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#### VICTORIA COLLEGE.

CEREMONY OF INAUGURATION—INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF THE REV. ANSON GREEN, PRESIDENT OF THE CON-FERENCE-INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE REV. EGERTON RYERSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR,-I am requested by the Board of Victoria College to forward you for publication a short account of the official opening of that Institution, together with the able and interesting Addresses delivered on the occasion.

It may not be generally known that about twelve months ago, during the first session of the United Parliament, an Act was passed unanimously in both autumn, but postponed the formal Opening of the Institution, and the Inauguration of the Principal, to the present month. This ceremony took place at Cobourg on Tuesday, the 21st inst. in the presence of a large and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The members of the Board of Trustees and Visitors were principally all in attendance. The Rev. Thomas Bevitt, Secretary of Conference, and others of our Ministers; the Rev. Mesers. Wastell, Harris, Machin, and Hayden, members of the Congregational Union in this Province, and one or two gentlemen of the legal and medical professions, were spectators of the imposing services of that day-a day full of interest and promise to the inhabitants of United Canada. The first act was that of conducting the Principal to the Chair of the Institution,-the honour of which devolved onon the Rev. Anson Green. I'resident of the Conference, and John P. Roblin, Esq., Member of the Provincial Parliament for the County of Prince Edward.

The opening religious service was performed by the Rev. Richard Jones Chairman of the Bay of Quinte District, and was followed by a handsome and affecting address from the President of the Conference, who, in concluding his guished and esteemed brother, the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, having accepted the authority which they were designed to convey, immediately proceeded, though under deep emotion, to deliver his Inaugural Address, the reading of which occupied about one hour and a half. But notwithstanding its length, the Address throughout was listened to in breathless silence, and with the most intense and thrilling interest. And it was worthy of such marked attention, not only in consideration of the high character of its author, but particularly on account of the invaluable sentiments it contained ;-sentiments evincing a comprehensive and well-cultivated mind, deep research, mature judgment, correct taste, and a patrioric and pious heart, and which must powerfully tell upon the understandings, and feelings, and conduct, of thousands of our fellow-Canadian subjects. Indeed, in whatever light we regard this Address, it will be found to be the most able production that has ever emanated from the pen of Mr. Ryerson, and will not, I am sure, suffer in a comparison with any other document of the kind that I have seen. Under the direction of such an enlightened individual, and favoured with the instruction of a most faithful and efficient Faculty, the education of the youth of our Province will be safe and complete; and it is to be boped that scores and hundreds of them will without delay resort to the halls of Victoria College, for the purpose of obtaining that which will tend to promote their happiness and usefulness in this world, and if sanctified by grace, their felicity in the world to come.

Praying that every lover of the Church and of his Country may do all in his power to advance the interests and promote the prosperity of this College, and every other Institution of the kind in the Province, allow me to subscribe mysel. Yours faithfully, A. MACNAB.

Secretary of Victoria College Board. Toronto, 28th June, 1842.

## INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I rise to congratulate you on the favoured period of our Country's history in which we live, and the auspicious circumstances under which we are this morning assembled. It is our happy privilege to live at a period when the star of prosperity is dawning upon our land, and the light of science is spreading a brilliant lustre over the civilized world.

The present is, to me, one of the most delightful and important periods connected with the history of science and literature in our Province. It is a day the events of which are as reblete with interest and promise on the one band, as they are pregnant with obligations and responsibilities on the other. The proceedings of this day will be recorded in the archives of this College, and be referred to with many grateful feelings and pleasing recollections as long as sound literature shall find any place in the admiration of men; or this lofty edifice remain a monument of your liberality, assiduity, and enterprise.

We are assembled here to-day to witness the Inaugural services connected with the formal opening of this College; services which cannot fell, I think the past, as well as joyous anticipations of the future.

Twelve years have now passed away since the Conference of the Wesleyan suitable place for the liberal education of the children and youth of our country. But to us it was a fearful, if not a hazardous undertaking. That body of Ministers who, after the most serious and prayetful deliberations, determined on this important enterprise, had no personal means of their fund, by which even to lay the foundation-stone! But they had what they thought an equivalent. They had a seat in the hearts of a pious, devoted, and did appeal; and these spacious apartments and towering walls can witness that the appeal was not made in vain!

Six years ago, the 18th of this present month, an academic course of instruction was commenced in these buildings under the direction and supervision of the Rev. Matthew Richey, A. M., to whom, on that occasion. I had the honour to deliver the keys of office. The Rev. Jessi Hurlburt, A. M., Principal for some time, and the various Professors and Teachers who, from time to time, have instructed our youth in this place have, generally speaking, done themselves great credit, and the country at large important service. Some of them, I have reason to know, from personal observation, have laboured indefatigably, night and day, to render their thanks of the Board and the warmest gratitude of those whose children have

The influence of the instructions which have been imparted within these walls, begins already to be felt in considerable portions of the community.-Some eight or ten young men have gone forth from this seat of learning, and been thrust out into the Lord's vineyard, as heralds of Salvation to a guilt world. Others have turned their attention to the Laws of the land, and are preparing to distinguish themselves and promote their country's interest at the Ban; while a larger number have become instructors of youth in primary schools, where they are " teaching the young idea how to shoot;" and not a few are honourably engaged in commercial, agricultural, or mechanical pursuits. I find them in almost every direction as I travel through the Province; and wherever I have met them, I have found that they cherish many grateful and pleasing recollections of those happy bygone days which they spent on these delightful premises.

But while all these, and many more gratifying and beneficial results accrued from the course of instruction imparted here, there was found, in the opinion of many competent judges, a grand desideratum in the scholastic operations of our Country. There was no College nor University in our Province where LITERARY DEGREES could be obtained even by the mos meritorious students; the consequence of which was, that many of our best pupils, who were candidates for literary honors, were seen leaving our halls of learning to finish their education in some foreign land. This state of things was mutually embarrassing both to Teachers and Pupils; for while the former had the mortification to see their best scholars vacate their seats in this Institu tion, to obtain that in another country which was denied them in their own the latter were grieved with the thought that the very fact of their being educated under another government would be alleged against them to their prejudice in transacting the affairs of the Province, and competing for the public honours and emoluments. Those, with several other weighty con siderations, induced the Board to apply to the Parliament of our United Pro vince to grant them a CHARTER conferring on them all the authorities, privileges, and immunities of a College; and such a Charter (thanks to Mr. Boswell of this town, and to our friend Mr. Roblin, who sits on my left, with other influential members of the Assembly, and last, but not least, the liberality of the Government,) was obtained for us by a unanimous vote of the two Houses of the Legislature, and the willing and cordial assent of his late Excellency, the lamented Lord Sydenham! So that VICTORIA COLLEGE was the first

glory of our Conference, the pride and boast of our country, and the orna. most polished and flourishing times, cultivated their own tongues. We know l

headed, assisted, and supported by a pious, intelligent, and able PRINCIPAL? Every thing, under Divine Providence, and the direction of the Board, depends upon the Principal and Faculty. They constitute the "Senatus Academicus;" the council of instruction and government in the College; and if there be any delinquency in that department—any want of intelligence, fidelity, and zeal-or any want of parental affection, sleepless watch-care, or hard-fagging industry, then have the trustees and visitors laboured in vain and spent their strength for nought. Hence the selection of a suitable person to

ment of this beautiful Town ?-or what were Legislative privileges, and coun-

take the charge of this College-to preside in its senate, to influence the councils and decisions of its Faculty, and to keep a vigilant parental eye on the whole collegiate family-became a subject of paramount importance and of anxious solicitude. The Board of Trustees and Visitors were anxious to branches of the Legislature, and cordially and promptly assented to by the secure a gentleman of a sound discriminating mind, of general knowledge, late lamented Lord Sydenham, incorporating Upper Canada Academy into a capable of taking a statesmon-like view of great and important operations; College, with a grant of five hundred pounds. In accordance with this Act, and, if possible, one favourably known in the Province, having some experithe Board made provisional arrangements for the operation of the College last | ence in the art of teaching, and of indomitable, untiring perseverance in accomplishing his objects of parsuit. And such a gentleman, they believe, they have found in the person of him whom we have, this day, conducted to your Presidential chair. I assure you it affords the great pleasure to inreduce to this most respectable assembly the REV. EGERTON RYERSON, as

the Principal of Victoria College. [The Principal arose and bowed to the members of the Board and the congregation, who in return acknowledged the token of respect by rising from

And, Rev. Sir, to you as the regularly-constituted head of this College, I am requested, by THE BOARD, to deliver these KEYS, as a seal and badge of your authority, and a token of the fearful obligations which, by these inaugural acts, you are about to incur. And, my dear Sir, I need not now remind you that your situation is one, not only of honour, but of auxiety, responsibility, and toil; for of this, from personal conversation with you, I know you are fully aware. You will need therefore the greatest patience and prodence, wisdom and piety, to guide you in the discharge of those onerous and important duties which, in your official relations to this College, now devotve pon you. If, then, you wish to be useful, and at some future period carry remarks, delivered to the Principal the keys of the Institution. Our distin- off from this Institution a well-carned fame, as well as the reward of conscious fidelity, in your governmental acts be mild but firm-in the administration of discipline be parental and kind, but decisive-in your example be gentle and pious-in your intercourse with Professors, Teachers, and Pupils, be courteous and condescending, but dignified—and above all, as you know from whom your strength, wisdom, and consolations flow, in your addresses to the throne of the heavenly grace, be fervent-be frequent-BE CONSTANT. And may the God of all grace give you patience, wisdom, and a sound judgment in all things, and render you a great and lasting blessing to all those who now are, or hereafter may be, committed to your care!

And now, honored Sir, in the name and on behalf of the Trustees of this College, I commit to you these KEYS; take them, and never forget that with them we commit into your bands the destinies of a large portion of the youth of our Province. While, therefore, you shall exercise the authority which these Keys confer, never let a teacher with whom you are associated want a counsellor, nor a pupil placed under your care need a Father or a Friend.

#### INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Before we commence any important undertaking, we should clearly understand its objects, nature, and advantages. In opening this Institution as a College, and assuming the duties of Principal, it devolves on me to present a brief outline of that English and Liberal Education which we purpose

Man is made for physical, mental, and moral action; and the grand object of education is to develope, improve, and perfect, as far as possible, his physical, mental, and moral faculties. The term itself conveys this idea: it derived from two Latin words, (e, out of, or from, and duco, to lead or draw.) which signify to draw out, to expand, to train up, to mature. In the formation of those faculties, God has furnished the richest display of wisdom and goodness; and to develope, expand, and mature them, is the noblest work of man or angel. Man is great as he is wise; and knowledge is essential to wisdom; and education furnishes the rudiments of knowledge and the principles of wisdom. But education, ordinarily, signifies the cultivation of the mind by-means of Schools and Colleges. To promote this object, in the most comprehensive sense, is the design of this institution-embracing, as it does, in the preparatory departments, the various branches of an English Education, and, in its Collegiate Course, the several branches of a Classical and Scientific Education. The former is requisite to the ordinary duties of life; the latter is requisite to professional pursuits; and, I may add, necessary to extensive and permonent success in any of the higher employments to which one may be called by the authorities or voice of his country. The latter includes the former; and the union of both is essential to individual and national

greatness. I will consider each in order. The first general division embraces The English Language and English Literature; including the elementary principles of the natural and exact circulation to this knowledge in all countries where it was sought. Literaciences, and the application of them to the useful arts, together with the outlines of mental and moral philosophy.

The second general division, or Collegiate Course, may be reduced to the ollowing heads: 1. Ancient Languages—especially Lalui and Greek—with ! the cognate subjects, Grecian and Roman Antiquities. 2. Mathematics- constantly made to the original stuck; and vast treasures of wisdom and embracing the various departments of what is termed pure Mathematics, and knowledge have been brought to light, which the eye of antiquity never saw. Methodist Church in Canada resolved to erect these buildings, and provide a the diversified and unmeasured field of the mixed Mathematics, or the physical sciences-such as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Astronomy, &c. 3. Moral Science-including Intellectual and Ethical Philosophy, the training of the mind to the principles and practice of Logic, and an extended application of those principles to the Evidences of Christianity. own to accomplish it; nor had they one farthing in any academic or collegiate 4. Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres—the art of speaking and writing with clearness, strength, and elegance. 5. In addition to these, for one class of students, may be added Theology, embracing the Hebrew and Greek Languages, and liberal people. To that people they resolved to appeal-to that people they the various subjects included in Biblical Criticism, Sacred History, Theological Doctrines, and the Pastoral Charge.

## ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.

I. The admission of an English Department of Language, Science, and Literature, into a Collegiate Institution, may, I am aware, be regarded by language, and may therefore be studied and mastered without the aid of any some as a novelty, or innovation; but, as it appears to me, it is such a novelty as were, at one time, the Telescope, the Microscope, the Compass, the nductive system of Philosophy, and, even, English Periodical Literature itself. After much reflection on the subject, it is my strong conviction that the absence of an English Department in our Collegiate Institutions of Learning in this Province would be a defect of an injurious character. Why lectures interesting and their instructions profitable; and they richly merit the there should be provision for the teaching of dead and foreign languages, exertion accessible to them, which, with the aid of one or two years' instrucand none for the teaching of our own vernacular tongue, is a phenomenon for which I can assign no reason but custom and prejudice. To teach beyond calculation the resources of their own happiness, and fitting them the English Language through the medium of a Latin Grammar, appears to selves for an honourable life of private and public usefulness. me to be little less rational than to teach Latin through the medium of a Greek or Hebrew Grammar. There is less analogy between the construction and idioms of the English and Latin Languages than there is between refer. What I have said is designed to show, that I do not undervalue the those of the Latin and Greek. If it be said a vast multitude of words in the English Classics and the philosophical and literary resources of our own English Language are derived from the Latin and Greek-especially the former-it may be replied, that that fact affects not the peculiar construction and idioms of our Language. Many Latin words are derived from the selves, from those invaluable mines of wisdom and knowledge which are Greek; and many words, both in Latin and Greek, are derived from the contained in their own tongne. I believe that the study of the English Hebrew: yet is the Latin generally studied before the Greek; and many good Greek and Latin scholars are ignorant of the Hebrew-the original mother tongue. Our Language is based upon the Sazon, the German, and the French; yet no one ever thinks of employing a Grammar of either of these languages as the means of teaching or learning the facts and phenomena, the forms and construction, the genius and philosophy of the Euglish Tongue. With the exception of certain forms and peculiarities, the fundamental rules are the same in all languages. Of all languages, the English is confessedly the most simple in its form and construction;-a circumstance that ought to seeme its more accurate and thorough cultivation, rather than encourage its neglect. It is our native language—the language of our firesides, our commerce, our laws, our literature. The study of it should, therefore, occupy a leading, as well as a primary place, in the education of our Such was the sentiment and example of Cicero-the Prince of the Roman Orators and scholars. Though he so highly valued the philosophy and literature of Greece, as to send his son there, and place him under the care and instruction of the celebrated Cratippus; yet, he admonishes him, to mingle Latin with his Greek in the studies of cloquence as well as philosopby;" and adds, "your improvement in the Latin is what I chiefly desire." With Cicero, we should chiefly desire the improvement of our youth in their own Language—its origin, structure, progress, peculiarities, signification of its words and their various shades of difference, its correct and greeeful utterance in reading and speaking, its various kinds of style, with the several advantages and beauties of each, as exhibited in the pulpit, in the legislature, at the bar, in the different kinds of history, in philosophic discussion, in grave and light essay, in poetry of all varieties, and in conversation and epistolary writing. The judicious and cloquent Blair (a most competent, literary institution in actual operation in this Province, authorised to confer indge on this subject) has well said,-" Whatever the advantages or defects Literary Degrees. And long may it remain what its style and title import; of the English Language be, as it is our own language, it deserves a high creditable alike to the enlightened Parliament that conferred the boon, and to degree of our study and attention, both with regard to the choice of words the Board and Faculty who are to manage its affairs and conduct its operations. [ which we employ, and with regard to the syntax, or the arrangement of these But, Ladies and Gentleman, what was this noble and splendid edifice,—the words in a sentence. We know how much the Greeks and Romans, in their

how much study both the French and the Italians have bestowed upon theirs. derived from the Greek and Latin without having recourse to an English tenance, in the absence of an enlightened, judicious, and industrious Faculty, Whatever knowledge may be acquired by the study of other languages, it Lexicon, and will often perceive an aptitude and force in the application of can never be communicated with advantage, unless by such as can write and speak their own language well. Let the roatter of an author be ever so good Dictionary. There is beauty in the reflected rays of the sun at twilight; but and useful, his compositions will always suffer in the public esteem, if his ex- they furnish no adequate conception of the glory of his meridian beams. The pression be deficient in purity and propriety. At the same time, the attainment of a correct and elegant style is an object which demands application ics. To see a portrait and to see the original—to read a reported Discourse and labour. If any imagine they can catch it merely by the ear, or acquire it or speech, and to hear the living speaker to read what a writer is said to by a slight perusal of some of our good authors, they will find themselves have written, and to read the writer himself—are very different things, and much disappointed. The many errors, even in point of Grammar, the many offences against purity of language, which are committed by writers who are far from being contemptible, demonstrate, that a careful study of the language is previously requisite, in all who aim at writing it properly." The same admirable writer has observed that, "Tew languages are, in fact, more copious than the English. In all grave subjects—especially historical, critical, political, and moral—no writer has the least reason to complain of the barren ness of our tangue. The studious, reflecting genius of the people has brought together great stores of expressions, on such subjects, from every quarter. We'are rich, too, in the language of Poetry. Our poctical style differs widely from prose, not in point of numbers only, but in the very and industry add to the bounties of nature, and marvellously supply its dewords themselves; which shows what a stock and compass of words we have t in our power to select and employ, suited to those different occasions."t

Such a study of the English Language will require copious references to the scientific and literary productions which are alike the wealth and the glory of our father-land. In the works of that illustrious train of literary heroes, who, from age to age, have filled the highest stations in Church or State, or presided in the different departments of science, or, from the shades of a lettered retirement, have sent forth writings for the entertainment and instruc tion of mankind, we have the choicest specimens of every variety of compo-sition and style which give attraction and worth to the writings of the anci-The Philosophers, the Scholars, the Statesmen, the Divines, the Historians, and the Poets of Great Britain, have given to the world the proudest achievements of human genius and industry. As in the artificial eater and rail roads which branch throughout almost every part of England, the famous highway emblems of Roman conquests are outrivalled; as the very Mole which protects the British Navy against the tides equals in the massiveness of its structure, and surpasses in the difficulty of its erection, the his attainments in the Greek and Latin languages, is their subserviency to a immortal Pyramids of Egypt: so, in the sublimer discoveries of the sciences, in the mightier conquests of the arts, in the more perfect systems of governing gies, its excellencies. The most illustrious examples of classical antiquity, ment and morals, and in the wider range of literature, as well as in the all-the admired greatness of antiquity, even in the brightest days of Grecian uniting personal industry and enterprise with genius and learning in all the boundless travels of Commerce, GREAT BRITAIN stands pre-eminent, above and Roman glory. To familiarize our youth with the varied and rarest pro- private and public relations of life; and that his acquirements are only value ductions of British authors, cannot fail, while it opens up to them the ample treasures and unsurpassed beauties of their native tongue, to inspire them with veneration and attachment for Institutions and Laws which have protected and fostered, if not given birth, to Phisosophers and Historiaus, Ora tors and Poets, which will hereafter be as much appreciated and honouredand I hope imitated and emulated-as have been Aristotle and Plato, Herodotus and Cæsar, Demosthenes and Cicero, Homer and Virgil. The ustute Dr. Campbell has remarked, that, "The materials which constitute the riches of a language will always bear a proportion to the acquisitions in knowledge made by the people. For this reason, I should not hesitate to pronounce that the English is considerably richer than the Latin, and, in the main, fitter for the subtle disquisitions both of philosophy and criticism."‡

In connexion with the English Language and Literature may be taught the Mathematics and the Natural Sciences; such as Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Physiology, Geology, and Astronomy; embracing also the Outlines of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Universal Geography and General History. I am aware that there are those who regard and view it as socrilege or presumption to study the sciences in no other than in the uncircumcised language of Englishmen. At the time, and long before the revival of letters in the fifteenth century-the sciences, as well as the Sacred Scriptures, were shut up in foreign and dead languages, and the only door of access to them was through the languages of Greece and Romeespecially and chiefly the latter. The literary treasures of antiquity, which had been for the most part buried during a thousand years of barbarism and superstition, could only be dug up with the implements of the Ancient Languages. But the Science and Literature of the Ancients were soon brought nation. To borrow the appropriate words of the late able President of the Wesleyan University, "As soon as a spirit of inquiry and thirst for know-ledge were excited, a great proportion of the light of Antiquity burst at once four at his first appearance. It had never been put ont, but only obscured by the murky clouds of barbarism from the Scandinavian forests, and eclipsed by the smoke of superstition that went up from the pit of the beast and the false prophet. When this obscuration passed away, the sun of ancient science shone in its full-orbed glory. The attainments of antiquity were soon mastered. The art of Printing, which was invented about this time, gave a ready ture and science were no longer foreign plants; they had become indigenous in all places where they were cultivated. Neither were the treasures of science long locked up in an ancient and dead language, but were spread out e of every enlightened which the ear of the ancients never heard, and of which, indeed, they had never formed any conception. All that is important in ancient sciences, except what is peculiar to the languages themselves, have not only been clothed in a modern dress, but have been incorporated with, and made parts tiens. To whom for chronology, and the continuation of history for many of, modern text-books." A late accomplished Nobleman said to his son, \_ centuries? To Christians. To whom for rational systems of morality and Modern History is your business." We may enlarge the application of natural religion? To Christians. To whom for improvements in natural this advice, and say, "Modern literature and science should be accounted the great field of literary enterprise and study." In matters of taste the undisputed standard of appeal is with ancient Classics; but—as Blair has expressed it—"in natural philosophy, astronomy, chemistry, and other sciences, that depend on an extensive knowledge and observation of facts, modern philosophers have an unquestionable superiority over the ancient." The works of these philosophers have been given to the world in our own

foreign tongue. I have remarked at greater length on this Department, because it may be lewed as a novelty, and is therefore liable to objection; and because I wish to evince to those many worthy and promising young men in this Province who cannot command the time or the means to pursue the entire Collegiate Course, that there is still a wide and inviting field of noble and patriotic tion, they may successfully and extensively cultivate-thus multiplying

Let it not, however, be inferred from what I have said, that I undervalue language-and that Youth who cannot acquire the mastery of other tongues, ought not to be excluded, nor, negligently or despendingly to exclude them-Language will contribute not a little to the more thorough and general study of the Greek and Roman Classics. A knowledge of the structure, and perception of the beauties of the English language, cannot fail to excite an ardent desire to study the languages to which we are so much indebted, and to facilitate the acquisition of them.

## COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

I. The Ancient Languages-especially Greek and Latin-with their cognate ranches, Greek and Roman Antiquities, have been long and justly considered as forming an essential part of a liberal education. The objections which have been made to the study of them by some, have, I believe, in almost every instance, been founded in ignorance. No man is a competent judge of a thing of which he has no knowledge. A blind man's denying the beautiful and variegated splendours of the rainbow would prove nothing but his own ignorance and presumption. Yet, much of the indifference to the study of the Classics has doubtless originated in the extravagant estimate of them of the part of their professed admirers, who have, at the same time, affected a sovereign contempt-a contempt very generally the offspring of ignoranceof the study and beauty of the English Language; and some of whom though they can read Virgil, and Horace, and Cicero, and Homer, cannot explain the construction and government of the most simple English sentence; and are lamentably deficient in the general and practical knowledge which is essential to the interests and happiness of every-day life. But class cal learning is not responsible for such fully, any more than loyalty and patri ctism, and Christianity itself, are responsible for the selfishness and dishonesty of sycophants, demagogues, and hypocrites. The study of the Classics will greatly contribute to a thorough and critical knowledge of the Etymology of our own language. Nearly thirty thousand, of the forty thousand words in the English, are said to be of Greek and Latin origin. A sound classical scholar will, therefore, understand the meaning of those words which are

\* Tenth Lecture on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres. † Philosophy of Rhetoric. § Inaugural Address, p. 15. | Lecture xxxv.

them which is lost when reflected from the imperfect mirror of an English produce very different impressions and feelings. The same remark is equally true in respect to reading the Scriptures in the original, and in our excellent translation. We will not make a better translation; but we will see and feel what cannot be imparted by any translation—the scenes, the emotions, the characters, the latent passions and modes of thinking and reasoning, which no translation can convey. The study of the Classics aids greatly in acquiring that copia verborum—that rich variety of language—which is so important, and gives one man so great an advantage over another, in conversation, in writing, and in public speaking. Nature, indeed, in langnage as in other things, makes large as well as arbitrary distinctions; but art ficiencies. Translating elegant writers from one language into another is also a continued exercise in the best kinds of composition. Our best English Poets, Orators, and Writers, cannot be fully appreciated without some acquaintance with Grecian and Roman Literature. The whole force and elegance of their finest turns of thought are derived from their classical allusions. Apart from the discipline of mind, the phraseology of the learned professions, and of professional intercourse, and the vast accessions of beautiful imagery, I will merely add, that familiarity with the Classics has the same effect upon the taste and feelings which infimacy with polished society has upon the manners. But the study of the Classics ought, surely, to be taught and pursued practically, as well as every other branch of learning. If the Classics be so taught and studied as to render the English language and the active industry of common life contemptible in the estimation and feelings of the student, will not the practical injury more than counterbalance the literary accomplishment? The student ought to be impressed and taught, that the end of every part of his education is practice; and that the chief object of more thorough knowledge and efficient use of his own-its origin, its analoas well as of sacred,—may and ought also to be employed, to impress both the mind and heart of the pupil with the conviction of the dignity and duty of ble as they make him diligent and virtuous, useful and happy:

## (To be concluded next week.)

#### THE BIBLE:

In every generation and wherever the light of Revelation has shone, men of all ranks, conditions, and states of mind have found, in this volume, a correspondent for every movement towards the botter felt in their hearts. The needy soul has found supply—the feeble a help; the sorrowful a coinfort, yea, be the recipiency the least which can consist with moral life, there is an answering grace ready to enter. The Bible has been found a spiritual world -spiritual, yet at the same time outward and common to all. You in one place, I in another, all men somewhere and at some time, meet with an assurance that the hopes and fears, the thoughts and yearnings, which proceed from or tend to a right spirit in us, are not dreams or fleeting singularities in us, not voices heard in sleep or spectres which the eye suffers, not perceives.—As if, on some dark night, a pilgrim, suddenly beholding a bright star moving before him, should stop in fear and perplexity; but lo, travelscience of every description as the exclusive patrimony of Classical scholars, ler after traveller passes by him, and each, being questioned as to whither he is going, makes answer, "I am following my guiding star." The pilgrim quickens his own steps and presses onward in confidence. More confident still will he be, if by the wayside he should find here and there ancient monuments, each with its volice lamp, and on each the name of some former pilgrim and a record that there he had first seen or first begun to follow the benignant star! No otherwise is it with the varied contents of the Sacred Volume. The hungry have found food, the thirsty a living spring, the feeble a staff, and the victorious wayfarer songs of welcome and strains of music; and as long as each man asks on account of his wants, and to light, transplanted, Anglicised, and made the common property of the asks what he wants, no man will discover aught amiss or deficient in the vast and many-chambered store-louse. Good and holy men, and the best and wisest of mankind, the kingly spirits of history, enthroned in the hearts of nighty nations, have borne witness to its influences, have declared it to be upon the world. This was the new sun that shone almost in meridian splen-beyond comparison the most perfect instrument, the only adequate organ of humanity.—Coleridge."

## TROPHIES OF CHRISTIANITY.

What has instituted so many establishments for the reclaiming of the icious, and for instructing even criminals? Christianity. What has protected vidows and orphans against injustice; subjects against exaction and oppression; the weak against the powerful in suits of law; the goods and the persons of the shipwrecked against plunderers; and, in short, every description of persons against the distress which would otherwise have overwhelmed them? Christianity. What has discouraged the suicides? Christianity. What has discouraged the suicides? Christianity. What has discouraged the absurd practice of duels, or deciding disputed Europe? Christianity. And another writes thus: To whom are we indebted for the knowledge of antiquities, sacred and secular? To Christians. To whom for grammars and dictionaries of the learned languages? To Chrissubject will admit? To Christians. To whom for moral rules, to be observed by nations in war and peace? To Christians. To whom for jurisprudence and political knowledge, and for settling the rights of subjects, both civil and religious, upon a proper foundation? To Christians—not to atheists or deists. These, and ten thousand more, are all thy trophies, O CHRISTIANITY! and bey show as THOU ART FROM GOD. Hasten-and let thy influence fill the world!-Morning Star.

# THE RAINBOW-BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

The evening was glorious, and light through the trees Played the sunstine and rain-drops, the birds and the breeze; The landscape, outstretching in leveliness, lay On the lap of the year, in the beauty of May. For the Queen of the Spring, as she passed down the vale, Left her rote on the trees, and her breath on the gale; And the smile of her promise gave joy to the hours; And flush in her footsteps sprang herbage and flowers. The skies, like a banner in sunset unrolled, O'er the west threw their splendor of azure and gold; But one cloud at a distance rose dense, and increased, Till its margin of black touched the zenith and east. We gazed on the scenes while around us they glowed, When a vision of beauty appeared on the cloud;
'Twas not like the sun as at mid-day we view,'
Nor the moon, that rolls nightly through star-light and blue. Like a spirit it came in the van of the storm!
And the eye of the heart hailed its beautiful form;
For it looked not severe, like an angel of wrath,
But its garment of brightness illumed its dark path. In the bucs of its grandeur sublimely it stood O'er the river, the village, the field, and the wood; And river, field, village, and woodlands, grew bright, As conscious they gave and afforded delight.

"Twas the Bow of Omnipotence, bent in his band, Whose grasp at creation the universe spanned; Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublin Twas the presence of God, in a symbol sublime; His row from the flood to the exit of time! Not dreadful, as when in the whirlwind he pleads, When storms are his chariots, and lightnings his steeds, The black clouds his hunner of vengeance unfurled, And thunder his voice to a guilt-stricken world :-In the breath of his presence, when thousands expire,
And seas boil with fury, and rocks burn with fire,
And the sword, and the plague spot, with death strew the plain,
And vultures, and wolves, are the graves of the slain. Not such was that Rainbow, that beautiful one! Whose arch was refraction, its key stone—the sun; A pavilion it seemed which the Deity graced, And Justice and Mercy met there, and embraced. Awhile, and it sweetly bent over the gloom, Like Love o'er a death-couch, or Hope o'er the tomb; Then left the dark scene; whence it slowly retired, As Love had just yanished, or Hope had expired. I gazed not alone on that source of my song; To all who beheld it these verses belonz; Its presence to all was the path of the Lord! Each full heart expanded—grew warm, and adored! Like a visit—the converse of friends—or a day, That Bow, from my sight, passed forever away; Like that visit, that converse, that day—to my b That Bow from remembrance can never depart. Tis a picture in memory distinctly defined With the strong and imperishing colours of mind: A part of my being beyond my control, Beheld on that cloud, and transcribed on my soul!

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

Wednesday, July 6th, 1842.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE CONFERENCE

TO THE MEDBERS OF THE WESLEYAR-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. christian affection and generosity.

the New Settletnents and Aboriginal Indian Tribes of our country, has been exceeded by your generous contributions of the present year. We have struction of the rising generation. We know the character which God has not least of all, Victoria College be made, by the Divine benediction, thus been enabled to cheer the hearth of many an emigrant and new settler, stamped upon him who neglects to provide for the temporal support of "his present, growing, and permanent blessing to Canada! and to continue and increase the supply of spiritual bread to the injured own, especially those of his own house;" but far deeper is the guilt involved and perishing Indian. As an earnest of your reward for this " work of faith in the neglect of supplying the spiritual wants of our households. The following letter from the Rev. William Hayden, of Cobourg, which, though it and labour of love," the Lord Jehovah has blest you with general peace and present youth of our country are its future Rulers, and Judges, and Pastors, contains several particulars stated by the Secretary of the Board, we are not unity-with the conversion of many of your children and friends, and an and, to a very great extent, the arbiters of its ultimate destinies. Our duty willing to lay aside. Had we no other reason for being anxious to publish it unprecedentedly abundant harvest of souls throughout the almost entire field of our regular and Missionary work. This great salvation has God wrought us to train up the rising generation "in the nurture and admonition of the tunate angels and the works of our bodd does he that continue to the same denomination with t out for us, and the works of our hands does he thus continue to prosper, in Lord." The things which God has taught to Christian parents are to be diffthe midst of trials, oppositions, and invasions. To His name be our thanks. gendy taught by them to their children. They are to be disigent teachers of membership of the Congregational Union in Canada; and this letter goes to givings and praises!

The sources of this prosperity will be readily found in the closet, in the Bible, in the class and prayer-meeting, in the ministrations of the word, bringing the rising race into the fold of Christ. They are the nurseries of and kindness. in blamelessness of conversation and life. We beseech you then, brethren, the Church, and fertilizing streams to the moral soil of the country. They To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. "Whereunto ye have already attained, walk by the same rule, and mind should therefore be every where established and efficiently supported. In the same things."

the Discipline, than with the Doctrines of our Church,-nor less conscientious general rules, like our doctrines, are derived from the word of God; and to As a most important auxiliary in the operations of our Church, as privilege.

ciliation with God-this rest of the soul in the assurance of the Divine prayers and co-operation. favoite—this witness of the Spirit of God with our spirit that we are His children. This promise being left us of entering into His rest, let no memthis joyful sound: they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance. be exalted. For thou art the glory of their strength."

And from this joyful knowledge of salvation by the forgiveness of sins, he "exceeding great and precious promises given unto us." fore "giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue know- But whilst you contribute to send the Missionary to teach the heathen and nifecance of the mind which could write what the Church has copied:-- "The ledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and the destitute, the needful and proper support of your Ministers at home | Churches severally," says the Doctor on the evangelization of the world, Jesus Christ."

sure of Christ" cannot be attained, nor even a sense of the favour of God that is unjust in that which is least, is unjust also in much." And how retained, without diligent reading of the Holy Scriptures, faithful attendance much better for several to share the burden, than for one or two to bear the upon the means of grace, family and closet devotion, a holy walk and godly rehole of it. How much more just and reasonable for a number of individuals with each other in the sublime struggle of saving a world of souls from death. conversation. The word of God is the sword of the Spirit; and to the skilful to pay something additional, than for one or two individual Preachers to Here it is enjoined, that while every Christian Church shall feel a distinct and efficient wielding of that sword, frequent and laborious exercise is indis- suffer the loss of a considerable portion of all of a limited living. We hope, pensably necessary. In His word God speeks to us. Let us lose no opport brethren, this reproach will soon be wiped away from every circuit. If tunity in hearing Him speak. Let us meditate day and night on what He you want your Ministers purely spiritual men, as they ought to be, and as says. Let us treasure it up in "good and honest hearts," and it will be "a we are, by God's grace, resolved to be, you ought to do what in you lieth lamp to our fect and a light to all our paths." The days of the Church's to make them so; that, the wants of their families being regularly and duly prosperity, as well as of individual christians, are characterized by an humble, supplied, they may be able to "lay aside all worldly cares and studies, and devoit, and diligent reading of the Holy Scriptures. Nor less so, by a give themselves wholly to the ministry of the work," for the edification of the leading journal punctual and faithful attendance upon all the means of grace. These are the Church of God and the salvation of mankind. The Centenary Subscriptions, of his own communion in the States is at variance with him, and indignant divinely-appointed medium of communicating spiritual knowledge, comfort, when they shall have been generally paid up, will aid you materially in and prosperity. To neglect them is to forsake the fountain of living waters, accomplishing this desirable object. and to famish and die within reach of refreshing streams. Never neglect Be mindful, Brethren, that the influence you possers is a talent intrusted the preaching of the word, whoever may be the preacher. He is sent to you in to you, to be employed for Him who is to be our Judge. Let that influence the providence of God; therefore hear him as the messenger of the Lord, and be a savour of life anto life to all with whom you may have intercourse. hear him in humility, faith, and love, and thereby good shall come unto Reprove vice affectionately but firmly wherever you meet it: discountenyou. And never be voluntarily absent from your Class or Prayer Meeting, ance immorality of every kind; be active in every effort to promote virtue whether it be held on the Sabbath or during the week. In Class meeting and temperance. You are well aware of the irreparable injury which public we edify one another in speaking, and obtain coursel and encouragement; morals and social happiness have sustained by the use of intoxicating liquors. in prayer-meeting, we edify one another in prayer, and obtain the supply of The path of duty dictated by christian principle and benevolence on this has there been borne such loud, decided, and universal testimony against the our need; in both we have fellowship with the Father, the Son, and the point cannot be mistaken; and we, as overseets in the Church of God which Holy Ghost, and with each other. This is pre-eminently the case, when we, He hath purchased with his own blood, recommend again the conscientions in humble penitence, faith, and love, approach the Lord's table, and purtake observance of our good old rule, -- drink no drams;" and exterminate by of the instituted memorials of our Redeemer's dying love. It is true that, by every lawful means this fruitful source of crime and misery. faith, we eat his flesh and drink his blood, and dwell in him, and he in us. No one can turn his back upon the Lord's table, and be guiltless.

Our relish for these means of grace, and our punctuality in attending edification, we should attend exactly at the time. It is, in general, just as easy to be at the house of God at the time appointed, as to delay ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes later. How many precious moments will be saved, and how Episcopal Church, or to any impartial tribunal which might be agreed upon many advantages gained, by observing that rule of our Discipline which ence and strictest decorum should be observed. How irreverent, how un- work of schism, and promote peace on earth and good-will amongst men. seemly, how indecent, to wear the hat, to use tobacco in any form, to talk or The present Session of the Conference has been a season of delightful unahe the temple of Him who abhors every unclean thing; and, in its cleanliness, blessings of the Gospel—that this year may be rendered as the last, and much useful work of art—the Croton Aqueduct, thirty-eight miles in length.

has been erected.

We would likewise remind you of the duty of conscientious regularity and your family, and present the supplications of your household to the God of Lord Jesus Christ. Faithful is He that hath called you, who also will do it." VERY DEAR BRETHERN:-In no former Annual Address to you have we the families of the earth; at all times maintain uprightness of life and conbeen able to speak of success so extensive and encouraging as that with versation, that he that is of a contrary opinion may be ashamed, having no which the great Head of the Church has crowned our labours during the fault to find. Maintain an unruffled, a meek, a quiet spirit: labour to present year. The Lord has poured out his Spirit on various parts of our separate yourselves from the spirit of the world, and be contented with work, and two thousand four hundred and sixty-one souls have been added nothing less than a constant and intimate communion with God. whose to our Church. For the first time in the history of Methodism in Canada, language is,-"Walk before me, and be thou perfect.": Let the same our venerable Superannuated or worn-out Preachers, and the widows and mind which was in Christ Jesus, be also in you; and, like Ilim, let us be instant orphans of those who have died in the itinerant work, have received the full in season and out of season, always abounding in the work of the Lord, not on the occasion; and part of the Inaugural Address of the Principal of the Colsupport allowed them by our Discipline in their decrepitude and old age. relaxing our labours as long as there are sinners to convert, nor grounding lege: the remainder of which we shall publish next week. Our high appreci-This abounding of your care for the worn-out labourers in the Church is an the weapons of our warfare until the last enemy is conquered. We "exhort, ation of them must be judged of from the powerful and favourable impression offering truly acceptable to God, consoling indeed to the retired soldier of the therefore, that first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of they will assuredly make on the mind of every reader, rather than from what Cross, and is as encouraging to your Ministers who are devoting themselves thanks, be made for all men; for kings, and for all that are is authority; that we say. They must be admired for their elegates of expression, and still more and their all to the service of the Church as it is honourable to your own we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and benesty. For this for their beauty and nobility of centiment. We congratulate the Rev. Egerton is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour; who will have all Ryerson on his elevation to the Principalship, and our Church and the Colony The noble liberality with which you last year supported the Missians to men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the tuth."

their children, as well as industrious providers for them. In connexion show we have not erred in our judgment of them. We thank Mr. Hayden for with parental instruction, Sabbath Schools form a most potent auxiliary in his communication, and he and his brother Ministers for their christian courtesy the promotion of this great work the co-operation of parents is absolutely and Machin were here on a visit as a deputation from our Missionary Society, we were invited to attend the Inaugural Services on the opening of Victoria on this arbitrary and the Minutes are assessed, and it may not be uninteresting to you to receive the subjoined notice, To this end, we would affectionately remind you of the importance of necessary. The resolutions which the Conference adopted, several years ago, being established and settled in the doctrines and discipline of the Church. on this subject, and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to being established and settled in the doctrines and discipline of the Church. On this subject, and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to on this subject, and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to on this subject, and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject, and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use the should you approve, and it may not use the should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to receive the subject and printed in the Minutes, we earnestly recommend to which, should you approve, and it not be subjected by any prior report, may which, should you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to you approve, and it may not use an interesting to you to you approve, and it most be should are plainly and practically explained in the writings of the venerable Westry, religious reading lays the foundation of deep Christian experience as well proceeded two and two to the chapel, followed by the Principal, the Faculty to whom, as a chosen instrument in the hand of God, we owe every thing as of extensive usefulness; and without it, experience will, in general, he and a number of Ministers. The services were opened by the Rev. Mr. June as a people. His invaluable works ought to be in the hands of every Metho- superficial, and usefulness very limited. We cannot recommend too strongly dist family. An intimate acquaintance with them will be a security against to the youth of our societies and congregations, the standard works of our Chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our Chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our Chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our Chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our chairman of the Board, committed the keys of authority and management of the standard works of our chairman of the standard works of the standard work being driven to and fro by every wind of doctrine—will store the mind with clear and comprehensive views of Scripture truth—and will tend to inspire in the heart on enlightened and holy zeal for the glory of God and the sulvation of mankind,—nor should we, as a people, be less familiarly acquainted with Christian bingraphies, adapted to all ages and circumstances. In order to be for the course he intended to pursue in riving the manking the poarn, committed the Reys of authority and management of the board, committed the Reys of authority and management of the new chartered College to the Reys or gettern Ryerson, Principal. Mr. Green's remarks on delivering the Keys were very happy and impressive, and were felt by all. The Principal on receiving his charge was did the Ministers and oudience. After the charge was delivered, and those present of mankind,—nor should we, as a people, be less familiarly acquainted with imbued with the spirit of departed saints, and animated by their examples, we in the maintenance and observance of its principles and regulations. Our should study their history and make ourselves acquainted with their writings.

keep, rather than attempt to mend them, is no less our duty than our well as a precious boon to many youth of this Province, it affords us peculiar pleasure to refer to the successful operations and encouraging prospects of You cannot, clear Brethren, be too deeply impressed with the necessity the Academical Institution, which you have so nobly contributed to establish accustomed to think profoundly, to reason accurately, and to speak and write of a personal and abiding sense of your acceptance with God through faith. By the christian liberality of the Government, and the enlightened patriotism in the atoming sacrifice of our Lord Jesus Christ. It was the prominent of the Legislature, it has been assisted and incorporated under the name and exhibition of this precious doctrine that characterized the Ministry of the style of "Victoria College," with the usual powers and privileges of a and of Wesleys, and that has distinguished the ministrations of their successors. It College; thus providing for our youth, within their own native or adopted is the glory of our Church, and joy of our hearts. We believe, and therefore country, all the facilities of both a liberal and English education. Education declare-" Because ye are sons, God hath sent forth the Spirit of his Son is to the mind what strength is to the body. To futnish the means of intelinto your hearts, crying, Abba, Father." This is the "joy of the Lord which lectual and moral power, upon christian principles, is our paramount duty. is our strength." No membership in the Church; no attention to its insti- In this we imitate the example of the venerable WESLEY, as well as that of the tutions and interests; no observance of its ordinances, or zeal for its extent Prophets of the Bible and the Fathers of the Church. For the success of sion, can supersede the obligation and necessity of our conscious recondities new and important agency in our Church, we entreat your continued

Your past zeal and liberality have shown that the cause of Missions to the New Settlements and Aboriginal Indian Tribes is as dear to your hearts as ber of our Church come short of it. "Blessed are the people that know it is to the best interests of our country and the immortal welfare of thousands of our fellow-men. The amazing extension of our ministerial work by In thy name shall they rejoice all the day; and in thy righteousness shall they means so scanty, is among the most remarkable phenomena which the history on this subject commencing with a worse than disrespectful and uncliristian of this country presents. Scarcely a township has been unvisited; not a paragraph. It is this: -" Exeter Hall, London, is the arena on which Low district unsupplied; and many of the most degraded of even the heathen let us press forward to the attainment of salvation from its power and pollution world have been made "new creatures in Christ Jesus," and incorporated celebrate the Anniversaries of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, -that our very bodies may become the temples of the Holy Ghost-that into christian communities. Cheered no less by the success of the past than "being rooted and grounded in love, we may be able to comprehend with all animated by the prospects of the future, and prompted alike by the commands, crowd into a week the excitement which shall last for a year; the grand saling what is the breadth, and length, and depth, and height; and to know the example, and the constraining love of our Divine Redeemer, we beseeth temple where they who have renounced the idularry of the Papists may do the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, and be filled with all the fulness you to co-operate with us more and more in this work of faith and labour of homage to idols of their own." The paragraph does not deserve, and shall not of God." This is "our high calling's glorious hope;" this is the present love, until all the tribes of the wilderness and the scattered population of the have from us a reply; but we will open Dr. Harris's magnificent Prize Essay new settlements shall have been taught the way of life.

to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly ought not to be neglected. You will be pleased to learn that the deficiencies kindness charity. For if these things be in you and abound, they make you of the Preachers generally are far less this year than they have been in former that ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord years. Several circuits, which have been heretofore deficient, have paid the disciplinary allowances of their Preachers this year; but on some cir-Suffer as also to remind you, that this "fulness of the stature of the mea- coits there is still a painful deficiency, and we fear a criminal neglect. "He

Pained at the attitude of hostility which the English Conference has assum ed against our Church in this Province-lamenting the violation of the S sacred principles of Methodistic unity which are thus sacrificed at the them, may be regarded as the pulse of our spiritual healthfulness or decline. shrine of passion—and still entertaining that regard for the Wesleyan Con-But we should not only be diligent in attending every means of religious nexion in England which is due to the elder branch of the Methodist Church -we have renewed the proposal which we made lust year, to submit the associations and meetings as hotheds of corruption and infidelity. alleged differences to the Bishops or General Conference of the Methodist says, "do every thing exactly at the time." Whilst we therefore direct each thus done all which justice and religion require to terminate this unnatural preacher to begin every service precisely at the time appointed, we entreat and unchristian state of things, and have washed our hands from all the equal punctuality on the part of our people. And reason and the fitness of responsibility of its continuance. Let us pray that these unhappy differences things suggest to us, that, whilst in the house of God, the profoundest rever- may be brought to such a termination as to silence infidelity, put an end to the

too dirty to kneel in! The state of God's house is not unfrequently an index ference, we rejoice in the accumulating testimonials, that "God is with us." earthly comforts! of the taste and religious feelings of those who occupy it. It is designed to Pray for us, beloved Brethren, that we may come to you in the fulness of the

it should be emblematical of the pure and holy Being for whose worship it more abundant. "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true; whatsoever things are honest; whatsoever things are just; whatsoever things are pure; whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; faithfulness in your closet and family devotions, and blamelessness in your if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things. And conversation and deportment. Often, Brethren, pray to your heavenly the very God of peace sanctify you wholly; and we pray God your whole Father who seeth in secret; every morning and evening at least assemble spirit and soul and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our

Signed, in behalf and by order of the Conference, ANSON GREEN, President, THOMAS BEVITT, Secretary. Picton, June 16, 1842.

VICTORIA COLLEGE .- We have very great pleasure in presenting to the reader to day, on our first page, an account of the recent ceremony of Immouration, at Victoria College, from the pen of the Secretary of the College Board; the Introductory Address of the President of the Conference on having such an Institution; -an Institution which does not exist for rival ship, but friendly co-operation and utility. May every literary institution in our We commend again to your special and vigilant attention the religious in-

> Since we commenced the preparation of the first page, we have received the induce us. We have always entertained a sincere respect for the Ministry and

Cobourg, 27th June, 1842.

DEAR Sta .- As three of my brethren, the Rev. Mesers. Wustell, Harris reading the Scriptures and offering up praise and prayer; after which the Rev. Asson Green gave a succinct autline of the history of the Academy, and then, as of the course he intended to pursuo in giving the pupils and students a substantial and liberal education. I cannot but consider the Principal's Address as one of rare merit, and we hope it will be published, that the Church and orld may have the advantage of its enlightened and comprehensive sentiments This I understand is the intention of the Board, therefore an attempt to analyze it would be desirable at present; yet, Sir, I must be allowed to bear my humble testimony to its excellencies. It was evidently the production of or intelligibly and elegantly. In the name of my Brethren I congratulate the Body to whom the Institution belongs, and the community at large, who will more or less share in its benefits, and carneally pray that the spirit of wisdom a sound mind, may imbue its Directors, anoint its Professors, and baptize its Scholars. Thus blest it will be a blessing. I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully, WM! HAYDEN,

Congregational Minister, Cobourg.
P. S. After the services were ended, we were kindly invited by the Principal to dine with the Board and Ministers in the College Hall.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON .-- We were about to mmence a condensed account of the Annual Meetings of various Societie held in London in May, when we received the excellent N. Y. Observer containing such an one prepared to our hand, needing little correction; which we publish to-day, with the addition of an extract of a speech by the Rev. James Dixon, delivered at the meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society. The account does not embrace all the Societies which have held meetings; but what we now omit for want of room, we shall notice another week,

It is with deep regret we have met in a late Toronto Church with an article Churchmen, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Sociaians, &c., meet to nitled The Great "must feel a distinct responsibility; each must perform a portion of duty; the whole work must be taken up more in detail; and each individual Christian the extent in which he will obey the last command of Christ, till he feels that it is a question which he must personally, and in the presence of God, decide. The Church universal most unite. Not only must denominations of Christians verbally acknowledge the common guilt of their existing dissensions, they must be seen practically repenting, sympathising, co-operating, and even emulating responsibility and perform its own duties, all shall be one in affection and zeal, and in the transcendent object to be attained. But every day supplies a deeper conviction, that the Episcopal denomination of Canada is withdrawing itself more and more into an isolated and forbilding position; -forbidding because religious Institutions, the glory of Britain, are ridiculed and attacked.

We have not done; but shall quote a part of an article in the last Philadelnhia Episcopal Recorder, headed " The late London Religious Anniverat every person who like himself is the avowed antagonist of the noblest

"We do not recollect ever having seen such volleys of vituperative denunci ation discharged against the various Societies, instituted for the promotion of the great objects of Christian Benevolence, as have recently been let off against them by the men of the Sect of the Ninety Tracts, unless it were in the columns of Bonnet's N. Y. Herald. We did not, at first, exactly understand what had called forth, just at this time, this fresh explosion of wrath against Bible Societies, and Tract Societies, and Missionary Societies, and all the other kindred associations. After we had looked over the addresses made on the occasion of the late London Anniversaries, however, the enigma was perfeetly solved, and the truth stood out in letters of living light. Never before doctrines of the Tractarians by representatives from every part of England as at the late anniversaries. There were assembled at London ministers and members of the Established Church from every part of the kingdom, and among those engaged in the great objects of christian benevolence there seemed among those engaged in the great objects of christian benevolence there seemed to be but one heart and one voice, and that was decidedly against the doctrines of the Tracterians. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, Lords, Members of Parliament, and distinguished Laymen unconnected with the nobility or with the government, all seemed unitedly to concur in condemning the Oxford Tracts as of decided Popish tendency. The testimony horne on this occasion, and the allusions made to this subject, could not fail to make a deep and abiding impression upon the minds of the ten thousands gathered from every part of the kingdom to attend these great religious festivals. Hence the alarm spread through the Tractarian ranks, and the efforts made by them to stigmatize these

A Fine broke out vesterday morning on the premises of Mr. by Committees of both Conferences appointed for that purpose. We have Robert James, Builder, in Richmond Street, which did much damage to four brick houses belonging to him, one to Messrs. Humphreys, another belonging to Mr. Vance, Watchmaker, and another to Mr. Cuthbert, Bookbinder; destroyed two or three dwellings in the rear, and a long range of buildings running on the back of the whole, including the yard premises of Mr. Bell, the Attorney, containing property owned by all, more particularly by Mr. James. The families deprived of homes are the Rev. J. C. Davidson, (Wesleyan Missionary) Dr. Nichol, and Messrs. Whale, Merckell, Lyness, Humwhisper, to allow children to run to and fro in the sanctuary of the Most High | nimity and affection. The various important matters which have engaged | phrey, and Short, whose furniture we saw piled in the street, and a heavy rain God! How unbecoming and contrary to our rules for professing christians to our attention have been disposed of in the most harmonious manner. In pouring upon it. Most of the buildings were insured. All the Fire Companies refuse to kneel in prayer before the Divine Majesty, or the house of God to be the assembling, progress, and now at the conclusion of the Session of Con- merit the warmest thanks for their prompt exertions. How uncertain are

Water has lately been brought into New-York by that great and preceding meetings.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SCOTLAND .- May 21st was a busy, important day in the Assembly. On motion of Mr. Cunningham the following Resolution passed by a majority of 69:-" That the General Assembly, having considered the overtures anent patronage, resolve and declare that l'atronage is a grievance; has been attended with much injury to the cause of true religion in this Church and Kingdom; is the main cause of the difficulties in which the Church is at present involved; -and that it ought to be abolished." Dr. Chalmers proposed a Resolution against the unconstitutional encroachments of the Civil Courts, which passed by a majority of 131. A crisis in Scotland is near. We saw, sometime ago, a very able editorial article in the Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine, in favour of the views of Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Candlish, and others. Their cardinal axiom is, The secular must not control the spiritual. A Deputation from the Presbyterian Church in England to the General Assembly stated that Presbyterianism was making great progress in England; and that 500 Calvinistic Churches in Wales were about to join the Presbyterian Church. The General Assembly supports 143 schools,-affording education to 13,000 pupils, at an expense of £4,637.

The MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE are printed, and the Book-Steward will be glad to receive orders for them immediately. They'contain the names of the preachers on trial-of young men received on trial-of the supernumerary and superannuated preachers—the Stations of the preachers -number of members in society—collections and subscriptions for the superannuated fund, and for poor circuits,-with the dishursements-general statement of Sabbath Schools-directions for the Chairmen of Districts-resolutions respecting the registry of Church property—standing committees—fifteen miscellaneous resolutions—the Annual Address of the Conference to the members of the Church-resolutions of the English Conference, and the reply of the Canada Conference, &c.

THE SCHOLAR'S SPELLING ASSISTANT; wherein the Words are arranged on an Improved plan, according to their respective principles of Accentuation, in a manner calculated to familiarise the art of Spelling and Propunciation, to remove difficulties, and to facilitate general improvement, Intended for the Use of Schools and Private Tuition. By Thomas Carpenier, Master of the Academy, Illiurd, Essex. A new stereotype edition. Toronto: Printed and Published by Lesslie, Brothers.

This school-book is what its title-page imports; and we may add, is very neatly printed, well bound in leather, and sold at a moderate price. It is not a spelling-book in the usual acceptation of the name, but intended for persons learning spelling. The name of Carpenter is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence and usefulness, and we have no doubt it will have a ready sale. What is said in the Preface is true, that, " to render it more unexceptionable to the youth of both sexes, the greatest care has been taken to omit words of an impure and immoral tendency."

ARITHMETICAL TABLES, designed for the Use of Schools in Cunada. By Peter Parley. Toronto: Lesslie, Brothers.

Though we have some scruples on the propriety of borrowing the name of Parley, this is a cheap, useful, little work, well adapted to the man of business in Canada; and we conjecture the writer of the Advertisement is correct when he says, "He believes that there is no book of the kind in the Province that contains so much instruction in so small a compass."

MARRIAGE QUESTION.—The Fayetteville Presbytery in the United States some time ago decided against the Rev. Mr. McQueen for conracting a marriage with the sister of his deceased wife. The subject has ately been debated in the General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church, the Reverend gentleman having appealed from the Presbytery; but he Assembly affirmed what had been done by a vote of 68 to 8. The leading ournals in the States have noticed, in plain terms, this singular act of the Assembly, and we see the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal has admitted a lengthy article directly opposed to it.

On Wednesday last, the Rev. Eggaron Ryenson, Principal of Victoria College, took his departure from this City for the College; on Friday the Rev. John Ryenson, Chairman of the Hamilton District, left for St. Catherines; and on the same day the Rev. ALEXANDER MCNAB, Chairman of the Toronto District, arrived, and entered on his duties as Superintendent of he City station, and Book Steward at the Conference Office. The Rev. Tho's BEVITT, Secretary of the Conference, and Chairman of the Bytown District, leaves to-day for Bytown.

A DUEL.-States' papers report a recent duel between Col. Webb and the Hon. Mr. Marshall, an eloquent advocate of the Temperance cause. Surely after such an affair-disgraceful even to a horde of barbarians, the latter will be scouled from any Temperance platform he may have the hardinoed to pollute. We want not the eloquence of one who can be intoxicated with passion even upto blood.

Lord Morpeth arrived in this city on Saturday evening, where he is likely to sojourn a few days.

Martial Law has been proclaimed in Rhode Island; many of the evolutionists have been imprisoned; and Dorr himself has once more fled .-\$5000 are offered for his apprehension. The rebellion, it is said, will cost the

To Correspondents .- We thank "R. H. H." for the friendliness of his letter; but, after some consideration, think the subject it treats had better not be agitated just now .- A friend in Dereliam is respectfully informed, that what we said a few weeks ago of the decision on the Waterloo Chapel case is altogether true, and that the stories of busy seceders in his vicinity are totally untrue. They dare not send their tales to rress.

## APPOINTMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Niagara, 6 o'clock. Simcoe, Dedication. 7. Perth ...... 11 and 6. 9. Carlton Place ...... 6 24, Nelson, II o'ck, (when Br. F. 9, Carlton Place 6
Coleman will be Ordained to the 10. Richmond 6 work of the Christian Mioistry.)

" 29, Friday, Brighton, ... at 6
" 31, Sidney 11, Belleville ... 6
" 21, L'Orignal ... 11 Should the time of day mentioned not be the most suitable on any of the

Circuits, the Ministers there are at liberty to change it so as to suit local ircumstances. After I shall have spent a few weeks at the Caledonia Springs, hope to visit other Cucuits in the eastern part of our work. The Superintendents will greatly oblige me by showing me, as soon after I arrive on their respective Circuits as possible, their Centenny Books, with a statement of the total amount paid in each year, and through whom transmitted to the District or General Treasurer.

Nelson, July 1st, 1842. ANSON GREEN.

A GENERAL MEETING of the BOOK COMMITTEE will be held foronto on Tuesday the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following Ministers are members of that Committee, viz :-Preachers in the City of Turonto; Superintendents of Yonge Street, Newmarket, Reesorville, Nelson, Whitby, and Toronto Circuits, and Credit Mission. The President of the Conference has kindly promised to be present.

A. MACNAB, Book Steward.

THE COMMITTEE AT COBOURG, appointed by the late Conference to REVISE the Course of Study for Preachers on Trial, are earnestly requested by the Book Steward to devote their earliest and best attention to this subject. that he may have it in his power to publish as soon as possible an edition of the work. Young men in different parts of the Province are expressing great anxicty to get the book, and cannot prosecute their studies successfully without it.

THE CHAIRMEN OF DISTRICTS will please transmit to J. R. Armstrong, Esq., Toronto, Treasurer of the Missionary Society, the very have reported; taking cure to distinguish between collections and subscriptions.

The President wishes to have the accounts prepared for publication prior to the commencement of his tour eastward on the 27th of July. J. Scott, Corresponding Secretary.

A CAMP MEETING will be held on the Grand River Mission, nce on Friday the 8th of July.

TEMPERANCE MEETINGS IN THE HOME DISTRICT. "

Mr. McDonald, Agent of the Montreal Temperance Society, proposes to hold Meetings in the following order: Duffin's Creek, (Pickering) ..... Thursday, July 7th, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Methodist Church, Scarburough, .. Friday, "8th, Reesorville, Markham ...... Saturday, "9th, do. Stoufferville, do. ...... Monday, " 12th, Newmarket, ..... Tocsday, do. Bradford, West Gwillimbury ..... Wednesday, " 13th, do.
Bond Head, ...... Thursday, " 14th, at II o'clock, A. M. đo, Richmond Hill, ..... Saturday, " 16th, do. Button's Church, 4th Con. Markham, Sunday Lecture, at such hour as the

Mr. McDonald will have with him a small Still with which to extract the Alcohol from Vinous or Malt Liquors, and will exhibit at these meetings Dr. Sewell's Plates of the Drunkard's Stomach, &c.

Ministers of all denominations, and other friends, will please give publicity to these appointments, and assist therein. They may after the hour for hol ing them, and, if necessary, appoint two for one day, and send word to the

[\* We must say we much prefer another day for a Temperance Lecture,-Eo.]

### Religious Intelligence.

From the New-York Observer.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES IN LONDON.

me has called semi-popery; and we have known but little of that name, for, in the ignorance of our backwood spirit, we thought it was Popery itself. We have never been accustomed to designate it by anything like a conciliatory or suffering epithet; but have contended with it from the very beginning, under a cloven foot to be respected, though decked in foreign importations of luxury and power. (Cheers.) We have stood upon that ground : and, in the whole number of our body, the men who favoured the spirit and principles of Popery thus developed, would be found like the blighted berries upon the topmost bough, when the frost has succeeded the harvest, and nothing is left which man The Rev. James Dixon, President of the Conference, said :- Sir, I am

obliged myself to connect our embarrassments with the world's wants, with the world's weet, with the world's weet, with the world's danger. It would be quite easy for us to enjoy a very comfortable state of religion. John Wesley might have kept in his retirement at Oxford, given himself to the study of theology, been a quiet son of the Church, refused to perambulate through the nations, saved himself from rebucks, contumity, opposition, rotten eggs, boulder stones, and all the difficulties he met with in his great and important task. We might very quietly and comfoctably enjoy our religious privileges—give ourselves (those who are capable of it) to the study of philosophy—others to poetry, others to the acquirement of mystic religion or meditations upon abstractions—we might quietly and comfortably possessious classes, our sacraments, our Christian means and ordinances from Sabbath to Sabbath. We need not give ourselves any trouble, sir, about trem satisfact to Satisfact. We treat not give ourselves any treaties, sir, about the state and condition of the world. Let us fold our arms and save ourselves from embarrossment,—let the world quietly go on in its present state, and then we shall have no trouble at all shout debts. But, can we do so, and be Christians? Can we do so, and be a true part of the Christian Church? I say we cannot. What do I behold abroad in the world? I behold willions of men in ignorance,—millions of men devoted to idolatry,—millions of men in a state of the utmost barbarism,—millions of men, we have every reason to conclude, destitute of all preparation for that immortality to which they are rushing; cun we stand by and behold their condition and state, without any movement, ithout any exercion or effort to bring about a better state of things i do so, but we should cease to be a Christian Church if we did. Now, sir, this is a true question. You have the world's wants on the one side, and your own exections on the other. I ask if our exections are too great to meet these wants? Do we contribute too much? I am persuaded that every person in this assembly will echo "No." It is true that we have gone a little beyond the means. The means we possess and the end have not exactly agreed together: but that has only been an excess of our charity, if an excess it can be called. Sir, it is mpossible that we can love our race too much,—that we can feel too deeply respecting their state, that our sympathies can be too tender,—that our compassion can be too great. It is impossible; and as to the excess of £10,000 or £12,000 a year, when all you do is poured upon the poor perishing condition of a world of sinners, it sinks into mere insignificancy—it is nothing, sir, to When I throw my attention abroad on the state of the whole world, I say these financial matters are not to be considered for a single moment. I congrutulate myself, I congrutulate you, my friends, the secretaries, and all around me, that we heard from the resolution that we love our perish ing fellow-creatures a little beyond £100,000 a-year. Sir, this position of embarrassment and difficulty must be considered in union with something else-with the principles of the Gospel, --and with our own designation and vocation We hold as a principle that we are acting at present, and have acted from the beginning, upon a divine vocation. That is denied us. It is affirmed we have no such call—that God has nothing at all to do with our calling—that we are not true ministers—that we are not a true Church—that we are schiamatics.— Various epithers of that description have been applied to us. We hold, how at we do act upon a divine designation and vocation; and I should like to put the opponents of this position to the proof of the contrary. I really think they will have a great deal more to prove than I can have to prove. They will have to show by logical deduction, how it came to pass that John Wesle's was successful in his mission;—how Francis Asbury, in America, came to lay the foundation of an Episcopal Methodist Church—how Dr. Coke came to be Churches in all Christendom, in the West Indies-how Benjamin Clouch, and company, when they went to India, succeeded in laying the foundation of a Ceylonese mission—and then they will have to account for the great and important fact, how it is that, at this moment, we number, in connexion with our missionary department of the work, somewhere about 20,000 person sides all who are gone to beaven. Now, sir, we have done all this, either with or without God. Have we done it without him! Has our eloquence charmed this Church into existence? Have we argued the people into a state of piety, justification, and salvation 1. Have we breathed into them the breath spiritual life and holy joy? . Have we constituted them what they appear to be, entinemly moral, religious, and excellent persons? Sir, if we have arcom shed all this by the powers of our own genius, we are really mightier people than I ever thought we were. No, sir, this is not our work. It is only work instrumentally. It is God's. Where I find a Christian, I find the w of God. I find Christians associated with us on almost every distant foreign shore; and I bring forth these converted people as a proof of the divinity of our mission. Nothing could be more beautiful than the illustration of our excellent friend from Glasgow, when he descended into the cellar of our Missionary Hall. Nothing could be more beautiful. But, sir, if I want a proof of our zeal, I will not go to our bales of goods,—I'll go to living men. Come forward, fifty will not go to our bales of goods,—I'll go to living men. Come forward, fifty thousand converted negroes! Stand forward, ye Hottentots, ye Caffres, ye great and little Namaquas! Step forward to the platform, and give us proof of the divinity of our call in your nwn conversion and our own joy? See your gress of the society in the past year, both at home and abroad, had been ten or twelve thousand people in the societies of the Southern Islands, who were in a state of ofter ignorance, barbarism, (hardly idolatry,) for they scarcely seemed to have a perception either of a material or an immuterial God,—who are now kneeling at your altars, singing your hymns, reading your Bible, offer g prayer, devoit prayer, in the morning and the evening, and exhibiting all because and loveliness of an inciplent picty!—and there is one, (pointing to the New-Zealander on the platform, amidst loud cheering.) I was never more pleased, gratified, and delighted, than by the information given yesterday, by one of the secretaries, that a medical gentleman, who went out to New-Zenland on account of his health, skeptically disposed as to the usefulness of missions, thinking it impossible you could ever raise that poor, degraded, and barbarous people into the character of Christians,—had called at the Mission House, and informed our friends, that his observations in New-Zealand had led him altogether to alter his mind ;—that in a chapel where these New-Zertunders warship, a thousand people meet, sing the hymns you have give them in their own language, with an animation, a pathos, and a joy which we never witness. They respond to our livingy, which it seems has been translated into their language, with a loud "Amen"—and nobody is offended. They listen to their minister, it is said, with intense attention, and the remark was that if a volley of actillery were fired against the building it would scarcely move them. These are our witnesses.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY -The 42d anniversary was held April 26th. Its report occuries eleven columns of the London Record. The total receipts of the year, £93,202 10s. 6d. Expenditure, £110,308

The addresses appear to have been of the most elevated and unimating character. Here as elsewhere Rev. Dr. Tyng took occasion to testify publicly against the Oxford heresy. We find the following in the report of his speech. His allusion in the last sentence will be understood by one of our neighbours.

Within the last six years we supposed ourselves a perfectly united body That any man should question the grand and fundamental principle of justification by the imputed righteousness of Christ alone, was mover imagined in our borders; that any man should lay down for one moment, before the consideration of another, that the Bible, the naked simple Bible, as the sword of the spirit of the living God, was not the guide of man, the only guide, the sufficient guide, the permanent guide, the everlasting guide of sinfoi man, never entered into our thoughts. ("Hear," and applause.) But it seemed that we were to be taught by more experienced men than ourselves principles like these. In the simplicity of our piety we little thought of such schemes for man's deliverance from the bondege of his guilt. (Hear, hear,) Then commenced just the struggle amongst us that we have witnessed upon the surface of this island. No, I must not any just the struggle, for I bless God that it was a most unequal On the one side was only an individual here and there, while, on the other, the great body of our Zion stood up like the children of the Reformation of Great Britain, and higher still, the children of the redeeming love of God our Saviour, and simply upon this principle, "The Bible is the guide we have received, and by that alone we stand." After several years of argument and discussion, after we have gone through a trial extremely after we have gone through a trial extremely after the have gone through a trial extremely after the have gone through a trial east two-thirds of the whole number of the ministry of our church stand simply and together upon that one grand principle; and they who are opposed to is are to a great extent persons of but little influence in disseminating their opinions. We have in our house of bishops twenty men; and pardon me here, if on a distant shore, and a say from my own much-loved land I speak of them—for as much as I the English Bench of Bishops, much as I reverence the history and life of rest prelates of your church, I do not believe that you could find twenty men more signally, as a rule, devoted to the service and glory of God, or more eminently useful in the fulfilment of the duties of their high station. (Applause.) Of these twenty, thirteen have come out in distinct and official communications on the subject, and have stated their principles boldly and prominently to the clergy. (" flear, hear," and renewed applause.) Of the remaining seven not a single individual has been found willing to take decidedly the contrary ground. Some three had not uttered their sentiments at all, for there are always men, in our land at least, of the non-committal principle. (A laugh.) Others have spoken, and spoken cautiously, but not an individual in that house has stood furth to defend those principles which the antagonist of truth hoped would shake the church to the very centre. (Hear.) We have a thousand clergymen, and, I venture to say, that not a hundred of them will be found to speak in any terms, however qualified, in commendation of the principles to which I have alluded. We have twelve religious periodicals connected with our Church, and eleven of them have boldly taken up the defence of ciples to which I have alluded. We have twelve religious periodicals connected with our Church, and eleven of them have holdly taken up the defence of the Reformation. (Applause.) They have stond together and sustained the sowing seed. Let the brandy-contractors place their drinking houses on estates, brunt of the difficulty, and thrown themselves, like the Hittie, in the foremost of the battle, and stood unharmed. Only one, a single, solitary one—and I do not speak even with disrespect of that one-has felt itself authorised to the language of defence, but always in extremely qualified terms, and with such doubling and twistings as to render it excessively difficult to identify the position it held. (" Hear," and laughter.)

Westerna Missionary Society.—The gross income of this society for the year had been far greater than in any former year, amounting to no less the year had been far greater than in any former year, amounting to no less the peakers at the anniversary was the excellent Rev. Dr. Tyng, of the Episcopal church, Philadelphia, whose remarks appear to have been the Episcopal church, Philadelphia, whose remarks appear to have been crecived with great satisfaction. In allusion to the observations of a previous papeaker who had spoken of Oxfordism as semi-popery.

Dr. Tyng said: In the church with which God has been pleased to connect me, we know but little of these errors which my reverend brother preceding in the ignorance of our backwood spirit, we thought it was Popery itself. We have never been accustomed to designate; it by anything like a concilitatory of the vices a postedic in Great Britain to fourteen. Her missionary priests at the present time in England are in number 624; in Scotland, 36—making a clover foot to be respected, though decked in foreign importations of luxery were they large the past year, she has increased the number of the vices appeared to connected the past year, she has increased the number of the vices apposted to form the very beginning, under the deep impression that Flanders lace could not cover a clover foot, nor was a clover foot to be respected, though decked in foreign importations of luxery. they lamented, that, from one of the Universities of the land established for the the property in the conversation of the time established for the teaching and maintaining Protessant truth, doctrines and practices should have innanted which, under a name of reverence for antiquity, were plainly delading many souls and leading them back to the darkness of Popery. By this school Protestavism was denounced in name and opposed in essence, the Astides of the Church forward as the behavior of the Church forward as the church Articles of the Church, framed as the bulwarks of her pure faith, were laid number of distilleries has diminished from 160,000 to 120,000, through the law before the fee, and by a strange perversion of language made to admit, if influence, as he says, of Temperance Societies. This is good, and must ensure the bulwarks and heresies against which they protested.

| Couraging | Dut Satan rages dreadfully in Sweden, and makes horrible opposite.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY .- The 38th annual meeting was held in Exeter Hall, May 4th. The Society has issued in the past year more than 200,000 copies of the Huly Scriptures. Since the commencement of the Society 14,038,934. The receipts had been £44,000, being an increase of £1 300 upon the previous year.

We observe that Dr. Tyng made an excellent speech on the occasion.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS .- The thirty-fourth anniversary meeting was held May 6, in Exeter Hall, which long before the hour for commencing the business of the day was crowded. On each side of the plutform were ranged the Hebrew boys and girls belonging to the schools of the Society, who sang several hymns in Hebrew and in English, accompanied by the organ.

The agreeate amount of contributions received during the past year is £24,600 8s. 0d., being an increase of £1.760 9s. 7d. above the receipts of the preceding year. This, the largest sum ever received in one year, is a gratifying proof of the increased interest which is felt by the church of Christ in the

The communications received from Bishop Alexander, since his arrival at Jerusalem, are most encouraging. The poverty and disease prevalent amongst the poorer classes of Jews make it indispensibly necessary to maintain an hospital at Jerusalem. The Report noticed in detail the operations of the Society's missionaries, agents, and friends at Tunis, Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Poland, Cracow, Posen, Konigsberg, Dantzic, Berlin, Creuznach, Breslaw, Offenbach, Brussels, Strasburg, Metz, &c., and concluded with a strong appeal to Christian charity, faith, and zeal, in behalf of the Jewish nation LONDON CITY Mission.—The object of this Society is expressed in its some. The report gave a dreadful view of the destitution of the means of

grace in that enlightened city. It was also stated, that in the past year 6,577 meetings had been held for prayer and the expounding of the Scriptures; 3,616 religious tracts, and 1,066 copies of the Scriptures had been distributed, and 1.536 persons had been induced to attend public worship. The total number of visits made to the poor by the missionalies in the various districts amounted

An Infidel's Death-bed .- The missionary for the Islington district had communicated to the committee the case of a man "well in life, but whose heart was hardened against the truth and mercy of heaven, whom he had often On entering his room one day, after several visits, he found him doud, and wishing to see the corpse, the widow removed the sheet with which it was covered, and then," said the missionary, "I saw lying at the right hand of the dead body the Weekly. Despatch, on the left, a copy of the writings of Paine, Volney, and Owen, and before the corpse was placed a portrait of Thomas Paine. All this had been done by the epecial injunctions of the deceased while living. (A general shudder pervaded the whole meeting on hearing the recital.)

RELIGIOUS TRACT Society.-This Society had issued, during the past year, 220 new works; its total issues have been 16,469,551 publications, in 86 different languages, making 357,000,000 copies in circulation. Receipts

om denations and arles, 56.000 pounds.

The Secretary read the forty-third Annual Report, from which it appeared The Secretary read he forty-three Annual Report, from which it appeares that although the warlike operations in China had somewhat interfered with, it had not stopped, the circulation of the Society's publications in that interesting field, where new channels for distribution had been opened, and were prospering under the suspices of the Rev. Mr. Gazlaff. In Aracan forty prospering under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Cotting. In Aracan jorry thousand tracts had been distributed in fifteen days. In India the circulation had been a great means of advancing the kingdom of Christ. In the Mahratta country, Dr. Wilson and Mr. Mitchell reported that they found many who had been led into a belief of the Christian saith solely by the perusal of the religiconstructs and publications of the Society. In Australia and Van Diemen's Land, 161,000 publications, value £2,638, had been transmitted and put in circulation. In Western Africa the education of the negroes was rapidly progressing, and letters had been received from the Society's missionaries, desiring farnished with two thousand more copies of the Cottage Hyma-Book which had been sent out, and another letter received for three thousand copies note. The whole of the first issue had been purchased by the people in the hort space of nine months. The gates of Spanish America were comparatively

closed against the admission of scriptural truth, but still 11,600 Spanish pub cations had been granted to the different correspondents of the Society in that quarter. To the West Indies, 55,000 books and tracts, without including publications sent for sole, had been granted. In British North America, 163 religious circulating libraries, valued at £352, had been established, and 206,900 tracts, books, and publications, had been sent out. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- The Rev. A. Tidman read an abstract of

the report, which contained numerous facts, showing that the state and proencouraging. The total amount of income received during the year had been £20,874 0s. 2d.; the total expendence, £37,551 9s. 11d.; leaving a deficiency as compared with the outlay of £6,677 9s. 9d.

# Cemperance Vindicator.

STATE OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN EUROPE .-- A LETTER FROM THE REV. ROBERT BAIRD.

To the Editors of the New-York Observer.

I have postponed, until the last hour, to write to you on several points. The first and most important of all is that of the Temperance cause on the continent.

I have never felt the importance of our having a capable man in this part of the world to devote his whole time to the Temperance cause more than I have There is enough for one man to do in promoling this cause in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Poland, Hungary and Transylvania. Alas, up to this time, no one one been found to do this work, or eather no arrangement has been made to find and sustain a man in this great field. As to myself. I have other work to do, and the utmost which I have been able to accomplish in the Temperance cause has been to spend three summers, within the last seven years, in the north of Europe, and there to excite some attention to the subject. But it is accessary that some one should visit every year all those countries, and spend the Governor's Soite, on horse-back; the Governor's carriage, with the remain-his time wholly in promoting this great cause. An impulse given at distant der of Suite; City Council; Magistrates; Grand Marshal; Citizens, not in-intervals may not be without use; but there is need that there be a following cluded in the above Societies; Police Constables. intervals may not be without use; but there is need that there be a following up in every case by the continued employment of the means most likely to attain the end. This has been most painfully impressed on my mind since my late return from America.

Upon my arrival in this city I found two letters from Russia, urging me to come at once to St. Petersburg. And verily the occasion was pressing. The contracts for the sale of brandy were about to be made for four years, for the whole Empire. The Minister of Finance, to whom it belongs to make these whole Empire. The Minister of Finance, to whom it belongs to make these contracts, and who is known to be hostile to Temperance Societies, had resigned; but had accepted office again upon certain conditions, the Emperor a being able to do without him. The prospect was indeed dark enough. But how could I, who had been eight months and a half away from my family, set out immediately, in the depth of winter, to make a journey of 1800 miles, and to he absent three or four months? The thing was impossible. Besides, my work in France for our Evangelical Society domanded my attention, and has fully occupied my time ever since. Under these circumstances, I resolved to postpone my visit to Russia till another time, and leave the consequences to the providence of God. It is my expectation to go in the sammer, if my duties in the south of Europe will permit it.

In the south of Europe will permit it.

Another circumstance requires immediate attention in Russia. When I was there in the autumn of 1840, the Emperor gave his consent that the history of the Temperance Societies should be published in Russ and in Finnish, and committed the supervision of the translations of the book into those languages to the Minister of the Interior, Count Stragonoff. But the persons to whom the task of preparing those translations was committed, were so long about it that Count S., who is most favourable to the object, left office before he had time to tend them. His successor, who is probably not so favourably inclined, has hitherto, (or rather at the date of my last letters from St. Petersburg, which were written about the middle of February,) done nothing in the matter. Nor is there any one on the spot who can look after the affair as it should be. All that I can do at a distance has been done; and I have hope that when the Emperor learns the facts in the case he will give orders for the immediate pub-

An extract or two from one of the letters which I have received from St etersburg may interest your readers.
"It will please you," says the writer; "to hear that on the last day of th

ear, when whoever would pass the evening with Mr. N., no wine was brought, as used formerly to be the case. This is a considerable step, because Mr. N. moves in a very extended circle, "In Odessa, Revel, and here there is a little hand who cling fast to total

abstinence principles, which is a cause of thankfulness, and may act as a little

" Will you make serious efforts that we may have here German and Frenc copies of your history. We have not had one German, and no more French than those which were sent to me, so that there are none for sale. I could since that evil cannot be warled off, yet the land-owners have full power ove their fiels, and if they enter into the subject and exemplify it themselves, they

may do very much in staying the overwhelming evil.

4 Our beloved Prince Gallitzeir has now retired from all public offices on account of his blindness, which has greatly increased. To lose him is very painful, for he was the medium of communication with the Imperial family for The Protestant Association, the Secretary, then read charitable subscriptions, and we know not who may follow in this line. His the committee's report of the society's proceedings for the past year. Among intention is to have his eyes operated upon by Dr. Solomon, in May, and after other facts, the report states that a decree of recent date is in existence at Nice, that retire to an estate which he possesses in the Crimes. A few days ago I offered to John P. Roblin, Esq., but he declined the office.—Kingston Herald.

by which any one attempting to convert a Roman Catholic is sentenced to three years at the galleys, while a decree lately sent forth in the kingdom of message of love. Speaking of her brother she said: 'People may judge me Sardioia compels the Waldenses to sell the property they have acquired by and say I do not love him, because I cannot pray that the Lord would restore their industry beyond the limits of a certain district, and to retire within their his eight. I can only say, Fully incline our hearts to thy will! We talk of own valleys. These cases sufficed to prove that Rome in the nineteenth cen- going to the Crimea, and it may be so, but I see no further than the operation, tury still exerted herself to repress and stem with the arm of civil power the There I rest, and can with cheerfulness leave the future in the hands of perfect

been published, one half of which will be sent to Norway and Iceland. The work was translated under the superintendence of Mr. Braestrop, the Directo

In Holland, some one is needed to arouse the people. A few good men take on interest in the subject, but nothing scarcely has been dune. In Poland, some good men are ready to translate the Temperance History into Polish the moment it appears in Russ.

In Prussia, a National Society is a great desideratum. I hope that anothe year will not pass without one's having been established. A letter from Pro essor Kranichfeld: announces the results which his long-continued experim on the nature of wine and alcohol have led to. He has submitted them to Ber-

zelius, who is at this moment examining them. Here they are:

1. Every liquor containing succharine substance is transformed by fermentation into carbonic acid and the vinous principle; not into carbonic acid and

alcohol, as is commonly believed.

2. That the vinous principle is changed into alcohol by a heat exceeding 30° of Reaumor; wherefore all distilled spirituous liquors, without exception, contain alcohol, and all the fermented liquors contain the vinous principle. Fabroni and Foucroy held this opinion, but were unable to prove it. 3. A portion of wine and an equal portion of water with as much alcohol as

he same is found by distillation to contain, were exposed to a heat less than 30° of Reaumur; the result was that the mixture of elcohol and water gave mere alcohol; but that of the wine and water gave a liquid different from it, o a vinous smell and taste; of another consistence; and would not horn. On the contrary, all these qualities appeared when the vinous principle was exposed to

s heat which causes water to boil.

Such are the conclusions to which he has come as he has stated in a letter addressed to Dr. McGowan, a young American physician in this city. I state them for the consideration of those who take an interest in such investigations The Church of Scotland.

You have seen before this time, doubtless, the accounts contained in the cottish papers of the great meetings held in Ediaburgh, in relation to the dif ficulties pending between the Established Church and the State. The languag of Messrs. Cunningham. Candlish, and others was truly bold. Alas, the speec of Sir James Graham, delivered a fortnight ago in the House of Comaves not the least hope of an amicable adjostment of the matter. Nothing i left but submission to great evils and abuses or - secession.

The Pope's Letter. The Pope's Apostolical Letter, calling for the prayers of the faithful for the listrarted church in Spain, has made some noise in the public papers of thi

There is a great war going on here at this moment. The Catholic clergy headed by some of the Bishops have come out strong against the University, of rather against some of the Professors—Cousin, Chevallier, and others. How it will end it is not possible to foresec—though I think the elergy will triumph Cousin's l'hilosophy is anti-christian, selon moi. But more of this subject a

A HAPPY Town.-We learn that "in the town of Delavan Mich., there has never been a drop of liquor sold, nor a drunken man see It is an honor which we hope its inhabitants may preserve through all time.

## Foreign and Provincial News.

Scottish Church Question .- Immediately before the Easter Recess, and before resolving to hand over his bill, on the Scotch Church ques-tion to Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, to be introduced in the Commons, his Grace the Duke of Argyll addressed the following circular to the members of the Uppe

March 20, 1842. My Lord,-As the Scotch Church question, in some form or other, is again to be brought before the House of Lords soon after the recess. I beg to reque your Lordshin's serious attention to the 'Memorial' and the 'Statement' whic have been not long since sent round to most of your Lordship's residences, and which being printed under the authority of the Committee of the General As sembly, contain, shortly, fully, and truly, the objects, intentions, and rights of the Church of Scotland, in relation to the unfortunate collision with the Civil Courts of that portion of the British Empire. I remain, &c. ARGYLL.

London University .- At the distribution of prizes to the undents of the Faculty of Medicine of University College, which took place on Saturday last, Lord Campbell, who presided, announced to the meeting a donation by Lord Brougham, of above one hundred works, printed by the Government press at Cairo, and presented to his Lordship by Mehemet Ali.

#### PROVINCE OF CANADA. From the Quebec Gazette of June 25,

Public Reception of His Excellency the Governor General at aiready planted with trees, and colours had been spread from side to side through the whole line of march, from the gateway of the wharf to the Place d'Armes. The appearance was striking and pleasing, and though the shops were shut, without exception, the houses presented a lively aspect, from the number of well-dressed ladies with which every window was crowded. The preets were lined on each side by the two Regiments of Guards, the men standing at open order, and the sideways were thronged with speciators.

The Mayor, City Council, and Magistrales, proceeded in a body to the Queen's Wharf, and there awaited the orrival of his Excellency; forming onposite to the Guard of Honour. The Queen having come alongside the wharf a few minutes before two o'clock, precisely at that hour Sir Charles Bagot stepped on shore, and was immediately volcomed by His Worship the Mayor, who invited him to take a seat in his carriage, which his Excellency a

once accepted, and the procession moved on in nearly the following order:

Band; Constable, Inspector of Police, Constable; Deputy Marshals; High Constable; Fire Companies; St. Genree's Society; St. Patrick's Society; St. Jean Baptiate Society; Caledonian Society; St. Andrew's Society; the May. or's carriage, with the Governor, his Chief Secretary, and the Mayor; rest of

As His Excellency proceeded from the Lower to the Upper Town, he was epeatedly checred, and, on arriving at the Place d'Armes, the plaudits were loud, general, and continued as the carriage passed round the ring, and were energetically repeated by the spectators opposite the Parliament Buildings, when the Governor General slighted at the door, where the City Council and Magistrates, who had filed off from the procession on its way up, were in attendance to present their Address, of which the following is a copy :-

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B Governor General, Sc. Sc. Sc.

May it please Your Excellency :- We, the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Quebec, in the name and on behalf of the Citizens thereof, most respect ally felicitate your Excellency on your arrival at the ancient seat of the General Government of the British Provinces in North America, and we await ourselves of this, the first opportunity that has presented itself, of expressing our gratification at seeing among us a person so distinguished as your Excellency, not only by the high and important rank to which it has pleased Her Majesty to raise you, as Governor General of the British North American Provinces, bu for the many personal qualities which have justly entitled you to occupy that exalted station.

We do justice to the character of the inhabitants of this city during the eighty-three years it has belonged to the British Crown, when we express our sentiments of unvarying fidelity to the Throne of their Sovereign, and respect for the persons entrusted with the Royal authority.

It is our earnest desire that your Excellency's sojourn amongst us may being, and pleasing to yourself, and that the discharge of your high and import ant functions, as Governor General of this Province, may promote and secure its peace and prosperity.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:-Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen: - I return you my sincere thanks for this address

nd for the manner in which you have welcomed my arrival in your city. Having been prevented from proceeding to Canada by the route of the St. Lawrence, and from assuming in this, the ancient capital of the Lower Province, the office with which Her Majesty has bonoused me, I have now seized the earliest opportunity allowed me by the public business, to visit your city, so celebrated for its natural beauties and historical associations. I well know the gratification which my predecessors, the former Governors of British North the gratification which my predecessors, the former Governors of Drillson Route America, derived from their residence among you, and the sentiments of attachment with which they ever regarded Quebec. I feel convinced that I also shall have cause hereafter to look back with the most pleasing recollection to the time I may pass in this city; and I trust that my personal acquaintance with you may be conducive, not only to our private gratification, but to public interests. I receive, as an earnest that it will be so, the kind sentimes I could are pleased to express towards myself, and the harmony and good feeling which have marked your proceedings on this occasion.

The report that H. Sherwood, Esq., Mayor of this city, has received a summons from a high quarter relative to his acceptance of office at Solicitor-General, is we understand correct; and that, with reference to it, Mr. Sherwood will shortly proceed to Canada East to have an interview with Sic Charles Bagot .- Colonist.

The Sheriff of the Midland District,-This office is filled up,

Legislative Assembly, Kingston, 19th June, 1842. Resolved 65.—That before any Petition is presented to this house, for leave to bring in a private Bill, whether for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of a Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive rights or privilege whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewing of any act of the Provincial Parliament, for the like purpose; notice of such application shall be given in one of the Newspapers of the District, published in the English and one in the French language, if any is published therein, and also by a notice affixed on the Church doors of the Parishes or Townships that such application may affect, or in the most public place where there is no Church, during two months at least before such Postules is presented.

at least before such Petition is presented.

Resolved 67.—That hereafter this house will not receive any Petitions for

private Bills after the first fifteen days of each Session.

Resolved 70.—That before any Petition praying leave to bring in a private Resolved 10.—I has before any retain praying leave to bring in a private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, is presented to this House, the Person or Persons purposing to Petition for such Bill, shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the 60th Rule, also, at same time, and in the same manner, give a notice, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the Arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of Rafts and Vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to creet a Draw Bridge, or not, and the dimensions of such Draw Bridge.

Resolved 71 .- That all the expenses and costs attending on private Bills giving any exclusive privilego or advantage, and the relative proceedings in this House thereon, ought not to fall upon the Public, and that it is just and reasonable that part of such expenses and costs should be supported by those who apply for the soid Bills; and that after this Session a sum not less than £20 be deposited in the hands of the Clerk of this House by the Petitioners, before the second reading of any such Bill. W. B. LINDSAT, Clerk Assembly. Mem.—No printed Petition shall in any case be received; nor shall any written Petition be received unless at least twelve real signatures be subscribed on the same sheet or sheets of Parchment or Paper on which such Petition is transmitted .- Canada Gazette.

The Boundary Question .- The Halifax Morning Post says ! By the Caledonia, which sailed from this side of the Atlantic in the middle of May, Her Majesty's Government were apprised of the determination of the State of Maine to send Commissioners to Washington, to treat for a settlement of the disputed Territory Question, and the same steamer enried home a special Messenger from Lord Ashburton, with despatches laying all the facts of the case that had transpired up to that period, before the Government, and requiring immediate and specific instructions as to how he should proceed. Duplicates of the answer to his Lordship were put on board of the Rhadamanthus and the Britannia; and we have it in our power to state, upon the best available authority, that the instructions of Her Majesty's Government have been framed with a most solicitous regard for the welfare of these colonies, and with a determination to preserve their safety, by retaining the whole of the disputed territory, if possible; but, at all kazards, that portion of it lying North of Mars Hill, with the entire and exclusive navigation of the St. John River and ts principal tributaries .- Kingston Chronicle.

Toronto and London.-One or more persons are now living who remember what is now Toronto having only three houses in it—one tavern

In a statistical work of U. Canada, written in [817, the writer, in describing what was then little York (now the City of Toronto,) says, "Its population is 1200 souls; for five miles round the Capital of Upper Canada scarredy one improved farm can be seen in contact with another. The only connected settlement is about five miles to the north of Yonge Street; in other directions so far as the District goes you might travel to its utmost limits and not find more than one farm house for every three miles."

Such was little York, by which name it was called, till about 1835; some sarcastic people indeed prefixed to its cognomen the word dirty, and in muddy weather not very inaptly so. In 1817 it had no brick houses, no tinned roufe, no planked sidewalks—the stumps remained in the streets, and nothing wamore common than to see teams twised in them, requiring all the aid which could be obtained to liberate them; what is now the market was a box, and the fish-market the resort of wild-fowle-unhealthy-liable to fever and agues, and all the distressing catalogue of intermittents. No banks, no market, a very mean building for a church, no common sewers, scarcely a schooner belonging to it, and few frequenting it; no wharf; not a single importer of British goods: a few, and very few, insignificant stores, and a few taverns offering the worst accommodations. Such was dirty little York in 1817, now the celebrated City of Toronto. Look now at its 14 or 15,000 inhabitants; its rows of splendid brick-built, tin-covered houses; its magnificent churches, and number of placeof worship; its banks; its floating palaces; its beautiful schooners; its magnificent stores, some of them rivalling those of the first city of the world, with their plate, glass windows, their spacious areas, and their splendid contents; its hundreds of thousands of annually imported goods; its merchants; its public reading 100ms; its mechanic's institute; its Board of Trade; its comnon sewers; its macadamised streets; its planked side-walks, above a mile. or nearer two, from its magnificent Market and City Hall, in every street, and leading almost to every house. Look at its export trade, its wharves louded with moduce, and crowded with steamboats and schooners, the daily convey ancers of the riches of the neighborhood, and last of all look at its gas lighter! streets at night, and at its now progressing to that greatest of all luxuries, an abundant supply of pure and wholesame water. This is Toronto now, in 1842; compare it with what it was in 1817, and let the inhabitants of London ask to hat is Toronto indebted for all this wealth.

At a very low estimate, the fixed and floating property of Toronto cannot be of less value than from four to five militions of pounds currency. From whenever has it been obtained? From its Harbour? No—it did not come by water. is indebted for it to its surrounding agriculture, to its extensive back country, and to the facilities which have been obtained and efforded by improved approaches to the city, and improved lines of communication promoted and effected by a few (and they have been very few) active and enterprising master minds, who have gone a little before their fellows; but who of all the population have themselves derived the least benefit, and have been the least valued. We have thus been induced to exhibit the importance of Toronto for the purpose of holding out to our fellow-townsmen the natural advantages possessed by the Town of London, and to prove to them that, by the fostering aid of effort and intelligence, its growth will continue to be fully commensurate with that of the City of Toronto. We have, in 1842, 2660 inhabitants. In 1823 the Town plot was surveyed, only 16 years ago; upwards of 600 houses since then have been built; we have a court-house, places of worship, schools. libraties, mechanic's institute, branch bank, a market, and some of our mer-chant stores will not suffer by comparison with those of Toronto. Our public Quebec.—This day, at one o'clock, the steamhoat Queen, having on board the Governor-in-Chief, actived in the harhour, and every one was immediately in active preparation for the reception of his Excellency. The streets had been the advancement of Toronto in sixteen years certainly never exceeded that the advancement of the same and it is not at least too much to say that the advancement of Toronto in sixteen years certainly never exceeded that the London, even if it came up to it, in the same space of time. We said the wealth of Toronto did not come by water. It is true it has a splendid natural basin as its harbour, whilst London is 26 miles distant from one;—it is also true that Toronto is nearly 200 miles nearer Montreal, the great public market, than London is ;-these are the udvantages, and they are the only advantages, which Toronto passesses above London. London however has some advantages over Toronto, in its rather shorter winters, better climate, and more fertile and as we shall show presently; if a London District farmer can grow a bushel of grain an acre more than a Youge Street farmer can, he is at once placed upon a footing of equality, that being an equivalent for the extra expense of the greater distance to market. All the inhabitants of the London District have to do is to call all the activity, energy and intelligence which they can command to their aid, to take a comprehensive view of their natural advantages and disadvantages, to make the most of the former and to remedy and remove the latter, and they will see this part of Canada West following closely n the wake of her sister city Toronto .- London Inquirer.

Canada Trade.-Last year Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, and two other shipping places a few miles from it, exported 86,000 bushels of wheat, 2.000 barrels of flour, and 1,400 barrels of pork; and imported 5,400 harrels of salt, and 3,000 tons of merchandize. Twenty years ago, there were scarcely 500 bushels exported at those places. Last year there were transported through the Welland Canal, from the United States Ports, 946,142 bushels of wheat and 11,250 barrels of Flour; and from United States to Canadian ports. 88,964 barrels of Flour, 22 307 of Pork, and 366,261 bushels of wheat; also from Canadian ports on Lake Erie, and Niagara District to Canadian ports on Lake Ontario, 120,839 barrels of flour, 514 barrels of Pork, and 260,935 bushels of wheat. It was to be apprehended that, in the course of the corn-law revision, this trade through Canada would be either interrupted or trammelled with heavy duties; but it is satisfactory to observe that the new tariff, as brought before Parliament by Sir R. Peel, imposes a duty of only twenty-three shillings a quarter on wheat so introduced—a duty too small to check its transit to Engind, but at the same time affording a moderate protection to the poor Canadian migrant former .- Montreal Herald.

Queen's College .- The first Session of this Institution terminated July 2nd. The next Session will commence on the 1st of October, and will extend to the 1st of July, 1843. The Rev. Principal Liddell has gone to Scotland for his family, and is expected to return soon with additional instructors for the College. We understand that the Rev. Professor Campbell will reside in Kingston during the vacation.—Kingston Chronicle.

Public Improvements.-We are happy to learn, from good authority, that the money intended for our public improvements was received from England by the last steamer. The indefatigable President of the Board of Works, the Hon. Mr. Killaly, is actively engaged in the arduous duties of his office, and the public may expect that the projected works in this section of the country will now proceed without interruption.—Journal & Express.

MARRIED .- On the 29th May, by the Rev. H. Wilkinson, George B. Goodvin to Harriet Burnet, both of Kingston.
On the 2nd June, by the same, Neil McIntyre to Eliza Maria Daly, both of

On Tuesday the 27th ult., by the Rev. T. Demorest, Mr. George Murdiff, of Athol, to Miss Catharine Landon, of Hallowell.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending July 5. A. Green, J. W. Williams, A. Smith (books sent to care of Messrs. Chappel and Moore, Hamilton.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE .-- BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 9th July, ROBERT M'CLURE will sell, at the

Chequered Store, King Street:

14 Boxes Young Hyson Tex,

4 Bags Young Hyson Tes,

16 Boxes Principe Cigars,
15 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Suddies,
A Lot of Brilles, &c.
90 Volumes Pretorial Guide to Niagars,
3 Ends Grey Cloth,

A Quantity of Paper, &c. &c. Terms, Cash-Sale at Eleven o' Clock precisely.

R. M'CLURE, Auctioneer. Toronto, July 1st, 1832.

THREE OFFICES TO LET, in No. 2, Church Buildings, adjoining the Commercial Sale Rooms.

Toronto, April 12, 1842.

49:6 Apply to the Subscriber, GEORGE SIMPSON.

#### TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

In Adjourned General Quarter Session, Toronto, 2d June, 1842.

RESOLVED that, with a view to improve the respectability of the Innkeepers and the accommodations which their houses should afford to the traverse elling community, it is desirable that some understanding of the Bench of Justices should exist as to the propriety of reducing the number of houses now licenced; that those interested in obtaining licences for the coming year, may take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

It be Ordered,—That for the future no Licence for keeping a Public House

will be renewed as a matter of course, nor unless they shall have accommodutions of a superior description, and an unquestionable character for sobriety and general good conduct; and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the same vicinity, a preference will invatisbly be given to those possessing the best character and accommodations. And no applications for licencing new houses will be entertained unless it shall be clearly shown to the satisfaction of the Justices not only that the applicant is a fit and proper person to keep a public house, has sufficient accommodation for that purpose but that also a necessity does positively exist for a tavern in that situation. A true extract, GEORGE GURNETT,

Clerk Peace, H. D.

#### BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Ten per Cent per Annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half-year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be Payable on and after Mondoy the 11th day of July next. The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of July inclusive.

By order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Dritish American Insurance Office, Managing Director. Toronto, 27th June 1842.

PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, PORTRAIT of the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Peil's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of arcaiving the names of subscribers to an Engraving therefrom. The opinions of the Press are highly commendatory, Toronto, May 31st, 1842.

IRCULAR.—The Subscriber, in Dilinging under the notice of the public his SPRING IMPORTATIONS, wishes formally to return his acknowledgments for the extensive patronage received since his commencement in business. The whole of the undermentioned GOODS may be expected here by the 25th instant, after which his Stock will be found large and varied, and well suited for the trade and consumption of this country.

R: H. BRETT. C I R C U L A R.—The Subscriber, in bringing under the The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street,

Terente, May 17, 1842. 57 THE SUBSCRIBER RECEIVED, on the 10th instant, from the New York Markets, a full and complete Stock of COMBS, FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS,

> PALM LEAF HATS, &c. &c. ALSO-For Wholesale only:

110 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 16's and 18's | 33 Boxes Pipes 61 Boxes Cavendish 33 do. Nail Rod 11 do. Ladies' Twist

67 Jars Macaboy Smiff 3 Bris. Scotch Smiff 56 Bags Coffee 33 Boxes Ground Pepper

31 Bags Black 10 do. Pimento 1 Brl. Nutmegs 60 Boxes Starch

With many other Goods. No. 161, KING STREET, Toronto, May 17, 1842.

THE SUBSCRIBER is daily expecting per the undermentioned ships from Liverpool-

ALSO, Per the Ships, the Jane Brown-th-

Mohawk-the Kent,-[Glasgow];
-the Great Britain-the Toronto

-ile Lady Seaton-[London]:-

10 Cases assorted Paper Hangings 3 Cases Ribbons, Belt Ribbons,

Case London Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, &c.
 Case Wax Dolls, 2 Cases Kid do:

48 Cases and 23 Bales cont'g 2210 reams Foolscap and Letter Paper, 71 Bales and 18 cases cont'g various

sizes News Printing Paper sizes News Frining a apos.

14 Bules Wrapping Paper

3 do. do. Twine

3 Cases assorted Looking Glasses

2 Casks and 3 Cases containing many

R. H. BRETT,

Fans, &c. 2 Cases London Work Boxes

Cases French Beads 2 Cases French Perfumery 2 Cases containing Drawing Paper Bristol Board, &c.

210 do. Muscatel Raisins

8 Cases Ground Tumblers, on hand

40 Bales assorted Cotton Batting

4 Cases Ground Mustard, in Tin

Candle Wick Wadding Cotton Twine

R. H. BRETT.

112 Half Boxes

since last fall

do.

do.

1 Case New Music

42 Kegs

35 17

boxes

Ex the Canada-the Minervathe Alexander Wise-and the Indian Chief.

1 Cask, containing German Silver Spoons, &c.

1 do do Iron tin'd table and tea do

1 Case do Jewellery, Toy Watches, Fish Hooks, Awls, Needles, &c. 2 Casks do. Pocket Books 2 Casks containing Hair and Cloth

Brushes
1 Caso do, Whip Lashes
4 Bales, 560 lbs. assorted Shoo Thread

1 Cask Buttons, ass'd fine shirt, &c.
1 Cask Walking Canes
1 Cask containing Hooks and Eyes,
Steel Spectacles, &c. 1 Case English Dressing Combs and Shell side, &c. 6 Casks and 4 Cases assorted Cut-

lery, from Sheffield 2 Cases asa'd Goods, Razor Strops, Tooth and Nail Brushes, &c.

The whole of which are offered at Wholesale and RETAIL. IF The usual terms to the country trade.

The Canada Comb Factory, 161, King Street.

Toronto, May 17, 1842.

57 E E D S C L O T H No. 173, King Street, Toronto.

other Goods :

BOWES & HALL, in announcing to the public their REMOVAL to the above establishment, beg to intimate that they are now in receipt of an assortment of STAPLE & FANCY GOODS, which will be found on inspection very So much is said (in advertisements generally) to convey small ideas, B. &

H. prefer reversing the common custom, and merely request an examination of N. B. Every article in this establishment is marked at the lowest price, from

which no reduction will be made. Toronto, 22nd June, 1842. .

ARDWARE.—The Subscribers are now receiving their Table Knives and Forks and Cutlery in general, direct from the manufacturers of Shellield and Birmiagham. Also Nails, Locks and Hinges, Saws, Edgetools, Spades and Shovels, Bakepans, Pots and Tea-Kettles, Japanned Goods, Short-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Short-brass and Brass-wor Short-brass and Copper, Brass-work, Short-brass and Short-brass an

PRORONTO VINEGAR MANUFACTORY. BENNETT & Co. beg to inform Merchants and Dealers in Vinegar that they are making a Superior Article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR, and will be able to supply the market in future much under the price of Imported or Foreign Vinegar, and in no way inferior either in Strength. Flavour, or Transparency. IF A Stock will be kept on hand by their Agent, Mr. George Sawdon, Manchester House, 103 King Street, Toronto.

In convenient l'ackages-Barrels, 35 gullons, and upwards, Toronto, May 17th, 1842.

R E M O V A L.-WILLIAM HAMILTON has removed his BOOT and SHOE ESTABLISHMENT to his new Building on Yonge Street, three doors north of Mr. Ketchum's, where he intends o keep on hand a good supply of BOOTS and SHOES, and will always be found ready to receive the orders of his old friends and customers. Of course, new customers will always be very acceptable. Yonge St. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1841, 620 tf

COMSTOCK'S HAYS' LINIMENT. CERTAIN CURE for the following distressing complaints, established at New-York, and used in our principal Hospitals, and by eminent Medical men, with the greatest possible success, (externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles,
For all Dropsy,
All swellings of the Extremities,
Rheumatism, acute and chronic,
Lumbago and Sciatic,
Tender Feet,
Corns,
White Swellings, and all Swellings
of the Neck,
Sore Throat, by ancers or Ulvers,
Lumbago and Science,
Foul Ulvers of the legs, or other
fungous Sores,
Fresh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &e.

It was the last death bed bequest of the celebrated Dr. Gridely, to his friend

and attendant Solomon Hays.

Some cases of cures, for which we have the testimony, which is too long to

Seven members of Congress; 2 of the Senate of the U.S.; 2 Judges of the U.S.; 3 Governors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures U. S.; 3 trovernors of States; 23 members of the different State Legislatures some 57 Editors, and 79 Doctors—besides above 3000 cures among respectable private citizens. These have come to the knowledge of the proprietors as having been cured of PILES, many from five to twenty years the subjects of excruniating sufferings. If, then, so many have thought it their duty to communicate on so delicate a disease, how many thousands have been relieved and cured by this wonderful "death-bed bequest!"

About one buffile shows a number as because the angle of the DOCEST.

About one half the above number are known to have been cured of DROPSY RHEUMATISM, BURNS, FEVER SORES, and WOUNDS of all kinds by the same article -And of all this number no females are enumerated. So that the fair presumption is, the number is more than doubled.

For Sale by Comstock & Co., 71, Maiden Lane, New-York; and Lyman Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Druggists in Canada.

#### ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKETS. LAKE ONTARIO.

THE following are the arrangements for the Season of 1842, between KINGSTON AND TORONTO: PRINCESS ROYAL-CAPTAIN COLCLEUGH.

NIAGARA-CAPTAIN ELMSLEY.

CITY OF TORONTO-CAPTAIN DICK. From Kingston, at 7 o'clock, evening, Monday, and at 8 o'clock, evening Thursday—Princess Royal;
From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Tuesday and Friday—Niagara;

From Kingston, at 8 o'clock, evening, Wednesday and Saturday-City of And arrive at Toronto early next day. The above Steamers await the arriva

of the Montreal Mail at Kingston.

From Toronto, at 12 o'clock, noon, Monday and Thursday—Niagara;

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Tuesday and Friday—City of Toronto; From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-Princess Royal;

Kingston, April, 1842.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A WEEK, FROM TORONTO and HAMILTON to ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,-CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hops, every Tuesday and Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE-CAPTAIN KERR, Will leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton. IF As Travellers may proceed by Rail-Road from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the Western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842.

DOCTOR SCOTT, late House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED from 144 King STREET, to Newgate Street, opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. May 24, 1342.

R. WOUD,
Chewell's Buildings, King Street West. R. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

GEORGE AND JOHN DUGGAN Solicitors in Chancery, Barristers at-Law, Notarics Public, &c. &c. 1101, King Street, Toronto, two doors East of Messrs. Lesslie Brothers. DENTAL SURGERY. - A. V. BROWN, M.D.

Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, upon the new and improved principle of Aimospheric Pressure. And, in addition to Gold, &c., for filing Decayed Teeth, Dr. B. uses numerous Fusible Metals and Cements, which will entirely arrest decay and prevent them from aching. TOOTH-ACHE CURED, and in most cases the Tooth preserved for life. OFFICE one door East of the Commercial Bank, Toronto. Sept. 28, 1841,

ELLIOT'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE No. 67, Yonge Street, Toronio.

OAKVILLE TEMPERANCE INN The Subscriber takes this apportunity to intimate to the Travelling Com- thankfully received.—Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the munity that he has opened a House for the ACCOMMODATION and cause of humanity by giving this an insertion. COMFORT of Travellers, and hopes, by unremitting attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Cheap Stabling.

Trofalgar, Dec. 27, 1841.

35if JOHN FOREMAN.

New Book Store, the Wesleyan-Methodist Book Room, Hugh Scobie's, phy, and many other works well known and widely celebrated by the public. and at 11. & W. Rowsell's, Toronto; Samuel Folconbridge, P. M. Drummondville; H. C. Grant, Sandwich; Osborne & McIntyre, Hamilton, Alex'r Farr & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronto; and by all other Kingston; Armour & Ramsay, Montreal: -THE SECOND EDITION o

there is now default in the payment of any part of the Instalments shready due, and shall remain unpaid on the first day of August next, will be sold at twelve

PRINTERS' IN K.— IVellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, labour and expense, with the assistance of a practical and expense, with the assistance of a practical and expensed workman, from England, commenced the MANUFACTURE of PRINTERS' plain, gitt, coloured, embossed, black bouldered and black education. INK. They are now prepared to execute all orders which may be sent to them. Their Ink will be warranted to be equal to any in the world, and as cheap.

Ink of the various FANCY COLOURS supplied on the shortest notice.

Any paper in British Canada giving the above one insertion, and sending their account to the Subscribers, will receive the amount in Ink.

Corner Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto, June 1, 1842.

REMOVAL - WATCH AND CLOCK MAKING. The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has Removed his Business to the North side of Richmond Street, East of Church Street, where he will be ready at all times to wait upon those who may favour him with their custom.

CHARLES CLINKUNBROOMER,

Watch and Clock Maker. Toronto, May 10, 1842. 53 13

From Toronto, 12 o'clock, noon, Wednesday and Saturday-vincess itayas;
And arrive at Kingston early next morning. The Royal Meil Steam-packets
cell at Colourg and Port Hope, each way.

Fig. All Baggage at the risk of the owners, unless regularly booked and

Gilder, Picture-Frame Maker, Glazier, &c., No. 166, King Street, nearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms Ladics' Needle- Work nearly framed. . . .637 6m

A FEW SETS of Wilson's Tales of the Borders for Sale at R Brawen's, 163, King Street, Toronto.

THE "Signs of the Times and Expositor of Prophecy." The Third Volume of this work, on the near approach of the Second Commo or Cirriet, will be issued in weekly numbers; to commence on the 6th inst. As a help to the understanding of Prophecy, it is clear, bold, agumentative, and curious. Price 5s., in advance, exclusive of U. S. postago. Orders from a distance to be post-paid.

April 4th, 1842.

648 3m Letter Box No. 104, Post Office, Teronto.

GEORGE WALKER'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING G. W. has constantly on hand a variety of Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Tweeds, Vestings, &c.; Trimmings of all kinds. Also, a quantity of READY MADE CLOTHING to suit Country Customers; all which he will sell cheap for Casa, or approved Credit.

ROBINSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, has removed to his new place. No. 4. Wellington Buildings, where, by diligent attention to his customers, he hopes to receive a confinuous of their orders.

I. R. keeps constantly on hand a large Stock of Ready-Made Chothing.

MRS. ROBINSON has lately received a large assortment of STRAW and Tuscan Bonners, of the latest Fashions, Toronto, December 22nd, 1840.

THRASHING MACHINES. The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he is now making PORTABLE THRASKING MACHINES, which he will warrant to be of a good and durable quality; to thash 150 bushes le a day with two horses; 250 ouslies with four horses, and so on. The price will be One Hundred Dates. This Machine has been made and tried before offered to the public, and the Subscriber hopes, after his long experience in making these Machines, to do maple justice to his customere. Trafelgor, Dundas St., near 16 Mile Creck. 648 p WILLIAM KAITTING.

TO SHOEMAKERS, &c.—A large assortment of LASTS, CRIMPS, BOOT-TREES, AND PEGS, for sale by JAMES BROWN, · Saddler, &c. King Street, Toronto.

INFORMATION WANTED—of George Dickinson, who, it is supposed, emigrated from his native place (England) in May, 1841, by his brother, John Dickinson, who is very anxious to hear from him. Should he see this advertisement, his brother wishes him to come immediately to where he resides, at the Salt Springs, near Brantford. Any information respecting him, directed to John Dickinson, Brantford, Western Canada, will be thankfully received.—Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the thankfully received.—Editors in Canada and the United States will serve the transport of humanity by giving this an insertion.

1 I cause of humanity by giving this an insertion.

2 I have been bald about two years;—no more distinguished for my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In this situation, about the 10th of August last, I began using the BALM OF COLUMBIA, from Constock & Co. Since which I have used two and a half bottles of the Balm, which has fully restored my hair, and freed my head entirely from scurf. My head is now covered with fine, flowing, long hair, which any one can see by calling on me at my residence in Stamford. Ct.

Nov. 12, 1840.

DARIUS S. SCOFIELD.

Ho! ye Red Heads and Grey! Phenomenon in Chemistry, FAST INDIA HAIR DYE.—Colors the Ilair, and will not the Skin!!

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that has opened the above Establishment for the accommodation of Tavellers, at the woll-known stand, Raymond's Tavern, and hopes, by attention to his guests, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

THOMAS HARRIS begs to announce to the Friends of Total Abstinence from all Intoxicating Drinks, and to the public generally, that the stand in the color it. There is no trouble in removing: it from the skin, will not color it. There is no trouble in removing: it from the skin, will not color it. There is no toolwing in this statement, as any one can easily test. Reverbed, which is plant at grey hair! Directions complete with the skin, will not color it. There is no toolwing in this statement, as any one can easily test. Reverbed, which is plant at Grey lair! Directions complete with the skin, will not color it. There is no toolwing in this statement, as any one can easily test. Reverbed, has had his hair fully restored by the use of one bottle of the test, who is the celebrated chemist, Upr. Constock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosopy, and standards are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Upr. Constock, author of Comstock's Chemistry, Philosopy, and standards are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Upr. Constock, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philosopy, and standards are warranted by the gentleman who manufactures it, who is the celebrated chemist, Upr. Constock, author of Constock's Chemistry, Philosopy, and standards are all phylosopy and standards are all phylosop TOTHE OLD AND YOUNG.

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

WITH NEW EMBELLISHMENTS.

The very favourable manner in which this little work has been received by the Canadian public has induced the Author to publish a Serond Edition. In the execution of this purpose it has been thought expedient to substitute a new Lesson for Lesson 7, Part III, in the first impression—to add the Numeration Table in its proper place—and to introduce considerable improvements in the ornemental part of the work.

Other alterations have, in one or two instances, been suggested; but they are negatived by the consideration that the book, as it first appeared, having elicited general appropation and patronage, any uniteriate from the original, in matter or arrangement, adjut not with property or safety be attempted.

Toronto, May 10th, 1812.

R. BREWER, Agent.

by the consideration that the book, as it first appriated, before the properties of the properties of

Also,—That all Stock in the Grand River Novigotion Company on which there is now default in the payment of my part of the Institution of the Company of the The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases, to which the Vege table Life Pills are well known to be infallible:

Heads of Families should always keep a quantity of the Life Medicines in the house as a remedy in cases of sudden illness; for by their prompt administration, Choiera Morbus, Gout in the stomach, Cramps, Spasms, Fevers, and other atarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented.

And strength shall be yours. See wrapper and directions that come with them.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS

Will be attempted. Buy no remedy of the kind unless it have my name—O. C. Lin.

M. D.—on the wrapper, and also the notice as follows:—

"Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Thos. Conner, in the Clerk!

Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Warranted the only genuine.

For Sale by every Merchant in the Frovince, and by LYMAN, FARR & Co. General Agents for Canada.

DOCTOR O. C. Lin.

Cholera Mothus, Gout in the stonach, Craops, Spasms, Fevers, and other atarning complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedly cured or prevented.

Facility for Mothers and Nurses.—It is a fact established by the annual bills of mortality, that one half of the children boro are cut off before attaining every pears of age; and the fruitful source of this mortality is found to exist in that foul state of the stonach and bowels, and towels, and bowels, and convalsions, although worms may not exist, it is allowed to be superior to any other.

I N K. Placing her to Wellington Ruillings King Street, Toronto, the following assorts Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto, the following assort-

> Writing Paper, consisting of large Post, Foolscap, Pott and 4to. Post, wove and laid plain, gilt, coloured, embossed, black bordered and black edged Letter and Note Paper; Tissue Paper, plain and coloured; Drawing Paper and Bristol Board, various sizes; Music Paper; Gold and Silvet Paper; Coloured Demy; Blotting and Cattridge Paper; Parchment different sizes and qualities; Pasteboard; Riack, Blue and Red Ink in bottles; Walkden's Black and Red Ink Powders; Glass Ink-Standa; ditto, with screw tops; Glasses for Ink-stands; extra superfine Red, Black and Coloured Sealing Wax; Wafers issorted sizes and colours, in boxes or parcols of an ounce each; Ivory, Bone and Ebony handled Wafer Stamps, different sizes; Quills of every quality; Drawing Pencils; Silver Pencil Cases: Leads for do.; States and State Pencils of different sizes; Paint Boxes, la great variety, Patent Colours sold separately, Camet Hair Pencits, India Rubber Indian Ink, Ivory and Bone Folders, Penknives, Visiting and Printing Cards assorted Card Cases, Office Tape, Copy Books, Copy Slips, Rulers assorted sizes, &c. &c. &c. Also-Sketch Books assorted, Scrap Books, Albums; Foolscap, Post and Svo. post Manuscript Books: Pocket Memorandum Books, plain or ruled, great variety: Ass Skin Pocket Memorandum Books with pencils, Day Books, &c. &c.

School Books of every description. Post Office Scaling Wax, cheap. Toronto, June, 1842.

rearly opposite the Commercial Bank, Toronto.

WINDOW CORNICES and ROOM BORDERING made to order

J. E. f. has just procured a variety of Splendid Patterns for Ladies' Rug

Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms

Work, which he will be happy to let out for short periods, on moderate terms large commodious Brick House, with every convenience; a large Frame Barn, Driving-House, Stables, Sheds, a good Log Barn, Thrashing Machine, a large Frame Store and Store-House, &c. &c. on the premises. It is in an excellent neighbourhood for commencing a general business. The Etobicoke Creck runs through the lot; the land is of the best quality; the whole front of the lot is enclosed with a Board Fence; the whole of the bush is enclosed, and all the Fences are in excellent order. Further particulars may be known by applying to the owner,

applying to the owner,

Merchall Tailor, No. 126, King Street, Toronto.

52 (f N. B. There is a good Mill Site on the Lot.

HENRY E. NICOLLS, LAND AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post

NOTARY PUBLIC, and CONVEYANCER, next door to the Post Office, Yonge Street.

This Office is established for the accommodation of persons desirous of Purchasing Sching, Exchanging, Mortgaging, Letting, or Renting Real Property.

Persons desirons of disposing of their property, by either of the above modes, are requested to furnish Br. N. with a written description, and if possible a map thereof. Every person entering his name for any of the above purposes will be charged the sum of 2s. 6d. currency, for such entry and at the time. In all cases of sale the vender will be charged two and a half per cent on the purchase money; all sums below £100 at the rate of five per cent. In cases of an exchange each party will be charged at the above rates. In cases of a mortgage, the mortgage will be charged at the above rates. Applications made to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land pald to the Government for persons entitled to claims of Intestates. Instalments on Land pald to the Government for persons residing in the country. Rank Stock hought and sold. Debts and Rents collected. Loans on Real Letter procured. Every description of Commission business attended to with punctuality and despatch. Several cultivated Farms now for sale, and wild Land in most Townships in Canada, Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Nessenger. Agent for the Literary Garland and Commercial Messenger.

All communications to be post paid, Torouto, March 12, 1841. FOR SALE,—THE FARM of the late STEWART GRAFTON, within 34 miles of the City of Toronto. west side of Yonge Street, containing 100 acres, 60 of which are cleared; being the north half of Lot No. 22, in the 3rd con. of York from the Bay. There are on the premises two frame Dwelling Houses, two Burns, Sheds, Stables, and other Outhouses; a good Orchard, and a never-failing stream of water. For further information apply if by letter, post-paid,) to Thomas or Stowart Grafton, of Toronto Township, or to either of the understand.

Township, or to either of the undersigned.

Yonge Street, Jan. 4th, 1842.

THOMAS SNIDER,

36-tf.

Executors.

THE ENDOFEDOUS B.T.—
I have been bald about five years;—no more hair on the top of my head than on the back of my hand, and my head covered with a thick scurf. In

New-York, Sept. 28th, 1838.—I have been entirely bald during 13 years; and I have now, by the use of the genuine BALM OF COLUMBIA, my head covered with fine flowing hair. I shall be happy to convince the most incredulous who will take the trouble to call at my house. I have bought the article of Comstock & Co., 2, Fietcher Street.

I. P. SCHMIDLING, 47, Attorney Street.

S Y R U WHY WILL YOU DIE OF CONSUMPTIONS when a perfect, safe, and sure remedy is found for that wasting disease in that invaluable Medicine, FISH'S LILLY SYRUP; which is unrivalled and unparalleled for success in curing Diseases of the Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, Influenca, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchites, Sc. &c.; in short, it is a remedy for Consumption in any form. This Medicine operates by promoting a free and easy expectionation, thereby freeing the lungs and throat from viscid phlegmt it also strengthens the parts from the inflammatory ection which constitutes Pulmoning Consumption. The

that a highly-concentrated preparation, securing the whole virtue of this inestimable herb, must be invaluable. Moreover, this medicine contains the medical properties of the Bugleweed, Lungwort, Fever Root, and many other roots and herbs. It is also warranted not to contain any mercury, mineral, or mineral preparation; and \$1,000 reward will be given any person who will prove this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this medicine to contain minerals of any kind. Such has been the success of this Balsam, that it is warranted incapable of producing, in any instance, injurious effects. Within the last few years the calls for this sovereign remedy have been immense, beyond precedent; and its reputation sustained from Maine to Texas; thus proving the confidence bestowed upon a simple medical preparation, purely regetable, and the truly astonishing effect attending its use. ysicians, too, from a conviction of its mildness, safety and success, employ it in their practice, recommend it to their patients, and esteem this medicine safe and invaluable; particularly as it does not interfere with any other medicine, patients may be taking at the same time, nor restrict them to may peculiarity of diet, confinement, &c., thus enabling persons to receive the full benefit of this medicine, and follow, at the same time, if they wish, the advice of their

physician.

To persons of disordered nervous systems, or those who are unable to rest well at night, this medicine is most emphatically recommended. The inesti-mable value of this celebrated medicine has been rightly tested, and round not wanting. The Proprietor is daily receiving the most fiattering accounts of its success; and it is truly gratifying to say this is emphatically the medicine of the PEOPLE! It is used by the Medical Faculty, supported by the Clergy, advocated by the whole New-York Press, and is in the houses of most of our

CF For Sale by Lyman, Farr, & Co.; Lesslie Brothers; and J. Beckett, Toronio, and by all other Druggists in Canada.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. and CHAPEL DEEDS for sale at this Office.

# Christian Guardian.

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, AGRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every Wednesday, in the City of Toronto, Province of Canada at No. 9, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

The price of this paper is Twolve shillings and Sirpence a-year, payable inadvance Subscriptions and within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is Four Skillings a year; and must also be paid within one month after receiving the first number.

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subscriptions sent by Inent to the Chardian Office. No subscription has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up.—Agents with be careful to aftend to this.

All communications, unless from authorized Agents, must be post paid,
By The proceeds of this paper will be applied to the support of the Contingent Fund
of the Westeyan Mechadist Churchin Canada, for making up the deficiencies of peor
Circuits which are unable—osupport their Preachers, &c., and to the general spread of

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Blanks, Handbills, Placards, Labels, &c. &c., correctly, neatly, and expeditiously Printed at this Office.

J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.