dust,
He surely ought to be adored.

This pilgrimage even at the best,
Can no refreshing good afford;
The only solid place of rest,
Is to be present with the Lord.

Few are our days and full of evil,
We spend them oft without a thought;
And labour hard to serve the devil,
For all our pains he gives us nought.

W. C.

Halifax, Nov. 12, 1839.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

LITTLE EDMUND.

Be Good, little Edmund, your mother will say,—
She will whisper it soft in your ear,—
And oft times repeat it, by night and by day,
That you may not forget it, my dear.

And the ant at its work, and the flower-loving bee,
And the sweet little bird in the wood,
As it warbles a song from its nest on the tree,
Seems to say, "Little Eddy, be good."

"Be good, says the Bible"—that volume of love,—
And the wisest are bound to obey,—
For the truths that it teaches will lead us above,
When death calls the spirit away.

For as sure as the brook to the river doth run,
And the river to ocean's broad wave,
This rule, if well learned from your cradle, my son,
Will prove your best wealth at the grave.

BENEFITS OF SABBATH SCHOOLS.

A merchant in New York wanted a person to tend his store. A boy applied for the situation. "What recommendations do you bring?" said the merchant. "I have none, Sir." "What friends have you to be responsible for your conduct?" "I have none, Sir; I am a stranger here." "What book is that in your pocket?" He gave it to him—it was a copy of the New Testament, with a certificate on a blank leaf written by a Sabbath School Teacher in England, stating that as he had been a punctual diligent scholar for several years, the Testament was given to him as a Reward of Merit. "This," said the merchant is recommendation enough. I will engage you to tend my store." He served faithfully for several years, and was afterwards a respectable and successful merchant.

A little girl was going to her Sabbath School, when as she passed some ragged children, one of them threw some dirt upon her. She brushed it off, and took no notice of it. Before she went to school in the afternoon, she requested her mother to give her a piece of cake, but would not tell what she wanted it for. As she passed the ragged child again, she gave her the cake. The child said, "How came you to give this to me. I threw dirt on you this morning." "I did it to make you love me, and then you won't do so again." "You are very kind, I thought you was proud of your fine clothes." "We are all kind in the Sabbath School—won't you go there with me?" "I am ashamed to go, I am so ragged." "No matter for that—you will be as welcome as any of

us. Come and I will ask my mamma to give you some of my clothes, that are too small for me now,—they will just fit you." "Well, I will go."

Halifax Bazaar & Repository,

RE-OPENED,

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

TERMS OF SALE—CASH.

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

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

A VARIETY OF ARTICLES,

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

A few superior CLOCKS & WATCHES,

A small assortment of Superior JEWELLERY,

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

Ladies WORK BOXES.

A large variety of Indian Quill Work.

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

—ALSO—

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

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

R. M. BARRATT.

November 27, 1839.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE.

THE ensuing Term of the Dalhousie College will commence on MONDAY, the 21st day of OCTOBER next.

By Order of the Board,
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.

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, Cinna mon, 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 HYSOON TEAS.

LOAF SUGAR in Hogsheads.

October 25.

T. HUMPHREY & Co.

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,

Tinned Tea Kettles and Saucepans, assorted,

Patent improved Racking and Bottling 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.

FALL GOODS.

A. & H. McDONALD,

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

BRITISH MERCHANDIZE.

—COMPRISING—

Fine and sup. Broad and Narrow CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, &c. Coatings,

Flushings, Pilot Cloths and Petershams,

Rose and Witney BLANKETS, assorted sizes,

Cotton Sheets, and Bed Covers, very low,

White, Blue, Red, Yellow, and twill'd Flannels,

Black, Brown, and Blue Serge,

Shalons, Bombazetts, and Marinos,

Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirtings,

A general assortment of White, Grey, and Printed

COTTONS,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Hosiery,

Bales of Flushing and Winter Slops,

Unbleached, and Blue Water Twist,

Fashionable Plated and Beaver HATS.

SOAP, CANDLES, &c.

Which they offer low for Cash, or short Credit.—

Lower Water Street. Sw. Oct. 23

Remove the cause and the effect will cease.

NORTON'S CHAMOMILE PILLS.

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

INDIGESTION and LIVER COMPLAINTS.

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

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

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

G. E. MORTON.

THE GUARDIAN,

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED (FOR THE PROPRIETORS)

EVERY WEDNESDAY,

BY JAMES SPIKE,

at his Office, Brick Corner opposite St. Paul's and St. Andrew's Churches, to whom all Communications, &c. (Post Paid,) must be addressed.

Terms of the Guardian—15 shillings per annum in Town, and 17 shillings and 6d. when sent by Post to the Country, one half in advance.

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

BOOK & JOB PRINTING, of all descriptions executed at this office, with neatness, despatch, and on the most reasonable terms—the smallest favour thankfully received and immediately attended to.