

in the Christian faith, to follow those who descended in a direct line of succession from the Apostles. "We, he says, can reckon up those whom the Apostles ordained to be Bishops in the several Churches, and who 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 unrepachable, 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 Irenaeus, 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, Solet was Bishop of Rome, and Solet was succeeded by Eleutherius. He also states, that Simeon, the son of Cleopas, being of our Lord's family, succeeded James in the Bishopric of Jerusalem. And in every succession, he says, and in 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 to another. 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 was substituted in Judas' place. And even now, he says, they who live up to the perfect rule of the Apostles, 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 baptisms" 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—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 presented to establish one of the most important of all truths—the regular succession of the Apostolic ministry.

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 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 his sons wore, that the Bishop and Presbyters are." Again, addressing the Church, he says, "The Apostles were the Fathers, because that they beget them. But how have they left the world, then last in their stead these sons, the Bishops." He also says, "Without the Bishop's licence, neither presbyter nor deacon has a right to baptize." Also, "It is the custom of the Church, for Bishops to go and invoke the Holy Spirit, by imposition of hands, on such as were baptised by the other clergy." "Deum ask," says he, "where the difference between the Church and the Ministerial heretics, he says, "With us, the Bishops hold the place of the Apostles; Presbyters, Priests, hold the third place." He also "calls the presbyter not do, exceeding indignation?"

A PURITAN OBJECTION TO THE LITANY ANSWERED.

The objection of the Puritan against our Church Litany, in which we pray to be delivered from famine, from battle, and against the prayer which follows it, that we may be hurt by no persecution, (as if it were an unlawful prayer because it is sometimes God's will to punish and afflict his Church)—is as ignorant as themselves; for in the Old Testament (Psalm cxlii. 6, 7.) here is David's call upon us, to pray for peace; and in the New there is St. Paul's charge, to pray that we may live a quiet and peaceable life (1 Tim.

ii. 2.). And hath the Church of England such ill luck, that it cannot do as David and St. Paul bids it, but it must anger the Puritan?—Archbishop Laud.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1842.

It has been a practice with this journal, since its commencement 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 regarded with the Royal favour. Man and God were here opposed; and we chose to obey the latter. But this was not enough. Men, subjected to misprision of treason—men, who, at least, stood neutral during the rebellion—were really called to, and now form part of the Executive Council. Mr. Hinks, 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 absconding traitors, emerging from their concealment, were raised to the Magistracy in the room of loyalists displaced; the wild revolt of Mackenzie was to all intents and purposes justified by her Majesty's Government in this Province; her Representative yielded to the stern DEMANDS of Mr. Lafontaine; and stood "like a cipher in the vast ocean." Sir Charles Bagot flung down the crown,—disloyalty trampled upon it,—and he looked on in helpless, 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 exercised over them by Mr. EDWARD GIBSON WAKEFIELD, who had suffered three years imprisonment for the abduction of Miss Turner, a rich English heiress, under circumstances of the most cool-blooded atrocity and fraud. Sir Robert Peel, said of this convicted felon, that "Nature never sent such a monster into the abodes of guilt." Yet this felon has exercised a mysterious power in our affairs; he minutely prescribes what actually has come to pass; and it is impossible not to conjecture that many men, now high in office, are placed at his mercy by his possession of some political secrets, which, if disclosed, might confirm what is now only suspected, and kindle the Province into one blaze of indignation and amazement.

This Mr. Wakefield, we say, has been the secret adviser and friend of the Government during the late Session of Parliament. If he has not been the guest of Sir Charles Bagot's Councilors, he has been their political ally. He has walked into the Government Offices with an air of familiarity; he has hung about the verandah and precincts of Government House; with a wicked energy he has pervaded the whole department of the State; and, now entrusted by the Government with the writ for Beauchamps, he starts as the Government candidate for that county, with a returning officer of his own nomination, and is defended by, and speaks through, the Government organ, the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette. Thus, whether he desires office or not, he is distinctly connected with the Government; supports it with all his power; and, in return, receives all that he cares to ask for from it. And is her Majesty's Representative to offer office to a rebel—to appoint to office persons notoriously suspected of misprision of treason—to allow his Government to be supported by, and in return to support, a convicted felon, a man branded by Sir Robert Peel as an unexampled "monster"—and is *The Church*, the advocate of religion, morality, and loyalty, to keep silence? The man, we say, who, at such a time, does not lift up his voice, is unworthy of the name of a freeman, a Churchman, or a Christian.

It is extremely unpleasant to make these remarks, partaking so greatly of personal allusion. But in this country the people, most ungenerously and improperly, will peer behind the anonymous shield which ought to protect an editor, and will argue against him as an individual, and not as the representative and advocate of particular opinions. It has therefore become necessary for the present Editor of *The Church* to state his own private position in such a manner as to show that he individually will never be a willing cause of disunion in the Canadian branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church. At the same time, he is ready at any moment, no matter how great the sacrifice, to resign his charge, rather than violate his conscience, or forfeit one tittle of his independence.

We hope that those journals who have noticed the rumour, will be just enough also to notice this contradiction of it. The hacknied and ridiculous charge of what is vaguely called *Puseyism*, is too contemptible for a special refutation, and in the sense in which it is applied to us, is received as an honour and an assurance of our being in the safe, middle path between Popery and Dissent. It would be well, however, for *Register* to be a little more circumspect, and to know that, were we capable of such a sorry manoeuvre, we could easily fasten upon him an imputation of what Ignorance and schism combined have denominated as *Puseyism*. Let him look to the fourth page of his paper of the 21st September,—the very number in which we are charged with *Puseyism*—and there he will find the following passage contained in an article, entitled LETTER FROM GERMANY:

For the last two or three days we were on Catholic soil.—The towns and villages—the road-side, exhibit in the streets of the Saviour, Virgin Mary, Saints, &c., and crosses without number, the peculiarity of Catholic countries. I must confess that these many Christian emblems and outward signs of Christianity, did not affect me disagreeably. The cross teaches in itself the character and contents of Christianity—and to me there is something extremely interesting to meet with this everywhere in a Christian land.

Had we inserted such a remark, what an outcry would have been raised against us! We should have been reminded of the righteous zeal with which the 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 repose to frown down our hankering after a revival of superstitions, 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. Hicke, "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."

his gallant young ancestor, who died fighting for his King at Naseby, and who, as his monument in Lichfield 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 Blithfield; by the blood of Mootie, Weir, Usher, and Chartrand; by every motive that can actuate a gentleman, a loyal subject, and a Briton,—we implore him to discard the dark, designing man, in whose toils he lies bound, to make one effort for freedom, to throw himself into the arms of the loyalists, and then if he should fall (alternative most unlikely), to return to England with a name retrieved, and leaving behind in Canada a memory relieved from obloquy.

By all the relations of private life.—By the mother whom he has revered, the wife whom he has loved, the sisters whom he has cherished, and the children whom he has pressed to his bosom—by the sweet and sainted memory of that "Apostolical man" Bishop Bagot of Norwich—by the venerated name and "unusul miter" of his living relative and brother, the 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 Volume,—we solemnly, earnestly, and respectfully implore him to make some public declaration, by which it shall be known that EDWARD GIBSON WAKEFIELD enjoys not his political confidence and countenance, but is forced upon him by men, whom we do not trust ourselves to characterize any further.

The torrent rapidly gathers strength: a longer pause, and the good name of Sir Charles Bagot will be hurried away with it for ever!

You are bought and sold;
Untraded the rude eye of rebellion;
And welcome home again discarded faith.

The subjoined paragraph originally appeared in the Montreal *Register* of September 21st, and has been eagerly copied into some other Dissenting journals:

WE hear that a new religious journal is about to be published in this city by our Episcopal friends. As we understand that the design is to counteract the *Puseyism* and *multitudo entes* of the Toronto Church, we heartily wish success to the enterprise. It is high time that the Protestant part of the 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 piety than of the apostolical succession.

The *Register* is indeed a strange channel for Churchmen to use in communicating anything to the public, and this circumstance alone is sufficient to throw discredit upon the rumour of an opposition Church paper being published in Montreal.

We are not, however, reduced to this mode of contradiction; but are authorised to state that THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL is not, and will not be, a party to such a project as that of getting up a paper in Montreal in opposition to *The Church*. And further than this,—we are warranted in saying that those most likely to be well informed in the matter, do not believe that any such project is in hand.

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, is prepared and desires to relinquish his charge, the moment that he perceives his editorial conduct is likely to endanger the unity of the Church, or to lead likely to establish of a rival journal. His post is one most laborious and responsible. It absorbs all his time; it involves him in great expense; it fills him with constant anxiety; it interferes with his hopes of civil advancement; it entails upon him a correspondence of the most extensive and arduous nature, (which he nevertheless feels it a duty, and a laborious pleasure to sustain); and the various difficulties which he has to encounter, are only rendered tolerable by a sense of duty, by the kind support of many valued friends, and by the growth of those principles which are far dearer to him than any earthly considerations.

It is extremely unpleasant to make these remarks, partaking so greatly of personal allusion. But in this country the people, most ungenerously and improperly, will peer behind the anonymous shield which ought to protect an editor, and will argue against him as an individual, and not as the representative and advocate of particular opinions. It has therefore become necessary for the present Editor of *The Church* to state his own private position in such a manner as to show that he individually will never be a willing cause of disunion in the Canadian branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church. At the same time, he is ready at any moment, no matter how great the sacrifice, to resign his charge, rather than violate his conscience, or forfeit one tittle of his independence.

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place to-day at ten o'clock; a course rendered imperatively necessary from the nature of the complaint which brought about his end.

Our excellent friend of the *Ultona Gospel Messenger* transfers the preceding notice to his columns, with these appropriate remarks:

It is with unfeigned sorrow that we transfer to our columns the following obituary article, from the *Brookville* (Canada) *Register* of the 17th 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 fresh wounds inflicted upon some months past upon that engaging household. They know the way to Him who, though He wounds, can heal, who, though He afflicts, can bind up the broken-hearted, and comfort those that mourn. To His gracious support we commend them.

We understand, from the best authority, that the lamented decease of Mr. Bogert, is a bereavement severely felt by the Church, as well as by his family. It must, however, be a great consolation to the survivors to reflect how well his life had prepared him for death, and to witness the general sympathy, not confined to the Canadian community, which has been elicited by this afflicting dispensation of an all-wise and merciful Providence.

On Sunday last, the Rev. T. H. M. BARTLETT, preached in the Cathedral Church of this city, on behalf 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 uncompromising Churchmanship. It was listened to with the liveliest attention throughout by a very numerous congregation, and made a deep and general impression by its cogent arguments, and very earnest and solemn language. Mr. Bartlett, on the following day, left this city on a visit to England, accompanied by the respectful gratitude of the Parishioners for his zealous and valuable ministrations during Mr. Grasset's absence, and followed by the fervent wish that he may return amongst them at an early period.

THE REV. H. J. GRASSET reached Toronto on Wednesday, after a visit to England, during which he has rendered very essential service to *The Church Society*. It will afford general gratification to state that he returns with every appearance of improved health. We have had the pleasure of seeing him, and feel thankful that this faithful and eloquent preacher of the Gospel, duly appointed to minister in Christ's Church, has been restored to the sphere of his labours, and the numerous friends who have been eagerly looking for his arrival.

For several months we have had lying by us a Sermon, the production of the good and highly gifted Bishop of MICHIGAN. At the request of a very excellent Clergyman, we now insert the principal part of it, and strongly recommend it to an entire and attentive perusal.

Next week we shall make a vigorous effort to notice several publications and proceedings of the American Church, and have only to beg the Right Reverend fathers and our brethren of that pure and endeared Communion not to think us neglectful or regardless of their claims, since we have hitherto been so overwhelmed by those claims upon our space, as not to be able to pay that attention to them which they merit at our hands.

Our friend OSORRIBENIS is in type; but he is so sound a Churchman, that we are sure he will this week most cheerfully make room for the Bishop of Michigan.

The *Kingston Chronicle* has noticed our reply to his remarks. We can offer no rejoinder to a journalist who, by becoming the organ and champion of Mr. EDWARD GIBSON WAKEFIELD, the mainstay and counselor of the present monstrous Administration,—has placed himself beyond the pale of honorable controversy.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 30th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the *St. Quis* attested in the ordinary manner.

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

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Since the announcement of last week the Treasurer has received the following sums, collected after Sermons preached by the different Clergymen:

	£	s	d.
Wellington Square, through the Rev. Thomas Greene,	2	10	1 1/2
St. Thomas, through the Rev. J. D. Campbell,	2	0	0
St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, after a Sermon by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, through the Rev. J. G. Geddes,	50	0	0
St. Andrew's,	9	10	0
St. George's,	2	7	2
St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, by the Rev. G. R. F. Groat,	3	0	0
St. Peter's, Thorold,	£1	4	1 1/2
St. John's, Stamford,	1	2	0
through the Rev. T. B. Fuller,	2	6	1 1/2
Trinity Church, Galt, through the Rev. M. B. Boomer,	4	0	0
Collection at St. John's, York Mills, £3 14 4 do., at North Gate,	3	8	1 1/2
through the Rev. A. Sanson,	7	3	3 1/2
Dundas, through the Rev. W. McMurtry,	5	0	0

ST. THOMAS'S 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.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE COLONEL CAMERON.

(From a Correspondent.)

On Monday, the 17th instant, the Funeral of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., of the 79th Highlanders, took place at St. John's Church, York Mills. A party of the 93rd Highlanders attended as bearers, and in solemn silence, bore the remains of this honourable, generous, kind-hearted, and brave warrior, to his residence to the place of interment. Several hundred persons followed, among whom were the Lord Bishop of Toronto and many other gentlemen of distinction, who, 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 been 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 devoted to the service of his country, and where, in the enjoyment and consolation of religion, he ended his days in peace, surrounded by a beloved, affectionate, and devoted wife and family, who, whilst the Church and Society at 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. Bartlett and A. Sanson both officiated on the occasion, when our beautiful and incomparable Burial Service was listened to with breathless silence.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE MONTREAL DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING THE GOSPEL AMONG THE INDIANS AND DESSTITUTE SETTLERS IN LOWER CANADA.

The termination of the time for which the Committee of Management was elected calls upon them to present to the Society a notice of its operations for the last year; and, while many causes of thankfulness exist, they regret their being obliged to announce that they have not at present any Missionary engaged; the Rev. P. J. Manning closed his engagement in June last, preferring a voluntary Mission to which he had been appointed, and the time of his former office, and the Committee not having succeeded in supplying his place, the important station of the Ottawa has been deprived of the services which for a short time had been enjoyed. The Society, however, has assumed by the Lord Bishop, (according to the intention noticed in last year's report,) the Rev. Mr. Daves has also left the employ of the Society, and has been appointed to an important station. The Society has, therefore, closed its labour in the interesting section of the Province, and may look back to the results of its endeavours with great satisfaction, and with gratitude to God, for having been instrumental in the spiritual instruction, and the Committee trust, in the eternal benefit of many destitute members of our Church, whose separation and poverty may have kept them from the ordinances and worship, and who might in time have become wholly alienated from the Church, whose ministrations they revered and preferred. The Committee trust that the good seed which has been sown has not fallen upon stony ground, and will spring up and bring forth fruit abundantly, and they rejoice to know that the Rev. Messrs. Bond and Pless, successors of Mr. Daves, 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. Daves' engagement terminated in the month of June last. The Clergy felt it their duty to manifest their satisfaction with the conduct of their Missionaries, by presenting to each of these gentlemen a donation of books; and, though they did not feel at liberty to make a large appropriation for this purpose, they hoped the fact, and not the trifling amount of the donations, would be most prized by the gentlemen to whom they were made.

When made aware of the probability of the removal of their Missionaries, the Committee immediately took measures to procure successors; application was made to the Lord Bishop, and with his sanction, the Rev. Messrs. J. D. Waddell, and J. D. Waddell, in England, but hitherto they have not been successful in obtaining a Missionary. The principal field at present requiring the attention of the Society is the banks of the Ottawa; but they rejoice to find that a considerable portion of the upper Township has been advanced by the Bishop under the charge of the Rev. D. Falloon, and thereby much of the destitution supplied.

Though they had surrendered the charge of the Russellton mission, along with the other portions of Mr. Daves' district, yet the Clergy are enabled to assist the Bishop in defraying the expenses of the Missionary to be there stationed, and, consequently, a portion of the salary of Rev. G. Pless is paid by this Society. It is not intended that this arrangement shall be permanent; but it is to continue for a year or two, till the Bishop, with his sanction, can find a Missionary to be stationed in that place. It is not intended that this arrangement shall be permanent; but it is to continue for a year or two, till the Bishop, with his sanction, can find a Missionary to be stationed in that place. It is not intended that this arrangement shall be permanent; but it is to continue for a year or two, till the Bishop, with his sanction, can find a Missionary to be stationed in that place.

There is one point of much importance which falls legitimately within the Society's sphere of operations, and which cannot be referred to any other means of relief.—The Committee are desirous to see the Protestant and Catholic settlements throughout the District, 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 instances of such effects resulting from this cause. If such persons be regularly placed, through a temporal point of view they are greatly more favoured than their fellow-countrymen in the back Township, 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 the differences, would, without sufficient cause of the differences, would easily slide into the arms of the Church of Rome, ever ready to receive them. Even within a short distance of 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 regularly to city to worship, while they are scattered in numerous small hamlets, and in a congregation. 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, and the power of procuring Ministry, except through the occasional visits of the Clergy of the city. Another instance is afforded at Longueuil, 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 ministrations of God, though their proximity to the city allows, in urgent cases, to receive the ministrations of the Church. Here, also, a Church is in the process of erection, and, when completed, it will be supplied by the Missionary stationed at Lapprairie. If such circumstances occur, more destitute is the situation of those who are placed at a distance, and who, from their fewness, have not the support which those in more numerous settlements derive from mutual encouragement, to continue in the faith of their fathers.

We do also hereby respectfully and affectionately tender to the benevolent friends 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 whereas a Vestry of St. Peter's Church, Brookville, has been duly and specially convened to nominate to the Church Wardenhip, vacant by the demise of the late JOHN BOGERT ESQ., (the Parishioners of 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 highly useful member; consider the present a suitable season to record—and do hereby record our unanimous sense of the heavy loss thus sustained—by our Parish, by the Church, and by the community of this neighbourhood.

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exciting section. 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 appeared in court to enforce their prosecution. We shall be glad if these gentlemen have so committed themselves that the law can at last reach them.

The Marquis Wellesley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, has paid the debt of nature at an advanced age. This distinguished nobleman has passed a long and active political life, and filled every mark of pre-eminence. The name is rare. Amongst other situations of high trust and importance, he has held that of Governor-General of India, and was twice Viceroy of Ireland. His lordship's politics were those of moderate Whiggism, and by his death his noble Marchioness, formerly Viscountess of Baltimore, again becomes a widow. His Lordship was married to Lady Bessie, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

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 considered the accepted terms too low to yield a fair profit. The large receipts of the government, and the high price which has been taken by German firms at it, appears just 4 1/2 per bushel for the pork, and 4 1/2 for the beef, the three 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 quarter will be issued in a day or two; and the duty paid on the receipts of the quarter will be published in a few days. The accounts vary considerably. Some heavy failures have taken place among the merchants on the corn exchange. Bread has come down in price to 6 1/2 the 4 lb. loaf.

Sir Robert Peel's new tariff is working very beneficial effects. American Furs are selling in all parts of the Kingdom at three pence and four pence per pound. The demand is very considerable, and being cheaper than the home article, the poor and labouring classes are experiencing the advantage of the reduction in price. Live cattle, &c., 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. Direct Lieut. Colonel P. Young, serving in Canada, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

India, but the public, and more especially the friends and relatives of the prisoners in Afghanistan, are under much apprehension for the fate of the females now in the custody of that barbarous chief Akbar Khan. This, and other considerations, evidently embarrass the Indian Council, on the long inactivity of which many complaints have been made. It is predicted that the Government of India is known to be a man of activity and energy, and he does not seem assured, peace without adequate reason. The ransom demanded by the Khan is so enormous that heretofore his demands have not been listened to, but it seems very much to be expected that the British Government will be obliged 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 conducive to British interests. It is true that the British Government is in a position to pay a ransom, and it can be held as a counter-balance; but would the Khan regard that? The ties of consanguinity are no where so frequently set as in oriental countries, especially with ambitious princes. The late Ministers and Lord Palmerston in particular are railing at the delay, and insuring that the British troops should advance.

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's health has taken Canford House, Dorset, the seat of Lord De. Masley 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 small bands, who, with their arms, have been sent to the assistance of the British troops. There have been official and ministerial changes in the Portugal and the Ottoman Porte.

Casas 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 that he will be 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., by Chapman and Hines, is announced for publication in a few days, by the Dowager Countess of Hereford at Abbotsbury Castle, Dorsetshire, on the 23rd ult.

The death of Lord Tenham took place at Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, on the 23rd ultimo. His Lordship was in his 84th year. The King of Hanover has returned to that city from Düsseldorf, and is expected to be in his late illness. The total number of live cattle imported into the ports of London and Hull, from foreign parts, during September, was 30,000 head of cattle, 570 sheep and lam

Somerset, who possesses extensive property in the borough, and who supports would go far towards returning the Government...

much of which principle is to be carried out, are no doubt, matters of much difference of opinion...

attention.—Harsh as the sentence may appear, there is a total disregard of principle among public men in this Colony...

itself to be nothing but a debating club.—It is said that this early proposition became necessary from circumstances...

any reference to what the battery may be about, whether having any thing to do with the election pending or with any political affair whatever...

As I apprized you yesterday, there will not be any contest for the University. The Evening Mail has been informed...

It appears that the Government candidate had been withdrawn, and on inquiry this day I find such is the case...

The French Administration is at length completed.—we call it French, because the names of the majority of its Members...

Some people were foolish enough to imagine that the commercial distresses of the country, attributable in a great measure...

What a very flattering opinion of the Canadian Electors when they deem it necessary to pass laws against furnishing weapons...

The sad announcement of the death of this illustrious Judge, for which your readers have been prepared this week past...

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"The Session is over and what has been done?" This is the question in every one's mouth, and singular as it may seem...

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CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY. "Open bad men conspire; Honest men must unite."

AUCTION SALE OF THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany mounted, chromed brass Globes...

WINE. THE undersigned, Agents for Messrs. LARICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES...

CAUTION. WIRELESS telegraph, MICHAEL MALONE, has been found in possession of a house...

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each...

NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto...

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

TUTOR WANTED. A private family in this City, desirous to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics...

A CARD. MR. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec...

JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. A copy of the Journal of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada...

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE. A second-hand Horizontal grand Piano Forte, with a full and beautiful tone...

PENMANSHIP. TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF. MASTER OF EXCELLENCE—Off-hand Penmanship...

Ten Lessons of One Hour Each! by W. C. GOODWIN...

MOFFATT'S HURRAY & Co. TO BE OFFERED TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC and the Trade generally...

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. SHELF HARDWARE, BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES.

R.I.T.H.S. On Tuesday, the 11th inst., the Lady of the Rev. Dr. McCull, Principal of O. College...

MARRIED. On the 4th inst., at Christ Church, Montreal, by the Rev. H. Sewell...

THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CENSUS SOCIETY. REVEREND BROTHERS, You are hereby respectfully notified...

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT...

DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THIS AFTERNOON.

DEPOSITORS. A most barbarous murder was committed at Broad Creek in the District of Northumberland...

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