THE SUCCESSORS OF THE APOSTLES. (By the Right Reverend S. A. McCoskry, D.D., Bishop of Michigan.)*

Had the Apostles successors? This I will attempt to prove. It is a question involving the eternal interests of millions; and if decided in the negative, the power he had received from his Father. If it died with them, and the promise of His presence to be with them to the end of the world, is to be limited to them, then all who call themselves ministers of Christ are not only deprived of all power or right to preach, but also the only comfort which could sustain and cheer them in their arduous, and oftentimes thankless, office—the presence of the Saviour through the influences of His Spirit. But, God be thanked, we are not left to doubt on this all-important question. We have the transfer of all ministerial Power most clearly set forth, as given by the Saviour to the Apostles; and to prove that such an office duties, given on the day of Pentecost, when they spake as the Spirit gave them utterance. If such an thousands who have heard the glad tidings are to be persuaded to believe, through the foolishness of preaching. The mere fact that the Apostles also received power to work miracles, and actually did so, in no way affects the argument. This was necessary to establish the truth of Christianity, and to put to silence the ignorance of foolish men. But when this power was withdrawn, the power to act as the repreentatives of Christ was not at all affected, for Christ's promise was not limited, but extended to the

This promise must have at once satisfied the minds of the Apostles, that the office they had received from the Saviour was not to cease—that it was to continue until the glad tidings of salvation had been conveyed to the ends of the earth. They could not live to this period, and therefore all doubt as to their right of transfer must have been removed from their minds. But mistake on this subject was impossible; for they not only received the Holy Ghost at the time when the Saviour breathed on them, and said, receive ye the Holy Ghost, and also on the day of Pentecost, to fit them for the performance of the duties of the office, but the Saviour promised to give them the continual influences of this same Spirit, to keep them from doing any act which would be wrong, and also to lead them into all truth. To direct them not only in preaching the gospel, but to enable them to make such arrangements as would secure the preaching of that gospel to every creature on the

3-6m

267-tf

IGER,

47-tf

to order. SHAW. 15-tf

Magnesia dicine has

considers
y valuable
e stomach,
s, infantile

sqrs., Sur-Solution to mechanical acids which

by a retail ationed that array on the

a forms the

n of the Pro-, Toronto.

Chancery in

& W. ROW-

IUEL ROWSELL,

evidence have we that they conferred their powers leave the word of God and serve tables. What, then, did they do to this end, and what upon others? One of the very first acts they did, after they received the Apostolic office, was to impart the very same power they had received from Christ. and applied it to Judas. He stood up in the midst of them, and said, men and brethren, this Scripture

and Matthias. And they prayed, and said, thou Lord, ministry and Apostleship, from which Judas, by transgression, fell, that he might go to his own place. And they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots, and the lot fell upon Mathing and Apostleship for the lots f they gave forth their lots, and the lot fell upon Matthias; and he was numbered with the elaven

There was no other ministers of Christ as

There was no other ministers of Christ as

There was no other ministers of Christ as Apostles. It is singular that the Apostles should have the Apostles should have the agreed the Apostles are addressed as a body, and have the agreed the Apostles are addressed as a body, and the Apostles are addressed as a body and th Apostles. It is singular that the Apostles should have thus acted, unless they believed that Christ had given to them the power to continue the power to continue the power to continue they should so soon appoint an Apostle in the place of Judas, when there was no need to increase their number, if there were to be no succession. It seems highly probable that this subject must have been brought before them by the Saviour birded on the search of the saviour birded of the search of the saviour birded of the must have been brought before them by the Saviour himself, on those occasions when He bad retired with them from the multitudes which surrounded Him, to converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with them, and give them instructions in the converse with the con they were to be placed. This supposition is strengthened by the manner in which it was done. St. Peter mentioned it; and referred to the fulfilment of the prophecy contained in the Psalms, as at once demanding of them some action, in reference to the vacancy occasioned by the treachery of Judas.

All the Apostles of the Miner of Ordained, who saw the Lord. This, however, which characters are the Elders who were at Ephesus.

Why all were not ordained, who saw the Lord. This, however, the Apostles imparted to others the very same right and powers which Christ had given to them, and which seems to advise the king of Poland, Calvin expresses his approbation of all the Apostles imparted to others the very same right and powers which Christ had given to them, and which saviour himself, was proof that the Apostles were not authorised to impart to others the commission they had received from the Saviour. If so, then there was to be no continued ministry of the end of the world, in accordance with the declaration of the Saviour. If so, then there was to be no continued ministry of reconciliation, for as I have endeavoured to prove, the Apostles.

All the Apostles of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, however, and the degrees of the Hierarchy of the King of Poland, Calvin expresses his approbation of all the degrees of the Hierarchy of the King of Poland, Calvin expresses his approbation of all the degrees of the Hierarchy of the King of Poland, Calvin expresses his approbation of all the degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Christ, and he degrees of the Hierarchy of the Ancient Chris

fully, that in organizing and teaching the Church, and in Timothy's commission was not a limited one, is evident from the we find a censure recorded, as in the case of St. Peter, at heep this commandment without spot, unrebukable, UNTIL THE

office was to continue.

terial power had been equally conferred.

Again, Matthias is numbered with the twelve some mothy held, is evident from the fact that two of the ve cannot but conclude that many Elders and time preceding the conversion of St. Paul, as we Apostles were sent, viz: St. Peter and St. John, to Deasons, (the inferior ministers, as I have already find in the sixth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. Samaria who when they were come down, prayed for shown,) were added to the number by Timothy him-Then the TWELVE called the multitude of the disciples them, that they might receive the Holy Ghost, (for as self, as St. Paul had fully set before him the qualifiunto them, and said, it is not reason that we should yet He was fallen upon none of them; only they were cations such ministers should have. But the epistle

ordained to be a witness with the Apostles of the But the power of ordination was not the only power reproved for that which was evil in the Churches. If, resurrection. If this had been the case, that he was which Timothy received from St Paul, which proves however, he was not the chief officer, why should he only to be a witness, and nothing more, there was no that Timothy succeeded to the Apostleship, and was be thus addressed? Why should the Elders and tion on which Christ had placed him: he had need to ordain him.* For, according to the statebetrayed his Master, and had gone to his own place. ment of St. Peter, he had companied with them all Deacons, but he had also the power to hear charges been long known to the Apostles, and although they may not have had the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application, yet, when the event took place, no difficulty could have been falt in and the most remote idea of the manner of its application. This ordination was pronounced invalid by the first Council of Sevil." no difficulty could have been felt in applying it to

Industry That this were settled at Enhanced or an analysis of the superior to all others. If we now refer to St. Paul's first Council of Sevil."

So and analysis of the superior to all others. If we now refer to St. Paul's first Council of Sevil."

So and analysis of the superior to all others. If we now refer to St. Paul's first Council of Sevil." no difficulty could have been felt in applying it to Judas. That this was the case is evident, from the address which St. Peter made to the disciples: he at once referred them to the prophecy uttered by David, and applied it to Judas. How the prophecy uttered by David, and applied it to Judas. That this was the case is evident, from the Apostles. And last of all, he was seen of ME, also, as of one born out of due time. St. Paul, therefore, as their Apostle, or as their Bishop, (as the individuals as of one born out of due time. St. Paul, therefore, as their Apostle, as a true Apostle, as a true Apostle, as having who appeared to the office were so called as I shall and applied it to Judas.

at Ephesus, and Titus over the Church in Crete. For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous give us such an Hierarchy, in which the Bishops have such a

the vacancy occasioned by the treachery of Judas. All the Apostles at once consented to it. There were no arguments presented by any of their number.

Saviour. If so, then there was to be no continued thinked and strype; a few red conciliation, for as I have endeavoured to prove, the Apostles to one consented to it. There and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to obtain the said point of Episcopacy and of the Son, and of the Son, and of the Son, and of the Reformed and how readily and gladly he and other heads of the Reformed and heads of the Reformed and

APPEARING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST.

nimself? He must have spoken of the dealery of Judas, and also of the position which he occupied; write I unto thee, son Timothy, that thou mayest know tinuance of the Apostolic office—that it was only an accountable for their conduct, and was either com- word Apostle, but it is now, and has been since the Judas, and also of the position which he decounted: write I was only an accountable to the Apostolic age, designated by the term Bishop. The and if so, it is reasonable to infer that he gave them how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, and has been since the mended or reproved, as it was proper or improper.* Apostolic age, designated by the term Bishop. The and if so, it is reasonable to infer that he gave them instructions to supply his place; for it cannot be instructions to supply his place; for it cannot be which is the Church of the living God, the pillar and passage of Scripture relied on to sustain this position.

And you will observe that the Angel is particularly passage of Scripture relied on to sustain this position.

And you will observe that the Angel is particularly passage of Scripture relied on to sustain this position. instructions to supply his place, to the Saviour would ground of the Truth. The Apostle places him over is found in the first epistle to Timothy, and is in supposed for one moment that the Davids would ground of the Church, and also as the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the power to the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the church at Ephesus at the Church at Ephesus, and gives him the church at Ephesus, and give transfer so great an omce as he master and received the church as is from His Father to feeble and short-sighted men, ordain Elders and Deacons in the Churches as is from His Father to feeble and snort-significant from his instructions to him. The things that without giving them instructions as to the manner in evident from his instructions to him. The things that of the presbytery. Even if it be admitted that this himself? Or why should he try and examine the of the presbytery. Even if it be admitted that this without giving them instructions as to the manner in without giving them instructions as to the manner in which its duties were to be performed, and more espetion advanced, and that pretensions of impostors, if he had been persuaded was established by the Great Head of the Church—passage sustained the position advanced, and that pretensions of impostors, if he had been persuaded was established by the Great Head of the Church—passage sustained the position advanced, and that ally, whether it could be comerred upon others.

Commutation of ministration and were not to have successively and the presbyterians, Congressiantly appointed, and were not to have successively at least other also. And to guide him in the performance of the presbytery, it by no means follows that therefore originally appointed, and were not to have successively at least other also.

Commutation of ministration and the presbytery, it by no means follows that therefore originally appointed, and were not to have successively at least other also. And to guide him in the performance of the presbytery, it by no means follows that therefore originally appointed, and were not to have successively at least other also. But they could not err in a matter which would for the ever after give character to the government of the ever after give character to the given give the give the given give the given give the given give the give the given give the give the gi ever after give character to the government of the mance of this day, describes, and that there was to be time, in the year 96, there were TRUE Apostles, who had specified or these officers. The Spirit of Christ had been cations that all should have to be fitted for these officers. The Spirit of Christ had been cations that all should have to be fitted for these officers. The Spirit of Christ had been cations that all should have to be fitted for these officers. The Spirit of Christ had been cations that all should have to be fitted for these officers. The Spirit of Christ had been cations that all should have to be fitted for these officers. Church of Christ. The Spirit of Christ. The promised to guide them two as trans, and to keep ces. He says (the name then given to the second grade in the minthem from every error in discharge that thou stir up the gift of God, which

Saviour to the eleven, "when He breathed on them,
the from every error in discharge that thou stir up the gift of God, which

Timothy, St. I am says, wherefore I put thee the
remembrance that thou stir up the gift of God, which
Saviour to the eleven, "when He breathed on them,
of Christ as to be banished from it before the close of them from every error in disch. If this be not admitted, and this act of the duties. If this be not admitted, and this act of the listry; the highest grade being designated by the term is in thee, BY THE PUTTING ON OF MY HANDS. So that listry; the highest grade being designated by the term is in thee, BY THE PUTTING ON OF MY HANDS. So that duties. If this be not admitted, and this act of the listry; the lightest grade delight and said, feeling the listry; the lightest grade delight and said, feeling the listry; the lightest grade delight and said, feeling the listry; the lightest grade delight and said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had been said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? There is not a trace of it to be had said, feeling the list century? The list century? The Apostles considered as unauthorised, we must come any mostles, made to the processorily to these two conclusions—that there regularly, and some the processorily to these two conclusions—that there regularly, and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and that the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and the presbytery only and was the ordainer, and the presbytery only necessarily to these two concerns and that the presoyery only any one of cannot be implicit reliance placed upon any one of apt to teach, not given to wine, no striker, not greedy of signified their assent to the act by the laying on of office? their acts; and next, that St. Luke, the writer of the filthy lucre, but patient, not a brawler, not covetous, one their hands, as they do in our own Church at the their acts; and next, that St. Luke, the written that ruleth well his own house, having his children in present day.* But it is conceded by the most learned the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it is conceded by the most learned the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it is conceded by the most learned the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. That there were the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. That there were the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. That there were the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. That there were the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it is conceded by the most learned the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. That there were the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and the continuance of the Apostolic office, and that it was supreme. The Churches the continuance of the Apostolic office, and the continuance of the Apostolic office, "Acts of the Aposties, count not have would subjection with all gravity. (For if a man know not men among those who deny the continuance of the under the inspiration of the Spirit, or he never would subjection with all gravity. have recorded an unwarrantable act, and panied it of the off on the Christian world as authorised. It was his duty to have mentioned that the Apostles acted duty to have mentioned the Apostles acted duty to have m the day to have also the record of the best ownent of ministerial ability, to fit them for its best ownent of ministerial ability, to fit them for its the authority which they had received from the without; lest he fall into reproach and the snare of the would read, with the laying on of hands, to confer Saviour; for his silence, and of course his implied devil. Likewise must the deacons be grave, not double the presbytery, or presbytership, or clerical office. recognition of this act as authorised, has led to the tongued, not given to much wine, not greedy of filthy Such is the opinion of Jerome and Ambrose, early continuance of this very office, with all its ordinary lucre; holding the mystery of the faith in a pure conwhich our blessed Redeemer came to purchase, and thousands who have the office of deace, he was the office of deac But this cannot be: few persons are willing to Even so must their wives be grave, not slanderers, sober, as he could not receive the Apostolic ministry, from reject the "Acts of the Apostles," and, therefore, faithful in all things. Let the deacons be the husbands circumstances said by him to be beyond his control.† reject the "Acts of the Aposties, and, therefore, the discontinuous of the Church.

They must recognise the transfer of Apostolic autho
The The theory of the Church of rity to Matthias: if so, the position is established, well. For they that have used the office of a deacon Apostolic office was to continue, and did continue, in that the Apostles had successors. For if the power well, purchase to themselves a good degree, and great the Church, is not yet exhausted. They contain received from Christ be rightly conferred upon one, it boldness in the faith which is in Christ Jesus. The evidence of the fact, recorded when all the Apostles, is rightly conferred upon others; for the Saviour ordination of both Bishops (or Elders) and Deacons, with one exception, had laid down their lives, as fixed no limit, but expressly promised to be with their was committed entirely to Timothy; for the Apostle witnesses to the truth and power of the Gospel of successors to the end of the world, which promise, as further writes to him, lay hands suddenly on no man.— the Son of God. This evidence is to be found in the I have already observed, is a clear intimation that the That these offices were parts of the Ministry which book of the Revelations of St. John. The seven Christ gave to the Apostles and their successors, none Churches of Asia were addressed by the Saviour, In addition to this, we find that when the Holy can doubt, when they remember the charge which St. through him. The epistles are directed to the Ghost was given to the Apostles, on the day of Pen- Paul gives to the Elders of the Church at Ephesus, Angels of those Churches. And it will be no diffitecost, to qualify them for discharging the duties of prior to the placing of Timothy over them as their cult matter to prove that these were the Apostles or the office they had received from Christ, prior to his Apostle. In this charge they are addressed as Pas- Bishops of those Churches. In the epistle to the ascension, Matthias was equally honoured. This was tors, (not Laymen) as you will hereafter see. And Argel of the Church at Ephesus, we have these ascension, Matthas was equally honorated that the Deacons were also clothed with Ministerial words:—Unto the Angel of the Church at Ephesus office. For ministerial gifts were given to Matthias, powers of a limited degree is evident, from the fact that write, I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience, precisely as they were given to the other Apostles, St. Stephen, and St. Philip, both Deacons preached, and how thou canst not bear them which are evil; and and this would not have been the case unless minis- and the latter baptized, as we learn from the Acts of the hast tried them which say they are Apostles, and the Apostles. Then Philip went down to the city of are not, and hast found them liars, &c. This epistle After this, he was numbered with the other Samaria, and preached Christ unto them. When they was written in the year 96, and of course there must Apostles, and spoken of precisely as they were, believed Philip preaching the things concerning the hive been many Pastors or Elders over the Churches when they spake with other tongues, as the Spirit Kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they a that time, for there were several when St. Paul sent gave them utterance. But Peter standing up with the were baptized, both men and women. And that this office for them to meet him at Miletus, and also when ELEVEN, lifted up his voice and said unto them, &c. was greatly inferior to the Apostolic office which Ti- Timothy was placed over them, in the year 65. And

as of one born out of due time. St. Paul, therefore, recognizes Matthias as a true Apostle—as having been properly set apart for that office; and if so, the Apostles had, and were to have, successors.

This, however, is not the only instance recorded in a stheir Apostle, or as their Apostle, or as thei at Ephesus, and Titus over the Church in Crete.

They had supreme authority to rule and govern the Church and also to set apart Elders and December 1. Of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse.

For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous give us such an Hierarchy. In which the Bishops have such a Pre-eminence as that they do not refuse to be subject unto Christ, &c. &c., then I will confess that they are worthy of all of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse.

* "In which," in the original, ἐν ψ̃.

mino Jacobo Ithavio Episcopo Epist, p. 287.) In his epistle to the King of Poland, Calvin expresses his approbation of all

either for or against the proceeding. Neither is there any evidence to show that they thought the proposition admitted of any doubt or hesitancy on their part. Now, how could this be so, unless they fully believed that Christ had given them the power to give to others the power they had received it to evidence to show that they believed that Christ had given them the power to give to others the power they had received it to evidence to show that they believed that Christ had given them the power to give to others the power they had received it to evidence to show that they offer the common faith, grace, to the fact that the power was given to the other Apostles imparted their office to others, is that any on their part. Now, how could this be so, unless they fully believed that Christ had given them the power to give to others the power they had received it and the search that they believed that Christ had given them the power as given to other they had received it in the said point of Episcopacy, and how readily and blave, who was placed over the Church in Crete, Sub was would have received it, is evided Churches would have received it, is evided Churches would have received it, and how readily and blave, "Cke Strypte's Life of Archisios of Parks," We always, even anothe consider you always, even anothe consider the things whatsoever I command you; and log I have been defeated in the said point of the Apostles imparted their office to others, is that do Titus, who was a placed over the Church in Crete, the Apostle is imparted their office to others, is that and how readily and port of the provised that the Apostle successors, and that power was given to them by the Saviour to a consider the provision of the Bayes, to the great pool and the power the power they fally believed that the said of Titus, who was a splaced over the Church in Crete, who was a placed over the Church of Titus who all so the power the power and the Apostle successors, and that power as a submitted them to the power and the power and the endeavouring to destroy the inspiration of the Scriptures, because they must otherwise admit that Matthias was duly ordained an Apostle. But such is the recklessness and daring of men, that the word of God must bend to support some favourite speculation or theory. If it do not comport with their opinion, the authors of that sacred volume are freely branded as acting under hasty tempers, and doing that which should for ever cover them with infamy—leading the whole Christian world into error. This is precisely the ground all take who deny the Divinity of our Saviour: they freely reject aske who deny the Divinity of our Saviour: they freely reject aske who deny the Divinity of our Saviour: they freely reject aske who deny the Divinity of our Saviour: they freely reject the such portions of the word of God as contradict their favourite opinions, and console themselves with the reflection that the Apostles were as fallible as themselves. We believe most fally, that in organizing and teaching the Church, and in the Latter he placed as an Apostle over the Church at Ephesus, and placed him over and placed him over and placed him over and placed him over the Elders and placed him over and placed him over the chirch at Ephesus, and placed him over and placed him over and placed him over the Elders and placed him over the Elders and placed him over the church of the Market placed as an Apostle over the Church at Ephesus, and placed him over the church of the Market placed as an Apostle over the Church at Elders and Deacons, with power to increase their number, and remove those who were not faithful in executing the trust committed to them—and the latter he placed as an Apostle over the Church in Crete with like powers. It makes no difference whether they remained there five years or twenty-five.—

They had superior powers granted to them, and were to rule and gover being not discovered until, or about the sixth year of her Mafully, that in organizing and teaching the Church, and in recording the truths necessary for its edification, they were charge in the sight of under the infallible guidance of the Holy Ghost. In other matters they were liable to err; and when this was the case, matters they were liable to err; and when this commandment without spot, unrebukable, until the commandment without sp

candlesticks. Which, as has been observed, is a very sanctioned by the Great Head of the Church. It is fit emblem of those who succeeded in the place of the impossible. Men are too jealous of their rights ever to Apostles, whom our Lord calls the light of the world, have yielded to such an assumption of power without and resembles to candles, which being put into can- a struggle. And if so, where is the evidence of any dlesticks, give light to all in the house. They are also called, as I have remarked, stars and the same all history is silent. And who could have been the title is given to our Lord himself, who is the great usurper? We might as well expect that history would light of the world. In addition to this, the term be silent in reference to our own civil revolution, as Jews called their High Priest by this name, because they looked on him as the messenger of God to them." which is furnished from the early records of the Church, It is not then, an uncommon mode of addressing those to prove that the Apostles had successors, viz; the than the Apostles who had been placed over the remarked, brings us down to the year 96.

the office (which the persons addressed as Angels,) then held. And it is evidence which cannot be denied; for we rely upon it, with other testimony, to prove the canon of Scripture. If it be rejected, we may at once give up the word of God and throw ourselves into the hands of infidels. Ignatius who suffered martyrdom about the tenth year of Trajan, which PRESBYTERS, Bassus and Apollonius, and by my fellow was only four years after the death of St. John the servant, Sotio, the DEACON, in whom I rejoice, foras-

age through life, is true.

given by those who had received it from them, down that knows the Bishop is honoured of God."

Apostolic office was to continue, and has continued. as I shall show, without one single link being broken the Church, Jesus Christ, yet the name Apostle has been confined to the first rulers in the Church, that is in the chain which connects it to the Great Head of ferior to the Bishop. Now, how such testimony could the Apostolic age. After this age, as we learn from tles, who were guided by the Spirit of God, and with Theodoret, one of the Fathers, the term Bishop was taken from the second order of ministers and appropriated to the first. All, therefore, that is said of belonging to the middle grade, who were then, and was first a presbyter and afterwards the Bishop of Ly-

the subject above mentioned; "Those who understand the Churches themselves by the Angels, manifestly contradict the sacred writings. For the Candlesticks are the Churches, says age, and propounds it as the surest way to orthodoxy Christ, but the Stars are the Angels of the seven Churches. It is wonderful, whither the humour of contradicting may not carry men, when they dare to confound those things which the is wonderful, whither the humour of contradicting may not carry men, when they dare to confound those things which the Holy Spirit so evidently distinguishes. We do not deny that the name of Angel may be suited to every Pastor in a certain general signification; but here it is manifestly written to ONE in every Church. Was there therefore only one Pastor in every city? No indeed. For even in Paul's time, many presbyters were appointed at Ephesus to feed the Church of God (Acts xx, 17, 18). Why, therefore, are letters sent to presbyters were appointed at Ephesus to feed the Church of God (Acts xx. 17, 18). Why, therefore, are letters sent to Member of the Church of England. But he lived one person in every church, if no one had a certain peculiar and eminent function." After showing that some of the ancient Fathers, and among the Reformers, Bullinger, Marloratum, Beza, Rainoldus, agree with him in this representation, he says: "CHRIST, THEREFORE, WRITING TO THOSE BISHOPS, says: "Christ, therefore, writing to those Bishops, thus eminent among the clergy, undoubtedly approached the first and you differ from me. I study to be little, PROVED OF THIS EPISCOPAL SUPERIORITY."

their truth. The celebrated Grothus, a Presbyterian, when writing to Vossius concerning Blondel's opinion of these epistles, says: "The epistles of Ignatius, which your son brought out of Italy, pure from all those things which the learned have bethere assembled in the learned have hitherto suspected in the large epistles, Blondel will not admit, because they afford a clear testimony to the antiquity of Episcopacy." And Mosheim, a learned Lutheran clergyman, and no friend to Episcopacy, says: "Perhaps there would have been no contention with most persons, about the Epistles of better." been no contention with most persons, about the Epistles of Ignatius, if those who contend for the Divine origin and antiquity of Episcopal government, had not been enabled to support their cause with them."

better."

He recognized, as you perceive, the necessity for "the Bishops" to transfer such an office, as they alone were the successors of the Apostles.

had received special instructions on this subject from must admit, who are familiar with the word of God. also exercised by the Elders, and if so, it would in a The only reason that can be given is, that the Angel are now, designated by the term elder or presbyter. had received special instructions on this subject from himself? He must have spoken of the treachery of But I proceed to the proof. St. Paul says, these things great degree do away with the necessity for the con-

> But there are other considerations going to show another, and that it was supreme. That there were Angel is never given to any, but such as are placed to expect silence in so remarkable and complete an in some high office and dignity under God. The Au- ecclesiastical revolution, as must have taken place when

But, I ask your attention a little longer, to the evidence in authority; and the evidence before us is sufficient Bishops, and that this succession was preserved in all to prove that this name was applied to none other the Churches of which we have any account. I quote again from Ignatius, of whom we have spoken, and who Churches addressed by St. John. This, as I have had been the Bishop of Antioch thirty-six years, when St. John died. In his epistles, which are now to be But we have strong human testimony in reference found entire, and which were written a short time to this point, which at once settles the question as to before his martyrdom, there is scarcely any duty so earnestly pressed, and so often inculcated, as that private christians should be obedient to their Pastors, and the presbyters and deacons to their Bishops,

In his epistle to the Magnesians, he writes, "seeing then I have been judged worthy to see you, by Damas your most excellent BISHOP; and by your very worthy Apostle—at which time Ignatius had been forty years much as he is subject unto his Bishop as to the grace the Bishop of Antioch, tells us who was the Bishop of God, and to the presbytery as to the law of Jesus addressed by St. John. And it is important here to Christ; I determined to write unto you. Wherefore learn, that Ignatius was made Bishop of Antioch by it will become you also not to use your BISHOP too St. Peter, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death familiarly on account of his extreme youth, but to of Evodius. In his epistle to the Ephesians, he speaks | yield all reverence to him according to the power of "of Onesimus, their Bishop, and exhorts all of them, God the Father; as also I perceive that your holy presbyters and deacons, and private citizens, to obey presbyters no: not considering his age, which indeed Here, then, we have the testimony of one to appearance is young, but as becomes those who are who had conversed with some of the Apostles, and prudent in God, submitting to him, or rather not to Nor can it be supposed that Matthias was only heir hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost. The Church of He himself, as I remarked, had received the Apostolic that ye study to do all things in a divine concord; your office from the hands of St. Peter. He tells us that Bishop presiding in the place of God, your presbyters Onesimus was at that time, viz. the period when St. in the place of the council of the Apostles: and your John wrote his epistle to the Church at Ephesus, their deacons, most dear to me being entrusted with the He nad never received the full Apostolic commission, but, as St. Peter observed, he was numbered with them and obtained part of this ministry. The fall of Judas was in accordance with a prophecy, utered by David several hundred years preceding the distinction be desolate, and his bishoprick let another take. So that you perceive fact of having seen Christ after he arose from the fine continuations.

*The opinion of the ancient Church in reference to the right of course give his opinion as to their guilt or innolated with the ministry of Jesus Christ. And not only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, for presbyters to ordain, may be gathered from the following acts: them. Besides, St. Paul himself, in his first epistle of course give his opinion as to their guilt or innolated with them only so, but to rebute them before the concernance of course give his opinion as to their guilt or innolated with them only so, but to rebute them before the core, and not only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, that there were inferior grades in the uninistry—prestication of presbyters, ordained behins the thirty of Jesus Christ. And not only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, the the says: "But the Synoidian Episte of the that office. Inchem and obtained part of this ministry. The fall of Judas was numbered with them only so, but to rebute them before the core, and not only so, but to rebute them before the behins the corinthians, he says: "But the Synoidian Episte of the that office. Inchem and only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, the them initistry of Jesus Christ." And not only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, the them only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, the them initistry of Jesus Christ." And not only so, but the confirms the position already advanced, the them initistry of Jesus Christ." And not only so, but the confirms the confirms the confirms the confirms the confirms to end on the right that the confirms the co the time that the Lord Jesus went in and out among against the Ministers over whom he was placed, and against the Ministers over who he was placed, and against the Ministers over whom he was placed, and against the Ministers over whom he was placed, and against several hundred years preceding the event, let his several hundred years preceding the event, let his habitation be desolate, and let no man dwell therein, and his bishoprick let another take. So that you perceive his fall was foreseen, and at the same time a clear direction was given, that his place should be supplied. The proof, however, does not stop here. The proof, however, does not stop here. The proof, however, does not stop here. The testing for which, and some other his declaration contained the witnesses of Christ's resurrection, who never were a man that sin, rebuke before all, that others witnesses of Christ's resurrection, who never were a man that sin, rebuke before all, that others witnesses of Christ's resurrection, who never were a man that sin, rebuke before all, that others witnesses. Them that sin, rebuke before all, that others a man the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have been the proof, however, does not stop here. The testing for which, and some other take and the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have with some time and always to be supreme. The works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have with some time and always to be supreme. The works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have with the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have with some the wintersea. The man that sin, rebuke before all, that others with the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was have the wintersea. The man that sin, rebuke before all, that others are the clergy of Marcetian doctrines that the works of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was null, because it was performed by a presbyters. The testing of the work of Athanasius, it is declared that the ordination was null, because it was performed by a presbyter were taught in Ephesus, he informs that the Witnesses. Them that sin, rebuke before all, that o the Churches addressed. The epistle is directed to be done without the Bishop, even as ye now practise him as the Angel. And if so, why may we not infer subject yourselves to the college of presbyters, as to that the epistles were directed to the other Churches the Apostles of Jesus Christ, and let the deacons, who in the same manner. To the Angel of each, viz: are the mystery of Jesus Christ, study to please all their Bishop. Ignatius speaks of Polycarp as the men, for they are not deacons of meats and drinks, but Bishop of Symrna, "and exhorts all the Churches, ministers of God's Church." And in his epistle to presbyters and deacons, as well as laymen, to be obe- the Ephesians, he says: "Let no man be deceived; dient to him." And Irenaeus, who was Polycarp's whoever is without the altar, is deprived of the bread disciple, assures us that Polycarp was ordained Bishop of God. Let us beware of opposing the Bishop, that we may be subject to God." And again, he speaks of must needs name ween juilling, which the Holy Ghost, by the mouth of David, spake before, concerning Judas, which was guide to them that took Jesus.

This, however, is not the only instance recorded in the 20th chapter of the Acts of the Scriptures. St. Paul, who was called to the Scriptures. St. Paul, who was called to the Scriptures. St. Paul, the says, take heed therefore, unto your-steel legibus definitum. They, therefore, under the guidance of the Spirit, which was to lead them into all truth, appointed two, Joseph, called Barsabas, who was surnamed Justus, and Matthius. And they prayed, and said, thou Lord, great chart given to us of God to guide us in our voy- be, even as where Christ is, there is the Catholic Church. Without the Bishop, it is neither lawful to I have thus brought before you the evidence going baptize, nor to celebrate the feast of charity, but that to show most clearly, that the Apostles had succes- which he approves is well pleasing to God." And sors; and that the office which they held, was to be again: "it is well to know God and the Bishop. He

any other arrangement could be proper in the Church. And here it is proper to remark, that although the He mentions it as a thing acknowledged by all. And you also find that he constantly speaks of the other orders of the ministry, presbyters and deacons, as in-

But, I pass to the next witness, Irenaeus, who was Bishops in the New Testament, is to be regarded as the disciple of Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna. Irenaeus * Grotius, a learned Presbyterian, thus writes in reference to ons. He makes the succession of Bishops an argument against the heretics, who crept into the Church in that

* The Methodists do not hold to an equality of ministerial To whom he thus writes-the letter is written to Mr. Asbury PROVED OF THIS EPISCOPAL SUPERIORITY."

† As to the genuineness of the epistles of Ighatius, there can be but little doubt. Dissenters, in their controversies with Unitarians and others, have freely used them and admitted their truth. The celebrated Grotius, a Presbyterian, when and Christ be all in all. One instance of this your greatness, has given me great concern. How can you, how dare you suffer

he says, can reckon up those whom the Apostles or- but it must anger the Puritan ?- Archbishop Laud. dained to be Bishops in the several Churches, and who they were that succeeded them down to our time. And had the Apostles known any hidden mysteries which they imparted to none but the perfect, (as the heretics pretend,) they would have committed them to those men, to whom they committed the Churches themselves; for they desired to have those in all things perfect and unreprovable, whom they left to be their successors, and to whom they committed their own Apostolic authority." He then adds, "that because it would be endless to enumerate the succession of Bishops in all the Churches, he would instance in that of Rome." In which he tells us, that Linus was ordained the first Bishop by St. Peter and St. Paul. The next was Anacletus, after him Clemens and so on to Eleutherius, who was the twelfth from the Apostles, and filled the Episcopal chair when Irenaeus wrote.

Here is testimony full and complete, from one who was the disciple of Polycarp, and must have often heard the latter speak of the Apostles, and the mode prescribed by them, for the government of the Church. It is in itself conclusive. For Irenaeus not only asserts the fact that the Bishops were the successors of the Apostles, but also that he had at that time a correct list of all who had succeeded to that office in all the Churches from the time in which the Apostles lived, down to his own day.

I also quote from the writings of Hegesippus, who lived at the same time with Irenacus, who travelled through a great part of the world on purpose to learn the doctrine and tradition, left by the Apostles in the Churches which they founded. He says, "he had conversed with many Bishops, and received the same doctrine from them all. One of these, whom he mentions by name, was Primus, Bishop of Corinth. Another was Anicetus, whom he found Bishop of Rome, on his arrival there, at which time Eleutherius was his deacon. After Anicetus, Soter was Bishop of Rome, and Soter was succeeded by Eleutherius. He also states, that Simeon, the son of Cleopas, being of our Lord's family, succeeded James in the Bisnopric of Jerusalem. And in every succession, he says, and in displaced, the wild regulated to Mackenzie was to all inclinated to Mackenzie was to all inclinated to God, for Jerusalem. And in every succession, he says, and in displaced, the wild regulated to God, for Jerusalem. every city, the same doctrine is received, which was taught by the law, the prophets, and our Lord."

Here then we have Irenaeus and Hegesippus, living at the same time, in different parts of the world, testifying that the Apostles had successors, and that there were Bishops in the different Churches. And not only so, but actually tracing their succession from one

This succession you will find brought down to the council of Nice, in the year 325, by Eusebius in his ecclesiastical history. No link is broken in the chain which connects the Bishops with the Apostles, and of course with Christ. Another witness, who lived in this age, is Polycrates, Bishop of Ephesus. In a letter addressed to the Bishop of Rome about the time of keeping Easter, part of which you will find in Eusebius, he appeals to the tradition of former Bishops and martyrs, and the practice of those who lived in his own time. Among others, he mentions Polycarp, Bishop of Smyrna and martyr-Sagaris, Bishop of Laodicea and martyr-seven Bishops of his own kindred, and great multitudes of Bishops who assembled with him to consult about the time of Easter. And he says that when he wrote this epistle, he had been 65 years a christian. So that there is a witness beyond exception, who lived the greatest part of the next age after the death of the Apostles, testifying that Bishops were settled in all the Churches.

Clemens, Bishop of Alexandria, also lived at the time. He was considered one of the most learned men of that age, and he speaks of the ministry existing in three orders, of which the Bishop was supreme. Speaking of Matthias, he says, "that though he was not elected by our Lord with the rest of the Apostles, yet having deserved to be advanced to that office, he yet having deserved to be advanced to that office, he Government with the writ for Beauharnois, he starts laborious pleasure to sustain); and the various diffiyet naving deserved to be advanced to that office, he was substituted in Judas' place. And even now, he are the Government candidate for that country with a calling of the Government candidate for that country with a calling of the country with a says, they who live up to the perfect rule of the gospel, may be taken into the number of the Apostles. He is indeed a deacon and minister of the Divine will, and he is a presbyter of the Church, who does both practise and teach what our Lord has prescribed." And again, he says, "that St. John, the Apostle, returning from Patmos, the place of his banishment, to Ephesus, went about the neighbouring nations, and in some places ordained Bishops-in others established churches, and in others, set apart such for the Clergy, as were pointed out to him by the Spirit."*

I might go on and bring proof after proof from these early witnesses, but I will conclude this part of the subject, by a quotation from the writings of the celebrated Tertullian, a presbyter, who lived at the end of the second and commencement of the third century. He says, "the chief, or high priest, who is the Bishop, has the right of giving (baptism) and after him the presbyters and deacons, but not without the Bishop's authority, on account of the honour of the Church, which being preserved, peace is secured." No language could be stronger, going to show the superior office and power of a Bishop, and also that such an office was held in his day. And you will observe in all the writings of the early fathers, there is not the slightest allusion made to any superiority among the Bishops themselves. They were all equal. It was at a much later period, when the Bishop of Rome endeavoured to gain the supremacy.

I have now endeavoured to bring this subject before you, in as clear and condensed a manner as possible. And in doing so, I have shown that the Apostles received full power to rule and govern the Church, from Christ-that they very early transferred that power to others, and that the office was continued in the Church. That it was supreme. And that they established two inferior grades in the ministry, to which were given limited powers, derived entirely from the Apostles, and the Bishops, their successors. How any one can resist this testimony, I know not. And what is still more singular, the opponents of the Apostolic succession will refer to the very Fathers, whose testimony I have quoted, and depend upon them to establish the canon of the word of God, and many other doctrines, but reject their testimony when pretruths-the regular succession of the Apostolic min-

* I also add the testimony of Jerome. Garbled extracts are often made from his writings to prove the equality of ministers as to ministerial rights. This shows that the opponents of the his sons were, that the Bishop and Presbyters are." Again, addressing the Church, he says, "The Apostles were thy Fathers, because that they begat thee. But now that they "It is the custom of the Church, for Bishops to go and invoke the Holy Spirit, by imposition of hands, on such as were bap- and ignominious dissolution. tized by presbyters and deacons, in places and villages remote from the mother church." "Do you ask," says he, "where this is written? In the Acts of the Apostles." Speaking of the difference between the Church and the Montanist heretics, he says, "With us, the Bishops hold the place of the Apostles; with them, the Bishop holds the third place." He also "calls Again he says, "For what does a Bishop, which a Presbyter may not do, EXCEPTING ORDINATION?"

ANSWERED.

The objection of the Puritan against our Church our duty to attempt to undeceive him." One more Litany, in which we pray to be delivered from famine, effort with this view we will now proceed to make. and from battle, and against the prayer which foland in the New there is St. Paul's charge, to pray that we may live a quiet and peaceable life (1. Tim.,

in a direct line of succession from the Apostles. "We, luck, that it cannot do as David and St. Paul bids it, King at Naseby, and who, as his monument in Lich-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1842.

It has been a practice with this journal, since its ommencement under our most able and excellent predecessor, to meddle as little as possible with politics, and only to speak out on matters of state, when great and dangerous changes in our Provincial Constitution have been attempted. To this practice, until a very recent period, we have faithfully adhered; and although perhaps one thousand of our subscribers take no other paper but this, and look to us alone for political intelligence and political remarks, we should never have deviated from the accustomed course, had not events occurred which, in our opinion, not only obliterated all distinction between loyalty and rebellion, but actually raised the traitor above the peaceful and obedient subject. Bound as we are to defend our Holy Faith, and the lessons which it teaches, it became our duty to protest against the conduct of her Majesty's Representative and servants in this Province, when they offered high office and a seat in the Executive Council to a rebel, for whose capture a reward had been paid, - and who, when anticipating death in prison, had acknowledged his crime, and the justice of his expected fate. Our Bible teaches us to honour the King,"-our rulers told us that they who rebelled against and dishonoured the Queen were to be graced with the Royal favour. Man and God were here opposed; and we chose to obey the latter. But this was not enough. Men, suspected of misprision of treason, -nien, who, at least, stood neutral during the rebellion,-were really called to, and now form part of the Executive Council. Mr. Hincks, who had in effect denounced Mr. Sullivan as the murderer of Lount and Matthews, became the sworn political ally of Mr. Sullivan: returned rebels and displaced; the wild revolt of Mackenzie was to all ing journals: intents and purposes justified by her Majesty's Government in this Province; her Representative vielded to the stern DEMANDS of Mr. Lafontaine; and stood "like a cipher in the vast account." Sir Charles Bagot flung down the crown, -disloyalty trampled upon it, and he looked on in helplessness, if not in infatuated approbation of the scene.

All this was enacted and much more of a similar character. But a new feature in our colonial politics was shortly after visible, in the sudden influence exerthe abduction of Miss Turner, a rich English heiress, | Church paper being published in Montreal. under circumstances of the most cool-blooded atrocity conjecture that many men, now high in office, are believe that any such project is in hand. placed at his mercy by his possession of some political of indignation and amazement.

adviser and friend of the Government during the late likely to endanger the unity of the Church, or to lead The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next solution at the Cathedral, Toronto, on as the Government candidate for that country, with a returning of five cattle imported into the ports of Society his proceedings in the same manner as its own Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of the cattle imported into the ports of London and Hull, from foreign parts, during September, has Society his proceedings in the same manner as its own Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of the cattle imported into the ports of London and Hull, from foreign parts, during September, has Society his proceedings in the same manner as its own Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of the cattle imported into the ports of London and Hull, from foreign parts, during September, has Society his proceedings in the same manner as its own Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of the cattle imported into the ports of London and Hull, from foreign parts, during September, has Society his proceedings in the same manner as its own Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of the cattle imported into the ports of with a wicked energy he has pervaded the whole correspondence of the most extensive and arduous able controversy. ded by, and speaks through, the Government organ, the many valued friends, and by the growth of those Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required Kingston Circonicle and Gazette. Thus, whether he principles which are far dearer to him than any earthly to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer desires office or not, he is distinctly connected with considerations. the Government: supports it with all his power: and, It is extremely unpleasant to make these remarks, in return, receives all that he cares to ask for from it. partaking so greatly of personal allusion. But in this to a rebel—to appoint to office persons notoriously will peer behind the anonymous shield which ought suspected of misprision of treason—to allow his to protect an editor, and will argue against him as an Government to be supported by, and in return to individual, and not as the representative and advocate support, a convicted felon, a man branded by Sir of particular opinions. It has therefore become ne-Robert Peel as an unexampled "monster"—and is cessary for the present Editor of The Church to state THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church, the advocate of religion, morality, and his own private position in such a manner as to show loyalty, to keep silence? The man, we say, who, at that he individually will never be a willing cause of

erisis, -a crisis, unparalleled in the annals of this fice, to resign his charge, rather than violate his con-Colony. In this view we have seen our brethren of science, or forfeit one tittle of his independence. the Press concur, with scarcely any considerable exceptions; and we are sure we but echo the general sentiment when we declare, that the loyal and Con- diction of it. servative Press, during the last few weeks, by its independence, its disinterested courage, its constitutional resistless truth,-the Patriot shining conspicuous amid the glorious throng, -has shown itself worthy of of our being in the safe, middle path between Popery being the organ of men of the Anglo-Saxon race, and and Dissent. It would be well, however, for the Trinity Church, Galt, through the Rev. M. of being compared with the leading journals of the Register to be a little more circumspect, and to know of popular opinion: men who wish to arrive at that could easily fasten upon him an imputation of what must consult the Press, and for a selection from that ignorance and schism combined have denominated as branch of the fourth estate, rarely equalled we think Puseyism. Let him look to the fourth page of his in this Province, we refer our readers to the third page paper of the 21st September,—the very number in

of this day's impression. ORDER FROM THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL entitled LETTER FROM GERMANY: HAS BEEN ADDRESSED TO THE SHERIFF OF THE HOME | For the last two or three days we were on Catholic soil.— DISTRICT, THROUGH THAT DEADLY ENEMY OF EVERY THING CONSERVATIVE. MR. SECRETARY HARRISON, of the Saviour, Virgin Mary, Saints, &c., and crosses without THING CONSERVATIVE, MR. SECRETARY HARRISON, DIRECTING THAT THE SHERIFF'S ADVERTISEMENTS BE

sented to establish one of the most important of all showing every disposition to support Sir Charles Bagot, and after losing many old and staunch friends Had we inserted such a remark, what an outery on account of its conscientious forbearance, it has been reluctantly forced into a condemnation of the late astounding changes. But what will be the popular feeling? It will soon show itself. The Consti-Apostolic succession have no objection to resort to the testimony of the Fathers when it is supposed to be favourable to their cause. Jerome says, "We know that what Aaron and approbation and support of every one who is not partisan of the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet: and that Cabinet, already showing weakness in its vindictive have left the world, thou hast in their stead their sons, the and unconstitutional interference with advertisements Bishops." He also says, "Without the Bishop's license, neither presbyter nor deacon has a right to haptize." Also, soon rock from its foundation, and crumble into dust

Some persons may say, "All this is very true; but spare Sir Charles Bagot,—he is the slave of neces-"sity: lay all the blame on his advisers." To this we say, "Nay-Sir Charles has avowed his responsibility to the Queen: he, with his own hand, and in Preshyters, Priests of the inferior degree, and Deacons the third his own name, wrote the letter to Mr. Lafontaine, and it would be unjust and cowardly to pass over the Bogert appeared in a late number of the Brockville highest-antlered stag of the herd, and level our arrows Recorder: A PURITAN OBJECTION TO THE LITANY only at the meaner deer. He has put himself before John Bogert, Esq.—Our town was yesterday thrown into the people, and must be dealt with accordingly. He is said to glory in what has been done; it is therefore is said to glory in what has been done: it is therefore

With all the solemnity which deep and disintelows it, that we may be hurt by no persecution, - (as if it rested feeling can lend to our words, in language that were an unlawful prayer because it is sometimes God's | thousands of the best and most loyal will sanction, will to punish and afflict his Church,) - is as ignorant | we call upon Sir Charles Bagor to pause ere it be as themselves; for in the Old Testament (Psalm exxii. too late, and to make one bold endeavour to retrace

in the Christian faith, to follow those who descended ii. 2.). And hath the Church of England such ill his gallant young ancestor, who died fighting for his place to-day at ten o'clock; a course rendered imperatively nefield Cathedral declares, was-

" Pious to God-ward, faithful to his King, "Courteous to all, complete in everything

"Belonging to a soldier, gentleman,

"A loyal subject, or good Christian;" by the dearest associations and recollections of the ancestral domain at Blithefield; by the blood of Moodie, Weir, Ussher, and Chartrand: by every motive that can actuate a gentleman, a loyal subject, and a Briton,—we implore him to discard the dark, designing men, in whose toils he lies bound, to make effort for freedom, to throw himself into the arms of the loyalists, and then if he should fail (alternative most unlikely), to return to England

with a name retrieved, and leaving behind in Canada emory relieved from obloquy. sullied mitre" of his living relative and brother, the and merciful Providence. Bishop of Oxford-by all his moral obligations as the Representative of a female Sovereign-by his vows as a Churchman, and his belief in God's Holy preached in the Cathedral Church of this city, on be-Volume,-we solemnly, earnestly, and respectfully implore him to make some public declaration, by which it shall be known that EDWARD GIBBON WAKE-FIELD enjoys not his political confidence and countenance, but is forced upon him by men, whom we dare of trust ourselves to characterize any farther."

The torrent rapidly gathers strength: a longer hurried away with it for ever!

You are bought and sold: Unthread the rude eye of rebellion, And welcome home again discarded faith.

lished in this city by our Episcopal friends. As we understand that the design is to counteract the Puseyism and multibrm piety than of the apostolical succession.

We are not, however, reduced to this mode of coi-

is prepared and desires to relinquish his charge, the Michigan. This Mr. Wakefield, we say, has been the secret moment that he perceives his editorial conduct is

And is her Majesty's Representative to offer office | country the people, most ungenerously and improperly, such a time, does not lift up his voice, is unworthy of disunion in the Canadian branch of the One Catholic the name of a freeman, a Churchman, or a Christian. and Apostolic Church. At the same time, he is This is our position with reference to the present ready at any moment, no matter how great the sacri- Wellington Square, through the Rev. Thomas

We hope that those journals who have noticed the St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, after a Serrumour, will be just enough also to notice this contra-

The hacknied and ridiculous charge of what is Goderich, through the Rev. R. F. Campbell, vaguely called Puseyism, is too contemptible for a St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. bearing, its moral tone, its fervid eloquence, and its special refutation, and in the sense in which it is applied to us, is received as an honour and an assurance The votes of the late Session are no criterion that, were we capable of such a sorry manœuvre, we which we are charged with Puseyism, - and there he The Government feels and dreads the Press. An will find the following passage contained in an article,

number, the peculiarity of Catholic countries. I must confess that these many Christian emblems and outward signs of Chris-NO LONGER INSERTED IN THE PATRIOT NEWSPAPER. finnity, did not affect me disagreeably. The cross teaches in The Patriot is visited with this paltry and uncon- itself the character and contents of Christianity-and to stitutional act of executive vengeance, because, after there is something extremely interesting to meet with it thus suant to notice, the following Resolutions were passed everywhere in a Christian land.

would have been raised against us! We should have minate to the Church Wardenship, vacant by the demise minate to the Church Wardenship, vacant by the demise of the righteons zeal with which the of the late John Bogert Esq.: We, (the Parishioners been reminded of the righteous zeal with which the of the late John Bogert Esq.: English Reformers (in many cases, doubtless, of necessity and with justice), broke down images and crosses abused to idolatrous uses; and the shades of Holy Martyrs would have been summoned from their highly useful member; consider the present a suitable season to record—and do hereby record our unanimous sense of the heavy less thus sustained—by our Perish superstitious, Popish emblems!

As for being Popishly affected, (the charge of Puseyism involves this accusation,) we can solemnly declare in the memorable words of a great and learned non-juror, Dr. Hickes, "If I were in such straits that "I could not upon Catholic principles join myself to "any other communion, I must rather choose to die, "as some good men have done, in the melancholy "state of segregation, than join in the communion of "the Church of Rome."

The following just tribute to the memory of Mr.

of his death was the more distressing from his having fallen a victim to an unexpected attack of the Small Pox or Varioloid, which he is supposed to have taken when returning from at-tending the Assizes at Cornwall, from an individual whom he saw, and who had but lately recovered from the disease. Mr. saw, and who had but lately recovered from the disease. Mr. Bogert felt no apprehension, as his mother is positive he had the complaint while in infancy. The marked operations of the disease, however, leave no doubt of its true character. Mr. Bogert is the complaint while in the complaint while the complaint while the complaint while the complaint while it is the character. Mr. Bogert while the complaint while gert's industry, talents, and unobtrusive and upright character, and won for him the general estimation of his fellow townsmen.

Our excellent friend of the Utica Gospel Messenger transfers the preceding notice to his columns, with Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., late of the 79th these appropriate remarks:

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we transfer to our columns the following obituary article, from the Brockville (Canada). Recorder of the 6th inst. Though our personal acquaintance with the interesting and estimable subject was but slight, we had long enjoyed a happy intercourse with the highly esteemed and beloved family with which he had connected himself by marriage—that of the late Col. David Ford, of Ogdensburgh This sudden bereavement opens afresh the wounds inflicted within some months past upon that engaging household. They now the way to Him who, though He wounds, can heal, who, ough He afflicts, can bind up the broken-hearted, and comrt those that mourn. To His gracious support we commend

We understand, from the best authority, that the lamented decease of Mr. Bogert, is a bereavement wife and family, who,-whilst the Church and society at By all the relations of private life—by the mother severely felt by the Church, as well as by his family. whom he has revered, the wife whom he has loved, It must, however, be a great consolation to the surthe sisters whom he has cherished, and the children vivors to reflect how well his life had prepared him Bartlett and A. Sanson both officiated on the occasion, whom he has pressed to his bosom—by the sweet for death, and to witness the general sympathy, not when our beautiful and incomparable Burial Service was and sainted memory of that "Apostolical man" Bishop | confined to the Canadian community, which has been | listened to with breathless silence. Bagot of Norwich-by the venerated name and "un- elicited by this afflicting dispensation of an all-wise

On Sunday last, the REV. T. H. M. BARTLETT, half of The Church Society, and delivered a Sermon, which exhibited at one and the same time the most intimate acquaintance with Scripture, and the most intimate acquaintance with Scripture, and the most to the Society a notice of its operations for the last year; uncompromising Churchmanship. It was listened to with the liveliest attention throughout by a very nu- present any Missionary engaged; the Rev. P. J. Maning merous congregation, and made a deep and general impression by its cogent arguments, and very earnest The torrent rapidly gathers strength: a longer pause, and the good name of Sir Charles Bagot will be day, left this city on a visit to England, accompanied the Ottawa has been deprived of the services which for by the respectful gratitude of the Parishioners for his zealous and valuable ministrations during Mr. Gra-

absconding traitors, emerging from their concealment, were raised to the Magistracy in the room of loyalists and has been eagerly copied into some other Dissenthe returns with every appearance of improved health. and, the Committee trust, in the eternal benefit of many We hear that a new religious journal is about to be jub- We have had the pleasure of seeing him, and feel destitute members of our Church, whose separation and thankful that this faithful and eloquent preacher of poverty may have long kept them from its ordinances that the design is to counteract the Puseyism and multibrum mischief of the Toronto Church, we heartily wish success to the enterprise. It is high time that the Protestant part of the Church, has been restored to the sphere of his labours,

For several months we have had lying by us a Ser-The Register is indeed a strange channel for mon, the production of the good and highly gifted Churchmen to use in communicating anything to the BISHOP OF MICHIGAN. At the request of a very cised over them by Mr. EDWARD GIBBON WAKE- public, and this circumstance alone is sufficient to excellent Clergyman, we now insert the principal part

and fraud. Sir Robert Peel, a cautious man, and well tradiction: but are authorised to state that The several publications and proceedings of the American guarded in his language, said of this convicted felon, LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL is not, and will not be, Church, and have only to beg the Right Reverend that "Nature never sent such a monster into the abodes of guilt." Yet this felon has exercised a mysterious in Montreal in opposition to The Church. And fur Communion not to think us neglectful or regardless of their Missionaries, the Committee immediately took power in our affairs; he minutely prophesied what ther than this,—we are warranted in saying that those them, since we have hitherto been so overwhelmed by measures to procure successors: application was made to actually has come to pass; and it is impossible not to most likely to be well informed in the matter, do not claims upon our space, as not to be able to pay that J. D. Waddilove, in England, but hitherto they have not attention to them which they merit at our hands.

secrets, which, if disclosed, might confirm what is now opportunity of mentioning, that the individual at pre- sound a Churchman, that we are sure he will this only suspected, and kindle the Province into one blaze sent entrusted with the management of this journal, week most cheerfully make room for the Bishop of

The Kingston Chronicle has noticed our reply to Session of Parliament. If he has not been the guest to the establishment of a rival journal. His post is his remarks. We can offer no rejoinder to a journalof Sir Charles Bagot's Councillors, he has been their one most laborious and responsible. It absorbs all ist who,—by becoming the organ and champion of political ally. He has walked into the Government his time; it involves him in great expense; it fills of the Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, the mainstay and counsellor of the present monstrous Administration of the salary of Rev. R. G. Plees is paid by the verandah and precincts of Government House; hopes of civil advancement; it entails upon him a tion,—has placed himself beyond the pale of honours.

with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Since the announcement of last week the Treasurer

has received the following sums, collected after Sermons preached by the different Clergymen: ngersoll, through the Rev. John Rothwell,

mon by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett,

Christ's Church, Hamilton, through the Rev. St. Peter's, Thorold,.....£1 4 12

Boomer,.... Collection at St. John's, York Mills, £3 14 4½

ST. THOMAS' CHAPEL, MONTREAL.-The Rev. Wm.

Thompson, Minister of this chapel, has received for its use a very handsome and complete set of Church books from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge which he has thought it his duty to present in due form to the congregation; who beg, through the medium of this paper, to return their thanks to that excellent Society for the very acceptable gift.

BROCKVILLE.

Brockville, Oct. 24th. At a Vestry held this day in the parish Church, pur-Resolved, that whereas a Vestry of St. Peter's Church.

Brockville, has been duly and specially convened to noof said Church in Vestry assembled,)-under a painful conviction that, through his death, this Parish has lost a most efficient, zealous, and willing officer; the Church, a firmly attached and pious son; and the community, a sense of the heavy loss thus sustained—by our Parish, by the Church, and by the community of this neighbour-

We do also hereby respectfully and affectionately tender to the bereaved family of our most deservedly lamented brother an assurance of our sympathy with them in the dispensation wherewith an All-wise Providence

has been pleased to afflict them."
"Resolved, that the Rev. Edward Denroche be requested to communicate the foregoing Resolution to the family of the deceased."—E. D. CLK: Chairman. The special collection in St. Peter's, Brockville, in aid

of the funds of the Church Society, amounted to five pounds. The Parishioners have, this summer, enclosed the burying-ground with a substantial wall, at an expence of £300 and upwards.

BINBROOK .- We lately adverted to the largeness of the number that were a short time ago confirmed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto in the rising Township of Binbrook, viz.: upwards of 40! Some time before this, we noticed the elegant service of Plate presented to that Church by the late Major General Sir George Leith, Bt.; and within opened,) and letting of the Pews, all the Pews were leased for the year, and that the people came forward in a most handsome manner with their subscriptions towards the Clergyman's salary.—Hamilton Gazette, 24th October. OAKVILLE.—We are happy also to state that a resident Clergyman will shortly be stationed in Oakville. The

Protestant inhabitants of that beautifully situated village

at a short notice, had left their different engagements to pay this last tribute of respect and esteem to the deceased. Each countenance showed that all had lost a friend: for highly was this veteran esteemed in the neighbourhood, where for some years he had retired to spend the evening of an arduous and loyal life, the prime of which was de voted to the service of his country, and where, in the en-joyment and consolation of religion, he ended his days in ce, surrounded by a beloved, affectionate, and devoted large lament his departure as a valuable member, -- have to mourn the irreparable loss of the gentle, kind, and affectionate husband and father. The Rev. Messrs. T. H. M.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL CAMERON.

(From a Correspondent.)

FOURTH REPORT OF THE MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE INDIANS AND DESTITUTE SETTLERS IN

The termination of the time for which the Committee and, while many causes of thankfulness exist, they regret their being obliged to announce that they have not a closed his engagement in June last, preferring a stationary mission, to which he has been appointed, to the itinerating duty of his former office, and the Committee not having zealous and valuable ministrations during Mr. Grasett's absence, and followed by the fervent wish that he may return amongst them at an early period.

assumed by the Lord Bishop, (according to the intention noticed in last year's report,) the Rev. Mr. Dawes has also left the employ of the Society, and has been appointed The subjoined paragraph originally appeared in Wednesday, after a visit to England, during which he closed its labour in that interesting section of the Pro-Episcopal Church in Canada, should have an organ for setting forth their principles. Right glad should we be to find, that many of our Churchmen still think more of Gospel truth and upon stony ground, but will spring up and bring forth fruit abundantly, and they rejoice to know that the Rev. Messrs. Bond and Plees, successors of Mr. Dawes, will not fail to water that which has been planted, and they have confidence that the increase (which God alone can give) will not be wanting. Mr. Dawes' engagement their duty to manifest their satisfaction with the conduct cised over them by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakepublic, and this circumstance and the sufficient of them discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and atthrow discredit upon the rumour of an opposition of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and at-Next week we shall make a vigorous effort to notice overal publications and proceedings of the American purpose, they hoped the fact, and not the amount of such donations, would be most prized by the gentlemen to whom they were made.

been successful in obtaining a Missionary. The prin-While upon this subject, we may as well take the opportunity of mentioning, that the individual at present entrusted with the management of this journal, sent entrusted with the management of this journal. of the Rev. D. Falloon, and thereby much of the des-Though they had surrendered the charge of the

Russeltown mission, along with the other portions of Mr. Dawes' district, yet the Committee felt it expedient to assist the Bishop in defraying the expenses of shall be permanent; but it is to continue for a year or two, till the Bishop can meet the expense in some Missionaries. The Committee desire to bring under consideration whether a similar plan might not be followed with advantage in other places. It has come first favourable opportunity, to Jerusalem, to await, in prayer to the knowledge of the Committee that there are desthroughout the east of Europe, and we are enabled to furnish

religion (under any form) are scarcely ever furnished to some of the Clergy in the Township adjoining, to make an occasional Missionary tour through those destitute places, at the Society's charge, it being obviously improper to expect them to defray the necessary expenses out of their slender stipends? This plan seems peculiarly applicable at the present time, when, from the great deof too urgent a nature to be neglected, if it can by any means be afforded.

gitimately within the Society's sphere of operations, and which cannot be referred to any other means of relief .-The Committee allude to those Protestants who are scattered among French settlements throughout the Distriet, and whose families, separated from all religious instruction, are liable either to grow up totally unacquainted with their spiritual concerns, and without any religion, or, as the lesser evil, to embrace Popery. Many are the in-stances of such effects resulting from the peculiarly diffi-cult position in which such persons are placed. Though in a temporal point of view they are greatly more favoured than their fellow-countrymen in the back townships, yet, when spiritually considered, they may be looked upon as equally, if not more destitute, whilst those of them who might retain a measure of reverence for religion, without sufficient knowledge of the differences, would easily slide into the arms of the Church of Rome, ever help, except through the occasional visits of the Clergy 45,908 bales of cotton have been consumed. port which those in more numerous settlements derive numbers, HALF A MILLION! from mutual encouragement, to continue in the faith of

It will appear from the Treasurer's Report, that the funds of the Society are in a flourishing state, and that a balance of 195l. 15s. 4d. is in hand, which the Committee trust they may soon have it in their power to lay out with advantage. During the year, four sermons have been preached in Christ Church, by the Rev. Messrs. Bond, Wood, Brethour, and Parnther, after each of which a collection was made in aid of the funds, amounting in all to as I anticipated at the very outset, in the retirement or with 140l. 9s. 2d. There have been received from the country only two congregational collections—one made at La-chine, after sermon by the Rev. D. Robertson—the other at Sorel, after sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Torrance in the Church of the Rev. W. Anderson.

JAMES REID, President. A. F. Holmes, M. D. Secretary. Montreal, January 22, 1842.

Later from England.

The Britannia Steamer, has arrived at Boston, bringing London dates to the 3rd inst., and Liverpool to the 4th. We condense our intelligence from the N. Y. Albion, Quebec Merury and Montreal Gazette, and our own files.

exciting sedition. It does not appear why these persons have been laid hold of, now that disaffection is on the wane, and the inference is, that they have been detected in some new and secret mischief, as their apprehension was effected at the instance of the Secretary of State, and lawyers on the part of the Crown On Monday, the 17th instant, the Funeral of the late appeared in court to enforce their prosecution. We shall be Highlanders, took place at St. John's Church, York Mills. glad if these gentry have so committed themselves that the law can at last reach them.

A party of the 93rd Highlanders attended as bearers, and, in solemn silence, bore the remains of this honourable The Marquis Wellesley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, generous, kind-hearted, and brave man, from his late residence to the place of interment. Several hundred persons followed, among whom were the Lord Bishop of has paid the debt of nature at an advanced age. This distin guished nobleman has passed a long and active political lifehaving filled very many of the highest offices in the state.— Amongst other situations of high trust and importance, he has Toronto and many other gentlemen of distinction, who, filled that of Governor-General of India, and been twice Vice-roy of Ireland. His lordship's politics were those of moderate Whiggism, and by his death his noble Marchioness, formerly Mrs. Patterson, of Baltimore, again becomes a widow. His Lordship was uncle to Lady Bagot.

In the Irish provision market the government contracts seem to have called into activity many of the leading agents in London, for their principals, and who in most instances have con-sidered the accepted terms too low to yield a fair profit. The has been taken by German firms at, it appears just $4\frac{1}{2}d$ per lb-for the pork, and $4\frac{3}{4}d$. for the beef, the tierce being 300 lbs. weight. The fall in price from the contract of last year appears to be about 25 per cent. The revenue returns for the uarter will be issued in a day or two; and the duty paid on the large recent importations of foreign corn will doubtless swell the accounts very considerably. Some heavy failures have taken place among the merchants on the corn exchange. Bread has come down in price to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d, the 4 lb. loaf.

Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff is working very beneficial ef-

fects. American Pork is selling in all parts of the Kingdom at three pence and four pence per pound. The demand is very iderable, and being cheaper than the home article, the poor and labouring classes are experiencing the advantage of the reduction in price. Live cattle, too, are coming in from the Continent daily, and are selling in Smithfield market.

Lord Ashburton arrived at Portsmouth in the Warspite on the 23rd September, in a pleasant run of seventeen days.

Lord Morpeth is expected home early next month.

Brevet Lieut. Colonel P. Young, serving in Canada, has been There is no intelligence from India; but the public, and nore especially the friends and relatives of the prisoners in Affghanistan, are under much apprehension for the fate of the females now in the custody of that barbarous chief Akhhar Khan. This, and other considerations, evidently embarrass the Indian Councils, or the long inactivity of which many complain would not prevail. Lord Ellenborough the new Governor General is known to be a man of activity and energy, and he does not we are assured, pause without adequate reason. The ransom demanded by the Khan is so enormous that heretofore his demands have not been listened to, but it seems they must be complied with, or the army must retire, unless the British Generals choose to incur the risk of exposing the English ladies to the wrath of such a barbarian. The prevailing sentiment in England seems in favor of extricating the prisoners from his grasp at any price, and then dealing with him as seems most ducive to British interests. It is true that the father of Akhbar is a prisoner with the English in India, and can be held as a counter hostage; but would the Khan regard that? The ties of consanguinity are no where so frequently set at nought as in oriental countries, especially with ambitious princes. The late Ministers and Lord Palmerston in particular are railing at the delay, and insisting that the British troops

The Queen and the Royal family are in the enjoyment of good health, and have been sojourning at Windsor. She is expected in a day or two at Claremont, and will afterwards pass a few weeks at Brighton.

The Queen Dowager has taken Canford House, Dorset, the seat of Lord De Mauley for two years, and purposes spending

her winter there. The foreign news lies in a nut-shell. The insurrection at

Port Natal has been entirely suppressed by the timely arrival of reinforcements from Cape Town to the relief of Capt. Smith's small band, who were reduced to the last resources.

There have been official and ministerial changes in the Portugal and the Ottoman Porte. Casan in Eastern Russia had been totally destroyed by fire.

It was an important, populous and wealthy town.

The Globe reports very confidently that Lord Stanley is to be created a Peer and will take the place of the Duke of Wellington as leader of the Tory party in the House of Lords. Mr. C. Dickens' new work, the result of his recent tour, entitled "American Notes for general circulation," in 2 vols. price one guinea, is announced for publication in a few days, by

Chanman and Hall. The Dowager Countess of Ilchester died at Abbotsbury Castle, Dorsctshire, on the 23d ult.

The death of Lord Teynham took place at Upper Baggot

Street, Dublin, on the 23d ultimo. His Lordship was in his The King of Hanover has returned to that city from Dussel-

dorf, perfectly recovered from his late illness.

The total number of live cattle imported into the ports of

Foreign Harvest .- The harvest is almost entirely gathered in could the balance be made up in other ways; and, as these situations are precisely those for whose benefit the accurate accounts. In Silesia there has been a good average whether it might not at times be more beneficial to employ the means in assisting to support a Clergyman in a station comparatively narrow, than to confine them exclusively to the support of Missionaries travelling. clusively to the support of Missionaries travelling over ex-tensive portions of country. There are also several Townships of the Province where the ministrations of most plentiful. Similar abundance has also been experienced in Moravia. Everywhere the grain is of good quality, and Would it not be well accasionally to ask yields from fifteen to twenty per cent more flour than in humid years. It may, therefore, be predicted that, in the east of Eudestitute rope, the price of wheat will fall instead of rising, even though

the foreign demand should be very great.

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL!—A dreadful fire had occurred in this town. The fire originated in Crompton-street, formerly Wood-street, at the north end of the town near the docks. The three mand for clerical labourers, the Society is unable to obtain persons fitted for employment, and need of assistance is Waterloo-street, run east and west between Great Howardstreet (in which the prison stands) and Waterloo-road, close There is one point of much importance which falls le- to the docks. The three streets and boundaries, east and west, occupy an area of from six to seven acres, and the whole of that space is now one heap of ruins. On the morning of the 23rd Sept, a watchman found that the fire had broken out in the engine-house of a bone-grinder, he immediately gave the alarm, but before the engines could be had, a timber-yard was on fire in Crompton-street. The combustible caught to several ware-houses in Formby-street, and the nature of the premises was such, together with the strong breeze from west-north-west, that Mrs. Isaac's oil and colour store soon took fire, as well as many crowded workshops of wheelwrights, smiths, &c. in that immediate locality. The fire next got to "Pooles" bonded cotton sheds, in Great Howard-street, and finally swept to Formby-street. The whole of the warehouses at the top part and centre of that street were successively ignited, and burnt to the ground, with a vast destruction of property, and, we lament to say, several lives. Two of the engines were smashed, and a considerable number of the firemen and others were ready to receive them. Even within a short distance of killed. Several men were carried to the hospital badly burnt this city, there is a large scattered population of members of the Church of England, who reside too far off to allow of their coming range of the coming range of their companies. of their coming regularly to the city, to worship, while cotton sheds, "Pooles" in Great Howard-street, raged with an of their coming regularly to the city to worship, while they are scarcely numerous enough in any part to form a they are scarcely numerous enough in any part to form a congregation. Last year witnessed the pleasing spectacongregation. Last year witnessed the pleasing spectacle of the building and consecration of a Church at St. Martin's, only nine miles from this city, where a considerable number of Protestants had gradually established themselves without the power of procuring Ministerial themselves without the power of procuring Mi neip, except through the occasional visits of the Clergy of the city. Another instance is afforded at Longuenil, in the neighbourhood of which a sufficient number of Protestants reside to form a congregation, but who, except in occasional visits to the city, are without the worship of God, though their proximity to the city allows them, in urgent cases, to receive the ministrations of the city allows. them, in urgent cases, to receive the ministrations of the the cotton is a considerable quantity of Sea Island, which is Church. Here, also, a Church is in the process of erection and the cotton is a considerable quantity of Sea Island, which is church. Here, also, a Church is in the process of erection and the cotton is a considerable quantity of Sea Island, which is tion, and, when completed, it will be supplied by the Missionary stationed at Laprairie. If such circumstances occur within the immediate vicinity of the city, how much more destitute is the situation of those who are placed at about 95,000%. Add to this about 32,000% for the warehouses, a distance, and who, from their fewness, have not the sup-

IRELAND. (From the Evening Mail and St. James's Chronicle) Dublin, September 23. THE UNIVERSITY .- RETIREMENT OF THE SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

All idle speculations and suggestions as to amicable arrangements of this too long protracted controversy have terminated drawal of the Solicitor-General from the contest; and Mr. Hamilton is now left in the position from which he should so well qualified to represent the most enlightened const in Ireland as Mr. J. B. Smith unquestionably is. decision was come to yesterday evening, and its announcement, will afford any thing but gratification to the party which was hugging itself into the belief that this untoward disunion, arising out of the discussion of mere points rather than principles, would inflict a permanent blow on the interests of Conservation.

In the mean time the difficulty of providing a seat in Par-In the mean time the difficulty of providing a seat in Parliament for the new law officer of the Crown remains as perplexing as before. Even supposing that Mr. Litton be appointed the Master in Chancery—an event very probable—still I am inclined to adhere to a former opinion, that in a constituency numbering but 200 electors, one-half of whom are sturdy Presbyterians, the remainder being equally composed of Roman Catholics and members of the Established Church, Mr. The turbulent proceedings which have for some time disturbed the manufacturing districts, have in a great degree subsided, many of the leaders being in prison, and about to undergo their trials; and we are happy to find that Mr. Fergus O'Connor and other instigators of disorder have been seized under a charge of

have ke distracti by the since an his writ Mr. Sm

whose sup

report, th

has expre

for the U

on autho

here, eve

are puzz

starting

that M should for wh
has ca
of sorr
as you
Wedn
a nam
count
declin

Polit O'L done other warf fully other

soon filled the devi four dark Mid

say
of h
sors
form
office
to t

Somerset, who possesses extensive property in the borough, and whose support would go far towards returning the Government candidate. This may be the case; but then there is a current report, that on the next occasion of a vacancy Mr. Richardson has expressed a darger of whether the property in the borough and littical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is a current avoided these circumstances themselves. They were not at all long-gard law-givers! A scoundrel may insult the battery may be about, whether having any thing to do with the Election pending or with any political attention.—Harsh as the sentence may appear, there is a total want of principle is to be nothing but a debating club.—It is said that this early prorogation became necessary from circumstances. It may be so; but it would have been more creditable to have a distinct field is one vast arena of corruption—there is scarcely a litical field is one vast arena of corruption—there is a total want of principle among public men in this Colony.

Oh rare and inimitable legislation!—Oh most profound and avoided these circumstances themselves. They were not at all became necessary from circumstances. It may be so; but it would have been more creditable to have a distinct of the correct order.

Oh rare and inimitable legislation!—Oh most profound and avoided these circumstances themselves. They were not at all long-gardely law-givers!

Oh rare and inimitable legislation!—Oh most profound and avoided these circumstances themselves. They were not at all long-gardely law-givers!

Oh rare and inimit report, that on the next occasion of a vacancy Mr. Richardson has expressed a determination to offer himself to the notice of the electors; and should he persevere in his intention, it is believed that his opponent, whosoever he might be, would meet a formidable competitor.

September 24.

As I apprized you yesterday, there will not be any coutest for the University. The Evening Mail of last night announced on authority that the Government candidate had been withdrawn, and on inquiry this day I find such is the case. People

drawn, and on inquiry this day I find such is the case. People here, even the friends, and some the associates, of Lord Eliot, are puzzled to guess at what object there could have been in starting a candidate who never had the slightest chance of success. It appears to have been at least an indiscreet act to have kent this excitement saling for a paried of people six weeks. success. It appears to have been at least an indiscreet act to have kept this excitement alive for a period of nearly six weeks, distracting and disturbing the country, for no better purpose, as the result has shown, than of showing weakness in the end by the withdrawing of a candidate. It is said, that ten days since an offer was made on the part of Mr. Hamilton to submit his written promises, which amounted to close upon 1,000, to Mr. Smith's friends, showing a majority of at least five to one, and that the thing was still persevered in. There is a rumour. and that the thing was still persevered in. There is a rumour, that Mr. Smith means to publish an explanatory address to the electors; but it would, perhaps, be much better that matters should quietly subside, and the excitement created be permitted gradually to die away. tention, or from want of any sense of the reality of the things which are dealt with, have insensibly, yet very considerably, changed the aspect of matters. For whatever reason, this has been the case of the control gradually to die away.

THE LATE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

The sad announcement of the death of this illustrious judge, for which your readers must have been prepared this week past, has cast a gloom over the public mind, and excited a sensation of sorrow as genuine as it is universal. Sir Michael O'Loghlen, as you will have learnt long cre this, expired at Brighton, on Wednesday morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, leaving behind him a name and a reputation which will long reflect honour on the country of his birth. Although alarming statements of his declining health were given from time to time in the London press, they appeared to be altogether discredited in Ireland, and it was not until yesterday evening that the Post broached-the melancholy fact of the alarming symptoms which had set in, and which terminated, as was anticipated, in the death of this upright and excellent man. Indeed, to such a pitch was The sad announcement of the death of this illustrious judge,

white is the point by the concession of the only produced by the concession of the only political systems. On a transgold of Milly, Sr. Nichael O'Lepline, by the admirable we be made of his veneror, in the concession of the law for the systems of the other with distant at the concession of the law for the political systems. On the law for the law of the day. Instead of training the armon of party white the concession of the law for the political systems of the law of t

Cas-

ayer

ough

ith an tleman

round

TOR-

t in Par-

s as per-

itton be

in a con-

mposed of surch, Mr.

Mr. T. B. Smith, Solicitor, Attorney General; and Mr. Brewster, Law Adviser to the Castle, Solicitor General. If the last-named turn out to be correct, it is probable that Mr. Henry Martley, Queen's Counsel, will be Mr. Brewster's suc-

We have heard that our military force in Canada is to be reduced immediately, and that, should the war in China continue, several regiments will proceed from America to the east.

— Naval and Military Gazette.

THE LATE MARQUIS WELLESLEY .- The following remarkable passage, regarding the classic attainments of this much-esteemed nobleman, is extracted from the evidence of the Rev. Joseph Goodall, D.D., Provost of Eton College, before a ittee of the House of Commons on education :- "I should be sorry to detract from the merit of such a man as Professor Porson, whom I loved, esteemed, and admired; but I would name the Marquis Wellesley as infinitely superior to him in composition. The Marquis, as a genuine Greek classic scholar, exhibits the exquisite style and manner of Xenophon.'

Loss of a Russian Man of War.—(From a Correspondent.)—A Russian ship of the line, a new 74, going from Archangel to the Baltic for her stores, was lost last Sunday week on the coast of Norway, off Christiansand, with about The wind was a high northerly gale, off the land, and it is not known whether she sprang a leak or was out of her reckoning, but many reports, all unfavourable to the captain and officers, were in circulation at Gottenburgh.

CONSERVATISM IN SHREWSBURY.—The Parliamentary registration for this borough was held on Wednesday and Thursday last. The Conservatives made 117 objections against the Radicals and sustained 114, they claimed and retained 1 The Radicals did not make a single objection to the Conserva-tives, and only sustained 4 claims out of the 6 they made. The Radical party, so boisterous and triumphant only four years since, is now defunct for ever; and it is questionable whether they will again trouble themselves about the registra-

town of Pisa was thrown into general consternation by the following dreadful accident. While upwards of 200 persons were assembled at an amphitheatre, near one of the gates of the town, engaged in, and spectators of, the game of ball, a wall town, engages in the person of the suddenly sank under them, brought down other parts of the building, and buried them in its ruins. Immediate exertions

families of Pisa.

The French Press and the Government of the United States. The Paris papers of Sunday have reached us by express. They are principally occupied with the treaty concluded between Lord Ashburton and the Government of the United States. The Press thinks that England has no right to be pleased with the tresult of the uegotiation, as most of the questions at issue had been solved contrarily to her wishes and interests, "As respects the frontier questions," it observes, "Great Britain has of repressions be employed in common for the suppression of the suppression to be employed in common for the suppression of the suppression to be employed in common for the suppression of the substantial three examine into the situation of the substantial subscience of ministerialists, onclusion. It is to a fact that the merchants at Montreal Polls are to be held in townships and wards. Electors may be supported to other that the count on the subscience of ministerialists, onclusion. It is to a fact that the merchants at Montreal Polls are to be held in townships and wards. Electors may be supported to other that the count on the strustation of the strust at Montreal Polls are to be held in townships and wards. The terms on which the tree are falling in fearful succession; that the circumstance is the subscience of what it is in leading in the poll where the property that there is not money in the country wherewith to be insulting to the British down that the ward of the subscience of ministerialists, onclusion. It is to a fact that the merchants at Montreal Polls are to be held in townships and wards. Electors to yet at the poll where t

The position occupied by the church relative to the State, the degree in which her rights of property, her polity, and her external discipline ought to be enforced by temporal sanctions, which we take to be pretty much what is meant by "establishment," are considerations of very serious magnitude and importance to the statesman of the present day. True, they are in one point of view the exclusive concern of Churchmen; but in another and a very essential one they are matter of general such as the charm—if not consistency—which another and a very essential one they are matter of general such as the charm—if not consistency—which lightly interest. These are not questions simply of ecclesias—the exceedingly zealous magnitude and importance to the statesman of the present idea that members of Parliament seem to have run another and a very essential one they are matter of general discipline or the property squanting, and equally useless specchification. Surely it is nearly time for the people to throw off this incustrest of the present day as usual in useless party squanting, and equally useless specchification.

Surely it is nearly time for the people to throw off this incustrest of the present day as usual in useless party squanting, and equally useless specchification.

Surely it is nearly time for the people to throw off this incustrest of the present day of the present day of the present and that these of the present idea that members of Parliament seem to have run drove the Member for Montreal—the ex-Colonel of the Voluntial of the voluntial to the present idea that members of Parliament seem to have run drove the Member for Montreal—the ex-Colonel of the Voluntial of the voluntial transformed the present idea that members of Parliament seem to have run drove the Member for Montreal—the ex-Colonel of the Voluntial of the voluntial transformed the present idea that members of Parliament seem to have run drove the Member of Montreal—the ex-Colonel of the Voluntial of the voluntial transformed the present day of t

nope or idea of effecting any material attendance. In the main, the principle expressed by the old cry of "Church and the principle expressed by the old cry of "Church and "QUEEN," is, as a general rule, acquiesced in, or submitted to.

Therefore the sooner the people begin to see about the thing has been begun or proceeding, any where within the better it will be for themselves. The session is over, and lies, and, at least, no one will pretend to doubt the consistency the better it will be for themselves. The session is over, and lies, and, at least, no one will pretend to doubt the consistency the better it will be for themselves. The session is over, and lies, and, at least, no one will pretend to doubt the consistency the better it will be for themselves. The session is over, and lies, and, at least, no one will pretend to doubt the consistency the better it will be for themselves. Calcular marks of the Hon. Gentleman! But it is sickening to count over the the principle expressed by the old cry of Church and "Queen," is, as a general rule, acquiesced in, or submitted to.

The extent or the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the first twill be lost the message to do do not the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the meaning, to or in rule of the manner, or the precise meaning, to or in rule of the meaning, or the better it will be lost the meaning, or the better it will be lost the meaning, or the better it will be lost the meaning to count over the we are all just as we were, waiting for something—we scarcely imprisoned for Three Calendar months, or either [it mercifully imprisoned for Three Calendar months, or either [it mercifully imprisoned for Three Calendar months, or either [it mercifully imprisoned for Three Calendar months and the better it will be lost the mercifully imprisoned for the mercifully imprisoned for Three Calendar months are all just as we were, waiting for something—we scarcely imprisoned for Three Calendar months are all just as we were, waiting for something—we scarcely imprisoned for Three Calendar months are all just as we were, waiting for something—we scarcely imprisoned for Three Calendar months are all just as we were, waiting for something—we scarcely imprisoned for Three Calendar months are all just as we were, waiting for something—we are all just as we were, waiting for something—we are all just as we were all just as

"Tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed: things rank and gross in nature
Possess it merely."

"Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on." The FRENCH Administration is at length completed-we call it FRENCH, because, though the names of the majority of Members be not those of FRENCHMEN, yet their owners are decidedly so in spirit. Mr. A. N. Morin, erstwhile Ambassader Extraordinary from the authors of the Ninety-two Resolutions to the Colonial Office, has been appointed a Member of the Executive Council, as well as Commissioner of Crown Lands, in room of Mr. Davidson, an old and faithful public servant, against whom not a whisper of suspicion or complaint was ever uttered. It is, perhaps, fitting that, after the situation was offered to, and refused by, Mr. GIROUARD, for whose apprehension, as a traitor, £500 were offered and actually paid to the patriotic Member for Vandreuil, it should fall into the hands of Mr. Morin, whose crime was of a less bright die, he having merely advocated those famous Resolutions, which were the cause of our ills, though we believe that he never rose to the dignity of having his name classed in a Royal Proclabeen the case for some years past, and it is too much so still.

People are not alive to the real nature of what they are doing.

We have been led to these remarks by a charge recently mation, with Mr. Papineau and others of his absent friends. mation, with Mr. Papineau and others of his absent friends.
Mr. Parent, M. P. for Saguenay, and Editor of the Quebec
Canadien, is appointed Clerk of the Executive Council, an
office which has been vacant for nearly a twelvemonth past.

THE PAST SESSION. (From the Montreal Gazette.)

declining health were given from time to time in the London press, they appeared to be altogether discredited in Ireland, and press, they appeared to be altogether discredited in Ireland, and it was not until yesterday evening that the Post broached the melaneholy fact of the alarming symptoms which bad set in, and which terminated, as was anticipated, in the death of this upright and excellent man. Indeed, to such a pitch was scepticism carried, that the Register of this day, in quoting the paragraph from the Evening Post, takes occasion to question its correctness, and affects to disbelieve the statement.

The following just tribute to the memory of the lamented decased appears in the columns of a journal long opposed to the lat mented decased appears in the columns of a journal long opposed to the lat mented decased appears in the columns of a journal long opposed to the lat mented is appeared to the darmine of the public money, so the late of the paragraph from time to time in the London pressure, by the way, that is the columns of a journal long opposed to the late the was equally beyond praise or censure:

"One of the first to profit by the cencession of the only measure for which he ever struggled in the character of a political againstor, (says the Evening Mail), Sir Michael O'Loghlep, by the addition, by the additional to the structure of the set of the paragraph to the paragraph to the series of the center of the paragraph to the series of the center of the set of the paragraph to the series of the center of the series of the center of the season but as under the manue of consentition of the measure, that the mature of the manue of the mature of the mature of the mature of the mature of the public money, so the paragraph from the Evening Post, takes occasion to question in every one's mouth, and, singular to say, although it appeared to very one simple one, still it is one which is expectation in every one's mouth, and, singular to say, although it appeared to as the intermed the mature of Church by a

along on a far different footing. We should not then have at the church and the to trust to the mere vis inertiae of the "Church and the Queen' feeling to carry us safe through the ten dreary years of Whig domination. We should not then have thought it of Whig domination. We should not then have thought it of which we should not then have thought it of the professes of community as a point a Church Commission, not because one was really wanted, but simply to gratify a popular clamour, Let the Church rigorously act up to her duty, and her principles and polity will be treated, not with neglect or opposition, but as something real, tangible, and honourable. "Who "could honour or respect," says Archdeacon Manning, in the charge to which we have adverted, "a time-hearted and timid at "vindication of what a man all the while professes to believe "to be the pure truth of God?"

The Church careth—it is her duty to care—for the poor It is her professed duty to censure immorality, to repress indeency, and to check disorder. Can it be a matter of indeference to a legislator and statesman in what way such abody as this is dealt with? Would it be possible, if such a body as this is dealt with? Would it be possible, if such as the professed duty to the professed duty to the contract of the country, and possessing the requisite with the condition of the country, and possessing the requisite with the condition of the country, and possessing the requisite with the condition of the professed duty to the possible, if such a body as this is dealt with? Would it be possible, if such as the professed duty to censure immorality, to repress indeed the country was the professed duty to censure immorality, to repress indeed the country was to the country was to the professed duty to censure immorality, to repress indeed the time is not far distant was ever called into existence, known since representative bodies were called into existence, known since representative bodies were called into existence, known since representative bodies w community as this were alive to her own duties and her own reality—would it be possible for statesmen who should deal the "collective wisdom" of the Province has hatched after five

reality—would it be possible for statesmen who should deal with her to pass here an act and there an act,—to erect a commission here, and a tribunal there,—just as expediency might dictate, or the convenience of patronage direct? Would it be possible, were such a body alive to the real influence of her position, for those who are her sons to pass act after act diametrically opposed to the spirit of her teaching, and that without being sensible of it? We are confident, that if the strength, and earnestness, and energy, whose growth and prevalence is so strongly attested by the Bishop of SALISBURY and Archdeacon Manning, and corroborated by the late charges of the Bishops of Oxford, Exeter, and Hereford, had

deacon Manning, and corroborated by the late charges of the Bishops of Oxford, Exeter, and Hereford, had existed ten years ago, neither the Cathedral Suppression Bill, the Canadian people have every reason to be grateful, and they can be all the cathedral suppression Bill, and they have a very reason to be grateful, and they can be all the cathedral suppression Bill, and they are a very reason to be grateful, and they can be all the cathedral suppression Bill, and they are a very reason to be grateful, and they can be also to be thankful that it is out of the power of their cathedral suppression Bill, and they are a very reason to be grateful. But is with all its attendant measures, nor, we will take leave to add, the New Poor Law either, would in their present shape have been the law of the land.

Sign of Pisa was thrown into general consternation by the err assembled at an amphitheatre near one of the state of the earth. But is the law of the land.

Sign of Pisa was thrown into general consternation by the err assembled at an amphitheatre near one of their with all its attendant measures, nor, we will take leave to add, the New Poor Law either, would in their present shape have been the law of the land.

Sign of Parliament to legislate away the fruits of the earth. But is time to be talking of prosperity—of permanent prosperity this a time to be talking of prosperity—of permanent prosperity too—when every sign of the times indicates that the difficulties now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders throughout the land now experienced by every class of traders that the out of the power of their with a land now experience and the land now experienced by every class of traders that the out of the power of their with a land now experience and the land now experienced by every class of traders that the out of th are gradually increasing, and threaten to involve the whole community in one general ruin. Gentlemen in the sun-shiny paths of life, who sit in their arm chairs at Kingston for five or six hours every day to earn their regularly paid salaries of four or five thousand dollars a year, may from their own positions 56 persons were found severely injured, the lives of several being despaired of. The rest escaped, some with slight bruises, the others unhurt. Many of the sufferers belong to the first families of Pisa.

The Farred Press and The Ashburgan These areas of the first families of Pisa.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

(From the Hamilton Journal.)

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, as we first the present to be a prosperous era, but let them look consider the present to be a prosperous era, but let them look among the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Electio

THE LATE CHANGES.

on the coast of Africa, and that each also will exercise a surveillance over their own vessels. Although the treaty be couched in terms of a studied obscurity, such evidently is their meaning. If so, there can be no longer any valid reason assigned for France continuing in a situation which the United States would not accept." The National declares, that, by the new treaty, the Americans have asserted in their favour the grand principle of the inviolability of their vessels, and it cop-

the new treaty, the Americans have asserted in their favour the grand principle of the inviolability of their vessels, and it concludes by calling on the French Government to demand the abrogation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, "which placed France in a condition of inferiority, not only towards England, but also towards the United States of America." The Courier France in a condition of inferiority on the revision of those treaties.

The PRESENT POSITION OF THE CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Times, 12th Sept.)

The position occupied by the church relative to the State, the degree in which her rights of property, her polity, and her the degree in which her rights of property, her polity, and her the state of the control of the section of the place of t

political interest. These are not questions simply of ecclesiastical polity: their mode of treatment must vitally affect the
whole character and condition of the nation.

teers—the exceedingly zealous magistrate—the gifted orator of
Rasco's Room, when British "influence" was wanted at St.
Laurent—what drove Mr. Holmes, we say, into the arms of Mr.

duty to their constituents. There is a system of pensioning Now we have no notion that there is likely to be any very Lafontaine and his friends, if not consistency? And then the off each other commencing among them that it would be well Row we have no many to be any term that it would be well great tampering with the fundamental principles which have been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for many years current on these points. Neither on the grounds of violence used at the last election—a petition has now, we shall soon have all the men of talent in the country been for the people to inquire into. If things go on as they are doing themselves assemblies of British Legislators could pass such a measure exceeds all belief or comprehension. been for many years currently been pending, who will pretend that he is inconsistent? It is feed occupants of office, or retired pensioners. There seems to part of the Univers, nor in Landaca, nor by profile opinion, nor on the part of the Dissenters, is it seriously to be apprenor on the part of the Dissenters, is it seriously to be apprehended that first principles will be directly attacked, with any hended that first principles will be directly attacked, with any bludgeon law, and talks of the killed and the wounded who suffered that the seriously to be apprehended that first principles will be directly attacked, with any bludgeon law, and talks of the killed and the wounded who suffered that first principles will be directly attacked, with any bludgeon law, and talks of the killed and the wounded who suffered that first principles will be directly attacked, with any nor on the part of the Dissenters, is to seriously to be appre-hended that first principles will be directly attacked, with any bludgeon law, and talks of the killed and the wounded who suf-

We cannot say that much was expected from the assemblage

of the present precious set of legislators, or that much was expected from the government. The recklessness of the one and the scrambling for office and power exhibited by the other shortthe scrambling bronner and power if any was previously ly after the meeting, destroyed all hope, if any was previously entertained, that something would be done for the relief of the country. Consequently, although the shoe pinches severely, and every man who has not had the good fortune to secure to himself £1500 s year, feels it severely, not much disappoint ment is felt. It was too much for any reasonable man to expect that the government or individual members of the Assemcould take care of their own interests and apply themselves t the same time to the interests of the public, when it required so much scrambling to secure the former, and the most active were the most likely to obtain the largest share of the golden apples cast about with the utmost liberality by a liberal Government. Unfortunately, however, for themselves and for others, there were some of these unreasonables—perhaps a goodly number—who, professing some confidence in the men, and allotting more integrity to poor human nature than was at least prudent, additionally the statement of the men and the men and the men and allotting more integrity to poor human nature than was at least prudent, and the men an —did expect better things, and they are probably disappointed. If so, we trust they will have the honesty to say, with their very amiable, consistent, and independent friend, Mr. Baldwin, that "confidence once lost cannot be restored"—and acting upon that principle, assist in turning the present incapables out of office. We may be told that neither Mr. Baldwin nor Mr. Lafontaine had any thing to do with the business of the Session; but will any one pretend to say that the Registry Ordinance for Lower Canada was postponed in its operation, and the Commission of Seigniorial Tenure Inquiry suspended, without directions from these honorable gentlemen? imagine not. Or will the warmest friend of Mr. Harrison say, after his crouching conduct in the House, that he dured to take "The Session is over and what has been done?" This is the any step, or to stop where he was, without the "advice and question in every one's mouth, and, singular to say, although it consent" of these gentlemen? We imagine not. Then we

"life. Such a moral temper never yet failed of truth at the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the "last. No man ever sold all that he had, but he won the same terms and the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions, and appropriate the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions, the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions and the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions, the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions and appropriate the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions, the subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions and subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject the rest to a French Canadian of the Province and Subject so Agriculture, District Councils. Eductions and support of the Province and Subject so Agriculture, District Councils, Eductions, and arraign it satisfactions.

In the presult of this object the necessitive of the Province and Subject so Agriculture, District Councils, Eductions, and agricultural people have been lo

to consider the propriety of the recommendation. We are ourselves unfriendly to the pensioning of men who have been well paid while they held their offices. But in this case, which is a peculiar one, we do not exactly know what decision would have given we do not exactly know what decision would have presentative of our most gracious Sovereign. given us the greatest satisfaction. The gentlemen alluded to were not charged with any offence making dismissal necessary. Their places were wanted, merely as bribes for political enemies of the Government. In such circumstances, it would have been unjust to the people to have made them make good the expense of a mere bargain between Messrs. Harrison and Lafontaine, from which no good can be anticipated, but which may do much harm. It is equally unjust to Mr. Ogden and Mr. do much harm. It is equally unjust to Mr. Ogden and Mr. Davidson, that their names and characters and fortunes should be wrested from them, to enrich men whom they despise, and with whom they have no feelings in common. It follows, then that in the conservative and Loyal Press of Canada. that injustice must be done either to Mr. Ogden and Mr. Davidson, or to the people, and on the principle that the majority must be taken care of, whatever may become of the minority, we presume it is that the Assembly came to its decision. There is only one thing we can suggest that will be really just. It is that those ministers who made the bargain, to secure their places and retain their salaries, should defray the expense of the transaction among themselves. They, only, expect to be the gainers by it; they also in common equity, should bear the expense incurred.

cordial sympathy of the Conservative and Loyal Press of Canada.

Since the mountain would not go to Mahomed, Mahomed went to the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the in a dangerous direction. The concession has been all on his side, for these journals still retain and glory in the only principle they ever possessed—namely, that of systematic hatred to British Institutions, and a blind adherence to the old watch-word, "Notre langue! nos institutions!! nos loix!!!"

It is a fortunate thing that extremes meet, and that the longest lane has a turn in it; there is a baoyancy, too, in the Colonial Bark that will not go to Mahomed, Mahomed went to the mountain, and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the in a dangerous direction. The concession has been all on the side, for these journals still retain and glory in the only in the only in the only of the Conservative and Loyal Press of Canada.

Since the mountain would not go to Mahomed, Mahomed went to the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the to the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain; and Sir Charles Bagot has made a false the mountain;

NEW ELECTION LAW.

We copy to-day this monstrous abortion of the "broad bottomed" Cabinet.—There it lies before the public, the law of the land—the joint production of the "all the talents" Administration, and we may fearlessly challenge contri when we assert, that the Statutes of no country on the face of the earth, laying even a shadow of a claim to the enjoyment of liberal institutions, have ever yet been defiled by such a startling

compound of gross absurdity and unbearable tyranny, as the How any body of men or rather two bodies of men calling

wisest of all long eared law-givers! A scoundrel may insult or strike an honest man, or try to force his way into his house, on the morning of some Election held two miles off, and if the latter very properly knocks him down, he is fined £25 and sent to gaol for three months under Mr. Attorney General Ballowin's most merciful and sapient Act of Parliament.

Again, Candidates by this bill may be said to be strictly orbidden to pay even for the common expences of Elections— bey must not hire a wagon to bring up a poor Voter who may ive six of seven miles off, and either may not have strength or time to trudge down on foot to the polling place.

What a very flattering opinion the HINCKS-WAKEFIELD administration have of the integrity of the Canadian Electors

when they deem it necessary to pass laws against furnishing wagons to bring them to the polls, or a house of entertains where they may get a trifling refreshment after their arrival! All this too to preserve the purity of Election.

most hopelessly corrupt and disorderly pack of scoundrels on the face of the earth, when he finds it necessary to pass such an Algerine law as this Election Bill, which guards against their being bribed even by a ride to the Poll in a Candidate's The country must feel highly flattered by this delicate com-

ent to its integrity, and will doubtless feel deeply grateful to Mr. Attorney General BALDWIN and his obsequious pack of This law also prohibits under penalties of fines of fifty pounds

and imprisonment of six months, on Both, the exhibiting of any ensign, standard, color, flag, ribbon, label or favor, whatsoever, or for any reason whatsoever, at any election, ON ANY ELECTION DAY, OR WITHIN A FORTNIGHT BEFORE OR AFTER SUCH So that any body of honest Electors who for a fortnight

hefore or a fortnight after any Election, (heing a period of one month,) shall dare to hoist the Union Jack of Old England, or wear a green or blue ribbon, in the button-bole, shall be fined fifty nounds or imprisoned six months, or both, under Mr. Baldwis's Election Bill! We defy the whole world to match this Bill for ridiculous

We dely the whole world by and insupportable tyranny, enactments and for grinding and insupportable tyranny.

The British annals it has no parallel since the days of THE CUREW—when our French invaders, assisted by domestic traitors, bound down the old Saxon race in the most degrading servitude—when after the tolling of the evening bell—the hearth-fires and lights throughout the broad bounds of Merry England were extinguished at the whim of a foreign tyrant.

Verily Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin ye use your victory over the poor loyal serfs of Canada with most honourable

Pray pass a few gagging bills, and establish a board of Censors and Licensers of the Press (your last armed enemies) and your triumph will be complete,

"Give Liberty the last, the fatal shock "Slip the slave's collar ou, and snap the lock " How long this Algerine Act will be allowed to pullute our Statute book remains yet to be seen.

A DEFENCE OF THE LOYAL PRESSA

(From the Montreal Transcript.) We notice in the papers that sustain Sir Charles Bagot and his policy, expressions of wonder and indignant remonstrance at the tone assumed by the Conservative Press towards His Excellency. That there is a change, and a very serious and marked change, in the tone of the Conservative papers, none can deny. It is as plain and palpable as that the sun shines at noonday, and its cause is no less evident and intelligible. His Excellency has himself changed; or, at least, has thrown off the mask which at first covered his designs. He has exhibited a want of foresight which has seriously endangered, if not irrecoverably ruined, his reputation as a practical politician; and coverably ruined, his reputation as a practical politician; and sorry we are to add, has shewn an unscrupuldusness in abandoning former members of his Cabinet, which nothing can reconcile with the strict principles of honour and courtesy which has marked his former character as an Englishman. How is it possible, then, that these journals which hoped well of him—which welcomed him as well for his previous reputation and character, as for the dignity of his station—can consistently praise him, or even refrain from expressing distrust and disapprobation of his present course? The Conservative Press is not skilled in the use of strong and condemnatory language towards the Representative of the Crown—this wasleft to others. wards the Representative of the Crown—this was left to others.

The Conservative Press waited long before speaking out, even after the evident coquetting of His Excellency with disaffected persons. The conservative Press never dreamed that Sir Charles Bagot was the man who would in an instant change the hopes of the friends of British Institutions in this Province, into distrust and disappointment. But the proof was forced upon them in spite of themselves, and against their wishes; nothing could explain away the conduct of His Excellency, nor make that appear as Statesmanlike or patriotic which was stamped visibly with shortsightedness, if not with bad faith. Hence the Conservative Press was reluctantly forced to alter its tone; and

warning, are better than the honied words of flattery, in so far is the present tone of the Conservative Press to be preferred to the silence or the acquiescence which Radical prints point out to them as their duty.—"Where are ye now," they ask in chuckling glee; and it cannot be concealed, galling as the admission is, that the Conservative Press is presented. Mr. Ogden and Mr. Davidson have been denied the pensions for which His Excellency the Governor General endeavoured to stipulate. We say "denied," although it is still an "open question," the embarrassment of the ministry having been wafted away by a "side wind," on the plea that there was not time to consider the property of the recommendation. We are not

wave—there are many, very many hearts of oak among her crew, and the eyes of the Captain will ere long be opened, and this, as we firmly hope and pray, before the vessel of state is among the breakers.

The following is a synopsis of Mr. Baldwin's Election Bill, and on the 1st of January, 1845:

Polls are to be held in townships and wards.

Electors to vote at the poll where the property lies.

Electors may be sworn that they have not begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., Polls may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Polls may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Between an officers to appoint deputies and Clerks. All must are to be held in townships and wards.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Between an officers to appoint deputies and Clerks. All must are to be held in townships and wards.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Between an officers to appoint deputies and Clerks. All must are to be held in townships and wards.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Between an officers to appoint deputies and Clerks. All must are to be held in townships and wards.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and close at 5, p. m., on the second day.

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and the first prove the forontiers."

Electors may be kept open two days—to begin at 9 o'clock, a.m., and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a first provents and the first provents are target at a f cretary Harrison's significant threat in the House, has not yet been dismissed from his Government situation..... The inhabitants of Quebec have had a meeting, and passed resolutions having for their object the fixing of the seat of Government in No scrutiny allowed after the vote is recorded.

Oath against bribery to be taken by voters, if required by rearring officer, dandidate, or any two electors.

Deputies and clerks to, swear to their returns.

Returning officers and deputies may administer the oath of llegiance.

Returning officers and deputies to act as Justices of the serious particles and company have often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are often expressed their high approbation of the system paragraph are allegiance.

Returning officers and deputies to act as Justices of the Peace during election; appoint special constables.

Fire arms, swords, dirks, sticks and bludgeons, may be demanded by returning officer, from persons at the poll, and in case of refusal, be fined not exceeding £25, or three calendar mouths in prison, or both.

"A young English gentleman, connected with the Seigniory of Beauharnois, gave a broad hint the other day, that all those who held situations under Government would, in event of their stock, who held situations under Government would, in event of their soorment of their stock.

WINTER DRY GOODS.

PRICES OF WHEAT, FLOUR, PORE, &c.—Flour is advertised, at Rochester, for 3dols, 75cts., at retail. At Buffalo, flour is 3dols, 70cents; wheat, seventy copts, corp.

manded by returning others, from persons case of refusal, be fined not exceeding £25, or three calendar case of refusal, be fined not exceeding £25, or three calendar months in prison, or both.

Persons committing battery within two miles of the poll, to Persons committing battery within three months.

At New-York, flour is from 4 dols. 37½ cents to 4 dols. barrel. At New-York, flour is from 4 dols. 37½ cents to 4 dols. Toronto, 3rd October, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SUCIETY.

Reverend Brethreu.—You are hereby respectfully notified, that the lext Meeting of this Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of he Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of November next. WILLIAM McMURRAY,

Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society. Dundas, Oct. 4th, 1842. The Church Society of the Diocese of Coronta.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday, the 2nd DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.

"Teben bad men conspire, Monest men must unite."

A MEETING of a number of the Original Members of the CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY of this City, will be held at the Masonic Arms Horel. West of the Market, on Tossoay next, November 1st, for the purpose of determining on the most effectual measures for the immediate re-organization of the said Society in this City, and other parts of the District, and throughout the Province at Toronto, October 16, 1842.

AUCTION SALE OF

THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS. where they may get a trifling refreshment after their arrival;
All this too to preserve the purity of Election.

Certainly Mr. Baldwin, the great champion of Canadian
Certainly Mr. Baldwin, the great champion of Canadian
Record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the inhabitants of the Province the
record, must consider the province t

GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Appply to

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE undersigned, AGENTS for Messrs. LARICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, of Madeira, will receive orders for WINES, to be shipped by said House. Among them will be found New einst Old Tinta, or Burgandy Madeira, Bual, Servial, Malmsey, &c.,—all which will be found equal to any that can be shipped from thence.

Prices may be learned, and Orders will be received, at our Office, Market Buildings:

WM. GAMBLE & Co.

Toronto, October 20, 1842. N.B.—Samples may be had on application.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my apprentice, MICHAEL MALONE, has left my house without my conseet. Libereby give notice, that any person harbouring or abetting the said apprentice shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the Laws. DAVID WILSON.

N.B.—No person to pay any bills or give any creuit to the said apprentice on my account.

October 27, 1872.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River. Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rostic Cottages with unbournt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river; the soil is excellent, and the price For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

ALSO: To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with to acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their past favours and liberal support, and would now intimate, that he HAS OPENED in the Brick Buildings, belonging to John S. Baldwin, Esquire, opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. &c. And would solicit a continuance of their Custom.

The Subscriber is daily adding to his Stock, and now offers for Sale, low for Cash, or on short approved Credit, viz:

Ladies Twist and Cut Tobacco, Tobacco Pipes, Matches, Table Codfish.
Lochline Herrings, Ale and Porter, English and American Cheese, Blacking, Bed Cords, Table Salt, Bath Bricks, Maccaroni and Vermacell, Sperm and Tallow Candles, Castile and White Soap, Brown and Yellow Soap, s. Isinglass.

A CARD.

M. R. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved
Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, and
Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional
supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish
Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies.

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the proudest achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of Hea Most
Gractous Majesty, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and shyport in the mother country and in Canada.

Engraved on Steal 33 hebre he of Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26.

Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71. North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF UPPER CANADA. A NY person possessing a copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for any Session prior to the year 1825, and who may be desirous of disposing of the same, will please to notify as undersigned thereof, stating the date of the Session, and the price

W. B. LINDSAY, Assembly, Kingston, 17th October, 1842. 276-31

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. A second-hand Horizontal grand Piano Forte, five and a hal Octave, fine tone and in excellent order for sale. Apply t Toronto, October, 19th 1842, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Good-wank has decided upon establishing his Academy permanently in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance

PENMANSHIP: TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF.

Manner or Execution.—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of the whole arm; as also a swift finished business style, by the fore-arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and finished journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 th 50 years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in

very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the lith inst., the Lady of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of U. C. College, of a son.
In this city, on the 22d inst., Mrs. T. Jordan, of a son.
At Smooe, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of H. V. Rapelje, Esq., Sheriff of the Talbot District, of a son.
In Cornwall, on the 29th ultimo, Mrsi Trew, of a son.
At Cornwall, on the 19th Inst., the Lady of Solomon Y. Chesley, Esq., M. P. P., of a daugher.

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

On the 24th instant, at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. H. Sewell, M. A., the Rev. E. W. Sewell, of Quebec, to Elizabeth, daughter of Major General Duraford, R. E., Tunbridge Wells.

At Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. D. Parnther, Mr. T. A. Young, of Arthur, Owens Sound settlement, C. W., to Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Barker, Esq., of Leamington. Warwickshire, England.

At Belleville, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. J. Grier, Mr. William K. Gill, of Belleville, to Miss Mary Ann Sager, of Ameliasburgh. DIED.

At Woodsteck, on Friday last the 14th inst., Mary Victoria, youngest daugater of Mr. Gabriel Gurnett—aged 2 years and 4 months. At Sincoe, on the 29th September, Charles Stuart, Infant son of William M. Wilson, Esq., aged one month. LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 27th October:

Letters received during the veek enough Phursday, 27th October:
Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Rev. W. Macaulay; Rev. T. B.
Fuller, (3), rem.; Rev. M. Boomer, add. sub.; Rev. S. Armour, E.
R. Raines, Esq.; Rev. T. Creen; W. Harvey, Esq.; P. M. Streetsville; J. L. Read, Esq., rem. [acknowledgement next week.] Three columns and upwards of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, already in type, are deferred until next week.

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. Toronto, 27th October, 1842.

THE PRETENDED MIRACLE OF GARNET'S STRAW. (From "Guy Fawkes, or the Gunpowder Treason

A. D. 1605," by the Rev. T. Lathbury.)

treason, was hanged and quartered, on the 3rd May, tion of the engraving of the straw by Eudæmon Jo-1606, for his implication in the Gunpowder plot .--ED. CH.

siastic, pretended that he was seized, the day before, kind. The face of Garnet is surrounded by rays of his life, sixteen long years, a prisoner, first at Valladowith a strong desire to witness the execution of Gar- glory, as the head of the Saviour is usually represented. lid, and afterwards at Rome. net, and to preserve some relic of the criminal He This was intended to lead the public to believe that states that he felt convinced that he should witness Garnet was innocent, and a glorious saint. In a circle some direct testimony from God in favour of Garnet's round the straw is the following inscription, which also innocence. On the morning of the day of execution, marks the views entertained respecting Garnet by the Wilkinson, according to his own account, placed him- leading Romanists of that day: "Miraculosa Effigies. self near the scaffold. After the quartering, when the R. P. Henrici Garnetti, Soc. Jesu. Martyris Angliae, head and limbs were placed in a basket, he approached 3rd Maii, 1606." The inscription declares that a to Bethphage, unto the mount of Olives, then sent Jesus two close to the scaffold, standing between it and the cart. miracle had been wrought; which was a most evident disciples, saying unto them, Go into the village over against Some straw was thrown from the scaffold into the bas- fabrication; yet none of the Romanists attempted to you, and straightway ye shall find an ass tied, and a colt with ket, with the head and quarters, and one of the ears detect the imposture—on the contrary, they encouraged her: loose them, and bring them unto me. And if any man of the straw fell into the hand of Wilkinson. He states | it by means of various kinds.

Garnet, crowned with a martyr's crown: the other an engraving of the straw. It came out under the that of a cherub on the lower part of the beard. The auspices of the Jesuits §. name of Griffiths. Griffiths stated that Wilkinson those who considered King James as a tyrant | . gave the straw to his wife, charging her to preserve it, These facts are conclusive on the question as to the was enclosed in a glass bottle the next day. Wilkin- with from the church of Rome. Though she did not, son remained in the house for some time, and undoubt- by any formal document, recognise the pretended micontradicted Griffiths. He stated that he was the a gross imposition? first to discover the face: that as he was one day sitting by the fire, he imagined that he saw a man's head upon the straw. On taking it to the light such was the case. He then pointed it out to Wilkinson, to Mrs. Griffiths, and her husband.

At this time the straw was not to be found, so that Robert Barnes, a gentleman from Cambridgeshire, was Burton of Longnor, who was strongly attached to the we may request every blessing of which we stand in need, through it could not be submitted to the test of an examination. examined. He had seen the straw, but he saw nothing reformed doctrine. He had often been compelled to Him; but there is no other name under heaven given among which any painter could not have produced. The face hide himself for fear of being called to account for men whereby we must be saved: therefore let us look unto Him appeared to this gentleman to have been drawn with a his religion, the exercise of which he had privately alone, and we shall not be disappointed.—Moreover, since all hair, or something very finet.

nay, of this there can be no doubt, from the number alive to the miseries of his country, and the afflictions should repose our whole trust and confidence in his perfect of witnesses who were examined; but it is clear that of the Church. The reports of the Queen's [Mary's] merits, utterly rejecting every other foundation, by whoever it the face was painted by Wilkinson, or by his manage- illness had reached his residence near Shrewsbury, may be recommended; and, above all things, we should endeav-

any incident to account; and they acted with their these sounds might announce the accession of Eliza- be his faithful disciples, and most effectually promote his glory. usual craft in this matter. A print of the straw was beth to the throne. His son undertook to go to I feel it necessary to call upon you, that you would inquire publicly sold on the Continent. It formed a frontis- learn the news; and as the road by which he would respecting your own views of Christ, and the nature as well as piece to a desence of Garnet, published in 1610, under return passed in front of the house on the opposite the effects of that confidence which you profess to repose in the assumed name of Eudamon Johannes. The Ro- side of the river, to reach the bridge below, it was Him. "What think ye of Christ?" This is a question of manists made the most of the alleged miracle. In a agreed that, if the surmise should prove true, he great importance. Is He your only foundation, or do you rest work, published not very long after, entitled The True should wave his handkerchief as he passed, to signify upon any other object in conjunction with Him? There are pro-Christian Catholic, it is broadly asserted, that the sight it to his father. The old man watched for his return, fessors who talk as if they could perform one part of salvation's of Garnet's straw caused five hundred persons to em- and saw the signal; it told of restored peace and liberty, work, and dependupon Jesus for the supply of that which is wantbrace the Roman Catholic faith.

seem that there were more straws than one, on which Lord now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace], -Rev. Henry Draper, D. D. a face was depicted. One straw only was mentioned and laid him down and died. They buried him in by Wilkinson, or by the parties who were examined his garden, because it was not yet lawful to bury a ving succeeded so well, the Romanists pretended that was like his Saviour in his place of sepulture. racle as the original.

that a spring of oil suddenly burst forth on the spot for he is no common man." where Garnet was executed.

way for his enrolment amongst the martyrs, is evident. He was a man of great distinction in his own country, charity alone edifieth; if we do not humble ourselves with the The miracle of the straw was intended to afford the and one of the divines sent from Spain to the council remembrance of the imperfection of our highest acquirements, pope an excuse for his beatification. Garnet was of Trent. He was firmly attached to the Church of and prepare ourselves by something better than even the best asked, previous to his execution, whether he imagined Rome, as Pole was, with whom, during his residence knowledge, by Christian holiness, for that time when we shall that the church would declare him a martyr, and whe- in England, he formed a great intimacy. He had no longer know only in part, but our glimmering of light shall ther the church would be acting right in taking such preached at many executions of heretics in Spain; be swallowed up in the eternal sunshine that shall break upon a step. He exclaimed, "Martyren me, O qualem Mar- and he was not slack in the same kind of occupation us.-Rev. Hugh J. Rose. tyrem ." Yet the pope did actually declare him to while he resided in England, for it was during his be a martyr. "This he did," says Fuller, "to qualify residence that most of the burnings took place, and the infamy of Garnet's death, and that the perfume of he probably suggested the instructions which Mary this new title might outscent the stench of his trea- gave about sermons at such scenes, at the beginning for he made both, redeemed both, and will glorify both. But

* CASAUBONI Epistolæ, 420.

Bowen (to whom it had been shown by Anne Vaux) confessed was like that of the straw, but a little better proportioned. As for the thing itself, 'twas only a few lines drawn like a face upon the outward husk of a grain of wheat."—FOULIS'S Ro-It was ironically said at the time, that the man who could

enter into a conspiracy against his native country, deserved to be pictured in blood.

beard, and something fancy was at that time apt to cast into the mould of a face, being formerly suborned by the general opinion; yet these no doubt are sold and pass at this day for by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he said, "Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside," Let your Majesty be of good by his bedside, he was heart when your was heart when reliques, as I know they did 20 years after, and he for a holy

"-OSBORNE'S Works, 436. # JARDINE, 345. T CASAUBON, 424. ** FULLER, b. x.

an absurd imposture as that of the straw. Yet the pardoned." A monk of the order of St. Jerome, who hannes, a Jesuit. I have given a copy of this engra- had given the emperor absolution before he had conving for the purpose of showing the iniquity of the fessed him. He was accused to the Inquisition,

that he could not tell whether the ear came into his A print of the straw was published and circulated and straightway he will send them."—(Matt. xxi. 1-3.)hand from the scaffold or from the basket: he only in Spain and in the Low Countries. The English In this passage of Scripture, we have the doctrine of Christ's knew that it came to him before it had touched the Ambassador procured its suppression in the latter, divinity clearly set before us; if Jesus was mere man only, and ground. The straw was commit' I to the care of and he applied to the king of Spain to suppress it in not God, this passage would prove him a thief! Think not Mrs. N., who covered it with a glas or bottle. Some the former*. From a letter, addressed by Sir Charles that I speak disrespectfully: the best way of exposing error is time after a certain person, viewing the straw, said, Cornwallis to the Privy Council, dated April 19th, to push it to its extremity. As God over all, Jesus was the "I can see nothing in it but a man's face." They 1607, it appears that, in consequence of his remon- owner of the ass, and of its master also, and might do with his were astonished at this exclamation, and, on carefully strance, measures were taken by the Spanish court to own as he pleased; and what once belongs to God always beexamining it, they distinctly discovered a human coun- prevent the public circulation of the prints. "I sup- longs to him, he is too perfect a being ever to alienate his pro-Such is the substance of Wilkinson's ac- pose," says he, "the strawes are already become strawes, perty. This is a comforting doctrine to those who are in trials count, which he related at the Jesuits' College at St. for I hear noe noyse of them to That the miracle, and afflictions: when your greatest earthly blessings and your however, was received not only by foreigners, but by dearest friends are taken away from you, oh! recollect that The straw was inspected by many Romanists: and, | Englishmen on the Continent, is clear, from another | they belong to God! and let the remembrance of these words among others, by the Spanish ambassador, who pre- letter from Sir Charles Cornwallis to the Earl of Salis- of the Saviour reconcile you to the loss, "The Lord hath need tended to believe in the miracle. At first the parties bury. Speaking of Sir Anthony Shirley, he remarks, of them."-Rev. W. Howels. saw only the outline of a face; but in process of time "Sir Anthony (as I hear) is a great magnificator of two faces were discovered, one within the other, sur- the strawe miracle +: " A ballad on Garnet's death rounded by rays of glory. The one was the head of was also published in Spain, to which was appended

story was circulated all over the continent, as well as Various portraits of the criminal were published in England: and at last Archbishop Bancroft was and circulated by the members of his order. One commanded to institute an examination, and punish was circulated in Spain with this inscription: "Henthe impostors. In November, 1606, several persons rico Garnet Ingles, Martoresado en Londres." This were examined before the archbishop. Wilkinson was was complained of by Sir Charles Cornwallis, the on the continent; but Mrs. N. was summoned to ap- English ambassador, who stated that Garnet could pear. She proved to be the wife of a tailor of the not be viewed as a martyr by any persons, except

so that the spots of blood should not be effaced. It encouragement which the imposture of the straw met edly had had it in his possession. Griffiths said that racle, yet Garnet was viewed as a martyr, and thereby about the 18th of September he happened to be look- the imposition was sanctioned by the church. The ing carefully at the straw, when he thought he per- various pictures of the straw, too, were circulated by ceived a face, which he pointed out to his wife and to persons in authority, and with the connivance of the a servant, Thomas Laithwaite, who was present at the pope himself. It is, therefore, evident, that whatever time. Griffiths admitted that the face was no more may be the policy of Romanists in the present day, like Garnet than any other man with a long beard, and | the imposture was sanctioned by the church when the that it was not surrounded by rays or a light. Laith- trick was invented. What then should be our views waite was next examined, and in several particulars of a church which could give her countenance to such frequently reminded of our sinful condition; in proportion as

> TRAITS OF THE REFORMATION. (From "The English Reformation, by the Rev. F. C. Massingberd, M. A.")

before the archbishop. Osborne states, that he saw heretic in a churchyard; and his epitaph, preserved several; from which it would seem, that the trick ha- by his descendants, relates the incident, and why he the full maturity of every kind and degree of knowledge which

other straws, besides the celebrated one so carefully It was with such men as this, and not with those kept by Wilkinson, were marked in the same manner, who acted a more prominent part upon the public as evidences of the innocence of Garnet §. The church stage, not in the retainers of political faction, or those of Rome has dealt largely in miracles; she professes who sought only for spoil, that the reformation gained to have in her keeping a picture of the Virgin painted its moral strength. The persecution drove earnest men by St. Luke: and in the case of Garnet, her members, to think and meditate why they ranged themselves on not being content with one miracle, contrived others; either side, and inquiry could not be repressed. A for the multiplication of the straws was as great a mi- stubborn opponent of the reformed doctrines, Julius Palmer was a spectator of the death of Latimer and For many years some of the gravest writers of the Ridley. Their fortitude and faithfulness had such miracle, but appealed to it as a proof of Garnet's inno- searched the Scriptures to ascertain the grounds of This and our indifference. Our best knowledge and our highest This was especially the case with the Jesuits. searched the Scriptures to ascertain the grounds of the faith which they professed. The result was con-Cornelius A. Lapide, in a comment on the Revelation, viction to himself, and a determination to offer himself of man, but it is He, and He alone, who is its Author; He alludes to it as an illustration. At one place Garnet's to the same trial. He persevered and suffered at the picture was addressed in prayer: "Sancte Henrice, stake. Constantine Ponce de la Fuente was among genial dew and sunshine, He alone brings it to the harvest-time intercede pro nobis." Gordon, a Jesuit, begs him to the Spanish Ecclesiatics, who attended Philip to this above. Without Him what were mortal learning, mortal intercede for the conversion of England. The Jesuit country. He had been one of the preachers of eloquence, and mortal zeal! Without Him how vain were all More, who wrote the history of his order, gravely asserts, not satisfied with one straw, that on the lawn at character as famous as his private worth made him itself! These, indeed, are the instruments with which it Hindlip, an unknown species of grass sprang up on the beloved. He returned to Spain, and began to expound pleases Him to work, and woe be to us if they be not polished spot where the feet of Garnet and Hall last rested Scripture and write catechisms for his countrymen: and tempered for the work; but woe to us also if for the before their removal to London. The same writer, but when the people crowded at his preaching, he was instrument we desire a glory not its own, or if we assume to cording to the sentence, continued burning during six- effigy to be burned at the stake. Charles V. heard goes on most successfully, we say not from our inmost heart, teen days, although a large quantity of water was used of his arrest a short time before his own death; "If Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us! if we are not for ever on

of the persecution. But he was not quite bad enough there are amongst us who have banished the worship of the for the bad spirits of his own party. He was learned, body out of our churches; to bow their knees, or to stand up-† "For a trial, one of the Archbishop of Canterbury's gen- and had been captivated in his youth with the writings right at some of the more solemn pieces of worship, is thought tlemen (whose profession was not painting), drew one, which of Erasmus. He thought that terror was a good superstitious; and they measure the purity of religion, by its instrument to maintain unity, but instruction a better.

He was employed in England in preparing a catechism

Superstitious; and they measure the purity of religion, by its rusticities and undecencies, and think that they are never got JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, He was employed in England in preparing a catechism far enough from Rome, unless they oppose all the decent cusin the Spanish language, to give a little knowldge to toms of the civilized world. As if the eternal majesty of the people; and he thought that all ought to be allowed to read the Scriptures. This was enough to raise a host of enemies against him. He was, however, all mankind. The devotion of such resembles the superstition § "All the miracle I could observe was the prodigiousness of promoted by Philip, in 1559, to the dignity of Primate the attempt, who have had some of those straws in my hands, yet could observe no more than by imposing upon my imagination I found, as may be in all straws else, the resemblance of a beard and constitute of the came into his province, and was shortly after summoned to the death-bed of Charles V. When he came, he found the Emperor near his end: When he came, he found the Emperor near his end:

> † Ibid. 303. * Winwood, vol. ii. 300. ‡ Winwood, 308. § Ibid. 336. || Ibid. 301.

It is scarcely to be credited, that any members of comfort; sin has no more power—the death of Jesus the church of Rome should lend their sanction to such | Christ has blotted out all that was against you—all is alleged miracle was received almost universally in was in the apartment, noted down his words, and called Roman Catholic countries. A more impudent trick others who were present as witnesses. It was con-[Garnet was a Jesuit, who, after a life of secret was never imposed upon the public than the publica- sidered that he had by these words intended to express A young man of the name of Wilkinson, very enthu- church of Rome in imposing on the credulity of man- seized, and imprisoned; and passed the remainder of

The Garner.

THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

"And when they drew nigh unto Jerusalem, and were com say aught unto you, ye shall say, The Lord hath need of them;

CHRIST THE ONLY SAVIOUR. Every blessing we enjoy, flows to us through Him. He assumed our nature; bare our sins in his own body upon the tree; and "being made perfect through suffering, He is become the Author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey Him, called of God an High Priest, after the order of Melchizedec." Who can either recount or conceive the glory and perfection of his nature? He is "God over all, blessed for ever"! His name is called, "Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the everlasting Father, the PRINCE of Peace!" He possesses all power in heaven and earth; and He shall reign for ever and ever, King of kings, and Lord of lords! What blessed characters he sustains in behalf of his people! He is their peace, their sure hope, their rock, their SAVIOUR, their foundation, on which they build their everlasting all. He is mighty to redeem them out of every trouble; and He will keep them, through faith, unto salvation. We have peace through his sufferings, we have life through his death; and while he lives to plead our cause at the right hand of God, we shall live to praise Him for mercies countless as the sands. How should our hearts glow with devout gratitude when we reflect upon these things! How should we rejoice in the consideration that we have so faithful and excellent a Friend! We cannot be too we are sensible of this, the Lord Christ will be precious in our Toronto, July sight, as the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth; and as the Mediator, through whose merits and intercession we receive all things needful for our welfare, both in this world, and in that which is to come. If our mercies were proportioned to Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, our deserts, we should enjoy none; for we are not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which the Lord our There was a gentleman of Shropshire, Edward God hath shewed unto us. But Christ is worthy, and therefore continued at his own house throughout these dangerous our mercies are given unto us through Jesus Christ, we should It is probable that such a straw actually existed: times. He was an aged man, but his feelings were glorify Him as the Author and Finisher of our salvation. We when one morning the church-bells of St. Chad's our to honour Him, by an unlimited obedience to his most The Romanists have always been expert in turning were heard to ring merrily, and he thought it possible righteons commandments. Thus we shall prove ourselves to not to himself only, but to his country and his religion; ing. Their dependence is vain: He will be received as the only From Osborne, a contemporary writer, it would and he went into his house, breathed his nunc dimittis Saviour, or He will altogether refuse the blessing of redemption.

GOD'S SPIRIT THE LIFE OF THE MINISTRY. Although we preach the Gospel, although we preach it in can adorn our profession, although the clear and convincing argument, the fruit of long and patient research, be set forth in the persuasive garb of the highest eloquence and the warmest fervours, we have nought to glory of. That lesson of humility which is to be repeated to every man in the pride of his heart, belongs to us, and to our calling, most of all. We have, indeed, nought to glory of that we can do in the salvation of souls. It is His work whose Spirit goes forth with us, and speaks through us to the heart; our share of the work is only too often to quench His gracious influence by our coldness, and stop the Romish church not only avowed their belief in this an effect upon him, that he could not rest till he had genial current of grace in its full course, by our insufficiency, Province. and also other papal historians, declare, that the en- almost immediatly accused and imprisoned. His ourselves any share of that glory which belongs to Him. Woe trails of Hall, which were burnt after his execution ac- death, in a dark cell of the Inquisition, left only his to us if in our best and brightest hours, when the blsssed work to extinguish the flames. Another lying tale was, Ponce is an heretic," he said, "it is time to look to it; our guard against the dangers of fame, and the temptations of praise; if charity be not the companion, and humility the mis-How fatal it was at this period to attempt to tress of all our acquirements; if we do not remember that That these lies were invented to induce the belief instruct the people, was seen in the story of Carranza, earthly knowledge, yea, even heavenly knowledge, defiled and that Garnet was an innocent man, and to prepare the whom we have mentioned as confessor to Queen Mary. degraded by a mixture with earthly passion, puffeth up, but WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

GOD TO BE WORSHIPPED WITH THE BODY.

God is to be worshipped with the body as with the mind: Heaven were to be approached contrary to the custom of all nations, the devotion of all churches, and the common sense of all mankind. The devotion of such resembles the superstition of those Pagans, that Strabo mentions, that offered none of the flesh of their sacrifices unto their gods, but affirmed that the gods were contented with the blood only, as if they had no regard to the externals of their worship. The behaviour of some of us, in the time of God's worship, would not become us in the presence of our governors. But customary and universal faults are not so easily reformed, and some of them the more they are reproved, the more incurable they become. - Principal Monro, D.D.

Advertisements.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satis-factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq. Stationer, King Street. N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

268-tf

Toronto, 23rd August, 1842.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friend and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above bil-imment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and the by Champion, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufactory of the subscription of the control of centy by CHAMPION, INCTHERS & CO., where he is now indulac-ring CAST STEEL A XES of a superior quality. Orders at to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-lly received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Coronto, 27th April, 1842,

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres,

erms. R. Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 267-tf

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofor received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer eneral satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up a the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

45-tf

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

UST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the hest manufacturers Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be amined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant ortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur mmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, onze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria ppers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, wocco, Carpet, Lamb Sklu, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco ots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, sllington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, I an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

B To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies. o, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water-proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-guiters, Military Beits, Horse Clo-hing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of subtle partnage.

KING STREET, Opposite H. & W. Rowsell, The Church Printing Office.

J. HOWARD, Silk Manufacturer of Ladies' Dress Fringes. CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French

style. N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

September, 1842. 272

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding,

CABINET MAKING, JPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Ficture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON.

5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto
N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual.

Toronto, August 17, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY COODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for eash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

34-tf Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf Toronto, October 30, 1840. WM. STENNETT,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, PIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET. NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842. 52-6m

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY 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.

Toronto, May 25, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. M. WESTMACOUT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
rst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
OODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

May 12, 1842. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form:—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, researches.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an Eaglish Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road. 12 collection. Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of a cengaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a memref the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly acmplished. complished.
Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown District of Montreal.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. 1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE ONTARIO. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO. Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, EAVES Toronto daily at Two p. M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, 1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 10 clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tucsday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warchouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property n Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to References, by permission, to.... THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

ces, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agent in Torento for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Preprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged. Reference is permitted to be made to

Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messis. J. Mulholland & Co. Messis. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto, 27th June, 1849 Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Lee, on the spot, or

Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Mexer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop. King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

Toronto, June 3, 1842. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

FLUID MAGNES MURRAYS

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile,
Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston
states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAYS INVENTION:—"PELLUCIO
SOLUTION of MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation,
we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in
dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with
very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia
is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has
been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers
"the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable
and convenient remedy in cases of firritation or acidity of the stomach,
but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantid
diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to
be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical
mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which
generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartbur?.

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs.
and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid
Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid,
and free from the danger attending the constant use of sodu or poiss.

Drs. Evory, Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade,
Comins,
Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have
given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to
superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed
Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, is. 3d, and 2s., 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, is. 10jd. each.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the lost delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their rescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

AGENTS: Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckett & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Birk & &o.
J. Heath, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

273-tf Toronto, September 24, 1842. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the Third Edition of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity. ALEXR. DAVIDSON, Post Master. Niagara, 23rd September, 1842.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society.
He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties, it will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, Canada East.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church. Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macallaxy, or Charles Willearn, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICES, CUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just

Folio Prayer Book, bound in Rough Calf, 2 7 6 Quarto do. do. do. 2 0 0 Quarto Altar Services, do. do. 1 10 0 H. & W. ROWSELL, WRITING DESKS.

A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (Lendon made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 10s. H. & W. ROWSELL. 273 Toronto, September 24, 1842. WORKS ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION,

American edition
Mant's (Bishop) Discourses on the Church and her Minis-

Churchman Dr. Waterland on Regeneration and Sanctification.
Rev. W. Law's Three Letters to Bishop Hoadley.
two volumes in one, 12mo., American edition 0 7 6
H. & W. ROWSELL,
Toronto.

STATUTES OF CANADA. OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE CANADA GAZETTE, P UBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & February 16th, 1842.

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum-Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and in Great Britain, and Ireland, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

An

Vol

Till th

He ha

In his

And

He s His

EPISCOPACY, AND THE CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, by the Resilvant of the Church of

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

The Church

The following works are English editions, except where the contrary is specified:—

Nature of Christ's Kingdom and the Christ, With Christian Priesthood 0 5 3

Palmer's (Rev. W) Treatise on the Church of Christ, with valuable notes by the Right Rev. Dr. Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, 2 vols, 8vo. American edition 1 12 6

Thorndike, (Rev. H.) Of the Government of Churches, a discourse, pointing at the Primitive Form 0 6 9

Thorndike's (Rev. H.) Discourse of the Right of the Church in a Christian State. 0 12 6

Is published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday.