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men in its completeness, by giving to those parts of it which have been thus held in abeyance, the prominence they deserve, will that enuity against God, which is the natural dictate of our evil hearts, render itself fully manifest

The accuracy of this assertion may be well illustrated by a reference to the state of religious opinion which existed towards the close of the last century as compared with that which at the present day prevails amongst our-

The state of the Church during the former period was unquestionably one which cannot be regarded by any of her faithful children without emotions of sincere sorrow

Morality was advocated from her pulpits, but the principle of unfeigned faith in Christ, from which morality should flow, as well as the end which it was intended to subserve, appears to have been almost unknown.

The necessity of the Sacraments was practically acknowledged, and the stated, though by no means frequent reception of the Holy Communion was insisted upon, but those heavenly desires and dispositions, which alone can fit us for worthy participation in those sacred mysteries, were fearfully overlooked.

The duty of adherence to the Church as the establishment of the country, was generally required, but those

And yet with truth, in this most mutilated condition, man led a tolerably moral life—presented himself three times annually at the Lord's Table, and, keeping clear of by others and himself as on the high road to heaven. Views so awfully fallacious, were the legitimate result of the partial and defective teaching to which the people were exposed: and such teaching, as far as it was correct, the control of the counsel of God, which is able to make them we have counsel of God, which is in Church which is in C were exposed: and such teaching, as far as it was correct, being only a part of the truth, failed, as a consequence, in calling forth that enmity which is invariably developed by the Gospel, when exhibited in its full and symmetrical

At this time, however, another class of men arose, and though we may differ from them in many of their views, and object still more decidedly to their manner of stating them, it is nevertheless impossible to withhold from them the state of them the state of the sta them the tribute of our sincere respect. They were men of earnest hearts, and single minds, and (in some cases) of powerful intellect. Enlightened by God's Spirit, they perceived the frightful deficiency of the prevalent and popular religious forms. popular religion of their day; and seizing upon those parts of Divine Truth which had been neglected and held in abeyance, they dragged them into light, and held them with a strong and fearless hand before the minds of the with a strong and fearless hand before the minds of the people.—Then came the storm—their assertions of man's depravity and danger. Their exhortations to look for safety in Christ alone, and to depend for strength only on the influences of His Spirit—men regarded as the dreamings of enthusiasm: and the enmity to which they gave rise was painfully evident in the sufferings of Milner, at Hull, and the positive persecutions of Simeon, at Cambridge.

Hull, and the positive persecutions of Simeon, at Cambridge.

Undeterred, however, by such discouragements, these men kept upon their way, and dwelt strongly and emphatically upon that portion of the truth which had hitherto been neglected. Unfortunately (we must add) they dwelt upon it almost exclusively.—They spoke of the principles and motives from which morality should flow, until by means of that awful alchemy, by which even the grace of God is turned into licentiousness, men abused grace of God is turned into licentiousness, men abused the doctrines which they taught, and began to satisfy

the doctrines which they taught, and began to satisfy themselves with professions of faith although they often failed to exemplify them in practice.

They dwelt upon "Christ's finished work," until those whom they addressed began to suppose that they had not to work out their own salvation with fear and trembling.

They felt through all their souls, and exemplified in their own lives and conduct the processity of good works. their own lives and conduct, the necessity of good works to the Christian character; and knowing, by blessed experience, that holiness is the fruit of faith, they dwelt so strongly upon its necessity—its excellence—its powers—that their hearers learned to regard it with a mystic reverence, and were so engaged in admiring the cause, that they forgot to test its genuineness by the effects which it

They dwelt upon the dispositions, feelings, and preparations which were necessary to the right participation of the Holy Eucharist, until men were led to the practical conviction that those were everything and the Sacra-

Hence it is evident that even these men presented only a part of the truth—though perhaps its most important part—if it be so that one portion of truth can be more important than the other. Their predecessors had very dimber at the content of the content o dimly exhibited one side. They clearly displayed the other; and it was only (if I may so speak) while it was heim. other; and it was only (if I may so speak) while it was being turned, that the people caught a glimpse of the truth in something approaching to completeness. The melanchofy result to which it led was that bitter enmity and opposition to which I have alluded. When, however, the revolution was effected—when the one side of truth, on which these men dwelt, was, as it were, fully and exclusively presented to their flocks, and the remembrance on which these men dwelt, was, as it were, fully and exclusively presented to their flocks, and the remembrance of the other began to pass away, the feelings of enmity, which are exclusively reserved for the Gospel in its completeness, began also to disappear, and their favourite, though defective views, gradually became prevalent, popular and fashionable.

I can easily imagine the expression of pity which might be traced on the countenance of one who is strongly embured with these opinions, when he finds any one bold enough to assert that the doctrines to which I have alluded can by any possibility become popular and fashionable.

Now, although I trust, God knoweth, to be kept from Now, although I trust, God knoweth, to be kept from the indulgence of anything so unbecoming as dogmatic assertion, and desire to speak, as becomes me, with pro-per submission, yet I think we may ask, without any fear per submission, yet I think we may ask, without any fear of the answer proving unsatisfactory, whether the plainest and most forcible statements of the doctrines exclusively dwelt upon by Simeon, Milner, Scott, Cecil, Newton, Romaine and others of the same school, do at the Present day call forth that opposition, and excite that enmity which the human heart has ever manifested against the Gospel of Christ?

The experience of many a Country Parson in this The experience of many a Country Parson in this Diocese, would go far towards proving that preaching of this character, instead of arousing enmity and ill will, is productive of a popularity perfectly alarming to those who remember the Saviour's declaration, "Woe unto you when all men speak well of you." Enter the pulpit of one of our country. Churches we the atmost power one of our country Churches, and use the utmost power which God has given you, in the effort to expose the corruption, depravity and deceit of man's fallen nature—take your hearers to their closets, and lay open, with unsparing head the man search of the control of the contro your hearers to their closets, and lay open, with unsparing hand, the mockeries and iniquities even of their holy
things; and having shown them that for the past they deserve nothing but God's wrath, and that for the future
they can do nothing to merit His favour; exhort them
earnestly to rest their hopes of eternal salvation only upon
the atoning blood and instifying merits of Christ; pointing the atoning blood and justifying merits of Christ; pointing out at the same time that every good thought, word, and work proceeds from the grace of God's Holy Spirit, and that without His blessed influences we can do nothing that is.

Having done so, will your sentiments (permit me to ask) be regarded by that congregation as the rayings of a fanatic, or the dreams of an enthusiast, or be productive of that as with the development. of that enmity which results from a faithful developement of the whole truth? On the contrary, you will be commended for your faithfulness, and the wish will probably be expressed that all others preached the gospel with equal clearness and simplicity. I would not assert it dogmatically, but would merely state it as the result of the experience and observed the superior of the su ence and observation of many among us, that such preaching does not excite the enmity of the human heart. And it fails in doing so, not because such teaching does not embody truth—and truth of the most vital character—but because because it is only a part of that Gospel against which, when presented in its fullness, man's fallen nature in-

Add now to this part of the truth which we will sup-Add now to this part of the truth which we will suppose you to have preached, that other part which has been overlooked and held in abeyance. Speak to the same people of the grace of the Holy Sacraments,—the spiritual benefits obtained, and the weighty responsibilities incurred by their due reception,—Speak of the authority of God's Church, and the obedience and submission which we owe to Her;—of the official character and spiritual powers with which her Ministers are invested by virtue of their Apostolical descent;—of the heinousness of the sin of separation from her, and of the bounden duty so sin of separation from her, and of the bounden duty so

does not subject him by whom it is pursued, to enmity

from the varying phases of religious fashion, the manifestations of this enmity will be characterized by considerable diversity.

In a country professedly Christian, it is hardly possible to imagine that all the doctrines of our holy faith should be regarded with disfavour. One peculiar class of religious views and opinions will become prevalent and popular, while others, perhaps equally important, will be forgotten or overlooked. And not till the truth is set before men in its completeness, by giving to those parts of it which have have been done to subject him by whom it is pursued, to enmity and dislike, calumny and opposition, from many of those to whom he is called to minister.

Results of this description (among others of a happier nature) will be the almost inevitable consequences of such a line of conduct as has been indicated; and the cause is unquestionably to be found in the simple fact, that nothing that is profitable, however unpleasant it may be, is kept back from the people, but that the truth in its unpaltable completeness, is placed plainly before their minds.

The consideration of this subject can hardly fail to im The consideration of this subject can hardly fail to im press us with a deep sense of the danger of preaching part of the truth, and thus mutilating the Gospel in some of its doctrines. Taught by the past, the conviction will force itself upon us, that by dwelling exclusively upon Evangelic truth, to the neglect of Apostolic Order, though we may lull, in some measure, the enmity of man's evil nature against the revelation of God's will, yet we shall be fostering an unhealthy system of religion tending to

be fostering an unhealthy system of religion, tending to morbidity of feeling and hollowness of profession.

On the other hand, we shall feel that to give an undue prominence to Apostolic Order unconnected with Evangelic truth, would be to administer to the enmity I have alluded to, a narcotic equally deadly in its nature, and lead men to substitute, for the spiritualities of the Gospel, a round of what under such circumstances would be mere

outward observances.

The happy medium seems to be, to mingle these great ing nappy medium seems to be, to mingle these great ingredients of Divine Truth in that proportion which is pointed out to us in Holy Scripture, and present them before the minds of the people according to the guide laid down by the Church in "Her holy round of Fast and Festival."

Thus, speaking concerning Christ and the Church, we shall proclaim the unmutilated truth, and though towards ourselves it will doubtless give rise to a certain amount The duty of adherence to the Church as the establishment of the country, was generally required; but those characteristics which proclaim her to be a true branch of Christ's One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, to which all men are bound to belong, were, by the great bulk of her Members, apparently forgotten.

And yet with truth, in this most mutilated condition, people, generally speaking, were perfectly satisfied. If a whole counsel of God, which is able to make them wise people, generally speaking, were perfectly satisfied. If a

Rev. Sir,-May I request the insertion of a few lines Rev. Sir,—May I request the insertion of a few lines in reference to a communication from the "Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac," which has appeared in your last number, and in which the initials by which I have subscribed myself are introduced. With respect to the topic in question, I hope I have no desire to make a man an offender for a word, and more particularly in the instance of a gentleman whose motives I cannot question, and whose desire for the interests of the Church is shewn by the compilation of the Calendar he has sent forth, as well as in the critical and cannot be a sent forth, as by the compilation of the Calendar he has sent forth, as well as in the spirited and very obliging manner in which his superior book and printing establishments have for many years been conducted in this diocese. I cannot, however, on this account, think lightly of the very inexpedient introduction of the term to which I have taken objection, the adoption of which, moreover, appears to me to denive as extension from the meaning of the word. objection, the adoption of which, moreover, appears to me to derive no extenuation from the meaning of the word, as supplied by you, Mr. Editor, taken from the quarto of Johnson and Dr. Hook's Dictionary, a matter which, if necessary, I am prepared to discuss. Had you, Rev. Sir, and "The Publisher of the Churchman's Almanac," read with different programments of the control of th with a little more attention my former letter, you would have perceived that my object in what I advanced was not to ascertain the meaning of the word "Sacristan."—
Had this been the case, the authorities to which you have
taken the trouble to refer were within my reach, but my
desire was to call attention to the use of "phraseology"
in "The Churchman's Almanac," "little understood save
by those familiar with the Missal, and similar publications
of the Church of Bone." To this I took objection

by those familiar with the Missal, and similar publications of the Church of Rome." To this I took objection, because of its Romish tendency, and as having the aspect, at least, of "a leaning to that system;" and my apprehensions upon the subject, I confess, are not diminished by the seeming complacency with which reference is made to Dr. Hook and "Sacred Vestments."

Is it not a truth, that thousands of well-instructed members of the Church never, until now, heard the term to which I have taken exception, and who, as it meets their eye on the page of "The Churchman's Almanac," together, if it should so happen, with the notes of the Editor of The Church, will begin to think, according to the language of your second quotation, that our Communion has been following "a corruption," and (no matter how trifling the usage) now stands convicted, and deems it necessary to make a change? Such will be the impression produced, make a change? Such will be the impression produc make a change? Such will be the impression produced, and thus distrust is occasioned, wavering sets in, and, it may be, the defection and loss of many souls. I reiterate the instance referred to by your correspondent M. A. Presbyter,—that of St. Saviour's Church, at Leeds, the novelties there practiced, and the lamentable results which followed.

I hold that every innovation of erroneous or superstitious character is to be viewed with holy jealousy in these days of apostacy from truth and favour to Romanism; but apart from considerations of this solemn nature, I am They dwelt upon the vital and essential importance of listening to these truths, until their hearers were unintentionally brought to the conclusion that preaching was more excellent than prayer, and that it was in fact a higher privilege to listen to man, than to hold communion with God.

And as for the Church, unmindful of her peculiar organization, and heaven derived authority, they were ganization, and heaven derived authority, they were some some considerations of this subject upon which I constrained, with reference to the

And as for the Church, unmindful of her peculiar organization and heaven-derived authority, they were so Possessed with the idea of the esseutial and exclusive importance of these views, (which soon came by way of excellency to be denominated "The Gospel,") that they were disposed to look upon every self-constituted body who upheld these doctrines, as part and parcel of the true Church

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The consideration of the Report on the Widows and Orphans' Fund, is deferred to the General Monthly Meeting of the Society in March next, for the purpose of giving further time to the Officers of the District Branches, so as to enable them to forward to the Society Branches, which they want wish to at Toronto, any communication which they may wish to make on this subject. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

Christian Liberality.—Some time since the Bishop of this Diocese appointed the Rev. Mr. Murphy apon the Missionary Station in the rear Townships in this County. The Rev. gentleman commenced his labours some weeks since, and appears to give every satisfaction to them who have been placed in his charge; but finding that it was impossible to keep his appointments, unless provided with some means of conveyance, the Orangemen of Hungerford, Huntingdon, and Rawdon, subscribed £25, and purchased an excellent horse, saddle and bridle, and presented them to the Rev. Missionary. We are most happy to record this act of generosity.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Arrival of the Cambria.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND. We find the following in Willmer & Smith's Times :-

It is with extreme regret that we have to add to our list of It is with extreme regret that we have to add to our list of mercantile failures during the present crisis, that of Messrs. Thomas and Joseph Sands of this town. The embarrassments of Mr. Thomas Sands, who is also first partner in the East India house of Sands, Turner & Co., and the New York house of Sands, Fuller & Co., have been more or less known for some Sands. Fuller & Co., have been mo Sands, Fuller & Co., have been more or less known for some time past, and were understood to arise from causes in no way connected with the affairs of the East India house.

(From the Times of January 1st.) MONEY MARKET, Friday Evening .- A failure, which, apart Money Market, Friday Evening.—A failure, which, apart from its magnitude, has caused universal regret, was announced this morning, the parties being Messrs. Coteswort, Powell & Pryor, South American and West India merchants. The debts and liabilities amount to about £350,000 (of which £320,000 consist of acceptancies) and the assets are believed to be favourable both in amount and description. The firm, it is understood, did not stop from want of immediate means, but as their progress would hereafter depend upon renewals, and as these had been found more and more difficult, they considered it their duty to suspend at once. Mr. Cotesworth is a director of the London Assurance Company, of the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company, and of the West India Dock Company. Mr. Powell was elected a director of the Bank of England in 1842, but is this year out of the office by rotation. Simultaneously with this failure, we have also had the an-

England in 1842, but is this year out of the office by rotation. Simultaneously with this failure, we have also had the announcement of that of Messrs. Durand & M'Kenzie, American merchants. Their liabilities are stated at £70,000, and it is feared that the liquidation will prove unfavourable. This firm, it will be recollected, was compelled to suspend payment during the panic of 1837, but on that occasion it ultimately paid 20s. in the county with interest.

tion in prices.

In order to remove an existing misapprehension on the subject of the departure of the mails for British North America In order to remove an existing insupercension on the strongly inculcated upon us in Holy Scripture, "that there be no divisious amongst us."—In short, speak as St. Paul spoke—not only concerning Christ, but also concerning His Church,—and that parish must be widely different from the generality of others, if such a course

House of Commons, Tuesday, Dec. 14. WEST INDIA COLONIES.

Lord G. Bentinck presented a petition from the Island of Trividad, signed by 500 planters, comprising almost every planter in the Island, and another petition from the Island of Dominica, signed by the Speaker of the House of Assembly and several members of the Assembly and of the Council. The petition from Trividad complained of the great distress under petition from Trinidad complained of the great distress under which they were suffering, and of the breach of faith on the part of the Home Government in not having realized to them the promises which they had held out to them, of furnishing them with facilities for enabling them to obtain a sufficient supply of free labour, and of admitting their sugars and molasses (and they laid great stress on molasses) into the breweries and distilleries of this country, and also of not equalizing the duty on rum and British spirits. They stated that by the admission on rum and British spirits. They stated that by the admission of slave-grown sugar, the value of their produce had been reduced one-third; and they prayed that not a pound more of slave-grown sugar might be admitted into this country, and that vigorous measures might be adopted for putting into force the slave treaties which this country had entered into with foreign countries. The petitioners of the Island of Dominica threw themselves on the consideration of the Legislature, praying generally for redress. Both petitions alleged that at the present price of their produce it was not possible to carry on the cultivation of sugar in the British colonies. FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies assembled on the 28th ult. The session was opened in person by Louis Phillippe, and the National remarks upon his oppearance in the following boding

With his usual courtesy Louis Phillippe seated himself and "With his usual courtesy Louis Phillippe seated himself and remained uncovered. He took his manuscript and he spoke. Our sadness resumed its influence. We ourselves, still feeble, could compassionate the sufferings of another. His Majesty appeared to us to be in an ill state of health. His attitude, his gesture, his voice, gave proofs of the effort which it was necessary for him to make in order to pronounce the speech composed by M. Guizot. The King has become reduced in flesh.—His pale face denoted sufferings vanquished and subdued, but still active. The sound of his voice is profoundly changed, and the veil which covered that accent ordinarily hollow and firm, cast over the entire speech something so gloomy and dull that it congealed even the very Centres, and drove back their enthusiasm to the lowest recesses of their noble breasts. It was thusiasm to the lowest recesses of their noble breasts. It was the first time that a Royal speech was delivered from the comencement to the end without having been interrupted by ap-suses. We could catch but two marks of adhesion and of continued approbation, namely, when Louis Phillippe spoke of his son the Duke d'Aumale and of his own old age." INDIA.

The Overland Mail from India arrived on the 20th ult .-India was tranquil. The Sikh soldiers were behaving well under the guidance of the British.

From Affghanistan we hear that Dost Mahomed was eager

to have heavy guns, and had enticed some of the gun-founders from Peshawur to gratify his wishes. With heavy guns the passes of the mountains would, it is said, be rendered impreg-

From Sciude there is no news of interest. The Governor o Bombay was expected there is no news of interest. The Governor of Bombay was expected there in December, and will, it is stated, traverse the whole of that country. The only sickness complained of on the banks of the Indus is the small pox.

The Governor General Lord Hardinge arrived at Meerut on the 1st of Nov., and proceeded to Cawapore, on the 2d of that

Rear-Admiral Inglefield had sailed from Hong Kong in her Majesty's ship Vernon, on the 20th of October, for Manilla and the Straits. The old garrison, the 18th Royal Irish, and the 42nd Madras Native Infantry, were to embark early in Nov.

Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of October. Our advices from Hong Kong are to the 30th of October. At Canton all remained quiet, Sir John Davis had left Hong Kong in her Majesty's steamer Vulture, on the 6th inst., for Cochin China, on a special mission to that court, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Ringdove, and only returned just before the departure of the mail. Sir John had not succeeded in obtaining an interview with the King of Cochin China, or admission to the control of the control of the mail. sion to the capital, Hue (about 11 miles up the river); but nothing could exceed the attention, amounting almost to servility, shown to him by all the high authorities. They were evidently under great alarm, the cruel treatment of the French n April last being fresh in their recollection. His Excellency spent 17 days in endeavouring to open nego

(From the Telegraphic Report in the British Colonist.) RUMOURS OF PEACE IN MEXICO. - Despatches from Wash ngton say that rumours are current there, that dispatches wer eccived on Saturday, from Trist, that General Herrera ha been elected President of Mexico, and that the prospects of peace are decidedly flattering. The reporter who sends the news thinks there is something in the rumours, but does not believe that any developments have been made from official quarters as to the precise character of Trist's despatch.

CONSPIRACY IN ST. DOMINGO .- Arrest of the Prime Min ister, the General in-Chief, and others.—Accounts from S Domingo of 31st ulto. state that a plot, headed by the Prim Minister, had been discovered, the object of which was to destroy all the whites in that part of the island. The Prime Minister, the General-in-Chief, and two ot

The Frime Minister, the General-in-Chief, and two officers had been arrested a few days previous to the sailing of the vessel. Thirty more of the conspirators were confined in the castle, and would be shot the following week. The authorities were also expecting an assault from the Haytians. RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND SUICIDE. - A man calling him

RUFFIANLY ASSAULT AND SUICIDE.—A man calling himself Jonathan Smith, who was arrested for throwing oil of vitriol on some girls in Broadway on Saturday, committed suicide last night by bleeding. His real name was said to have been Wells.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Destruction of the Jesuit Church.—The Jesuit Church and School establishment, in Elizabeth Street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss about 12-600 dollars. Insurance 10,000 dollars. Two or three dwellings in the vicinity were also destroyed. lings in the vicinity were also destroyed.

LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival this day as LATER FROM ST. DOMINGO.—By the arrival this day at New York, we have St. Domingo dates of January 1, one day later. By these it appears that the troops from the French portion of the island were marching towards the lines, to repel, it was said, any invasion of the Spanish forces. Little trouble was apprehended by the people, and nothing is said, at the city of St. Domingo, of the arrest and execution of the conspirators

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 15th January, 1848. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to

nake the following appointments, viz.:

Archibald Gilkison, Esq., to be a commissioner of Bankrupt and for the District of Gore, in that part of the Province for

merly Upper Canada.

Latratt W. Smith, of the City of Toronto, Esq., to be Cler of the Court of Appeals in that part of the Province forme

Upper Canada.
Ursula McWhirter, Matthew Ruttan, Ann Vanalstin Aaron David Dougall, David Mc Whirter, and James Cummin Aaron David Dougall, David Mc Whirter, and James Cummin to be a Committee to manage the affairs of Peter Vanalstine, lunatic, under the Statute of Upper Canada, 10 Geo. 5. Ch. 19.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to the following persons in that part of the Pro

vince formerly Upper Canada, viz:

James Bovell, of the City of Toronto, Esq., Member of the
Royal College of Physicians, London, Godfrey H. Schmutter,
of Berlin, in the District of Wellington, gentleman, and John
Murphy Hardy, of Smithfield, in the District of Niagara, gentleman, to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery.

THE REPORTED NEW ADMINISTRATION. Mr. Sullivan, President of the Council. Mr. Hincks, Inspector General. Mr. Holmes, Receiver-General.

[This gentleman must give up his present partnership in the mercantile firm of Young, Holmes & Co., it being against an express Statute that the Receiver-General shall not be engaged

but most industrious application.]

Mr. Baldwin, Attorney-General (West).

Mr. J. H. Boulton, Solicitor-General (West).

Mr. Aylwin, Attorney-General (East).

Mr. Dumas, Solicitor-General (East).

Mr. Dumas, Solicitor General (East).
It is reported that the Radicals will vote for Sir Allan Macnab
as Speaker! What does this mean?
There are rumours afloat of a violent antagonism between
Mr. Papineau and Mr. Lafontaine, and also of a disagreement
between Mr. Aylwin and the party of "Reform and Progress."
Mr. Lafontaine, it is said, will elect to sit for Montreal, and the quantum chief of rebels, Girouard, is to be returned in his stead for Terrebonne.

We wish Lord Elgin joy of the company he is likely to keep. THE CONSERVATIVES IN OPPOSITION .- Such will be the

fruits, probably, of the elections; and we have a word of advice for our friends, with all due deference, of course, to their saga-

or our friends, with all due deference, of course, to their saga-city, which however has, perhaps, already been somewhat sharpened by the events of the last month.

We shall cordially, and in our accustomed plain spoken man-ner, support the Conservative Opposition to the Gallicised Go-vernment of the ensuing session; but while we do so, we shall expect the conservative Opposition to the Gallicised Goit will be recollected, was compelled to suspend payment during the panic of 1837, but on that occasion it ultimately paid 20s. in the pound with interest.

In the porce exchanges the rates for bills on Holland were rather higher, while for other places they remained about the same as last post.

The corn-market to-day was again firm, without any alteration in prices.

To order to remove an existing misapprehension on the subject of the departure of the meaning session; but while we do 30, we shall expect those whom we support to eschew, as they would poison, that amiable but ill judged spirit of compromise and conciliation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservative party has experienced. It is not uncommonly believed, there is a degree of Conservatism about some of the Lower Canadian leaders, and that it would be well for our Upper Canadian Tories to coalesce with them; but the Caron Correspondence, the Quebec Manifesto, and the conduct of Turcotte and Papineau, we trust have afforded sufficient to convince the Government which we have lately been support to eschew, as they would poison, that amiable but ill judged spirit of compromise and conciliation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservation of the cause of the late defeats the Conservation which has been the cause of the late defeats the Conservation of the remained about the same as last post.

follow d with the exception of some points requiring amendment, the bill was well devised to meet a set of circumstances which endered legislation upon the question inevitable; but we do think they were wrong in making a second offer to the French leaders, and certainly they carried their conciliation to a ruinous length, in appointing Turcotte to the office of Solicitor-tor-General. This last act has done more to turn the country against our party, than any other circumstance; and it has given rise to the story that Papineau was in the employ of the Ministry, for absurd as that supposition is, the friendship of the two is undeniable. The disreputable and lamentable fact is before us, that while at this end of the Province we had the Attorney General West denouncing Papineau from the huat-

MEMBERS RETURNED.

	C. R.	13
1	Bauharnois.—Jacob De Witt	1
,	Ellechasse Hon. Augustus N. Morin	13
1	Ferthier D. M. Armstrong	18
	Eonaventure. — Mr. Cuthbertson	12
	Irockville.—George Sherwood, Esq 1	16
t	LytownJohn Scott 1	L
	CarletonG. Malloch 1	E
i	Chambly.—Dr. Beaubien 1 Champlain.—Louis Guillet. 1 Cornwall.—Hon. J. H. Cameron 1	E
8	Champlain.—Louis Guillet	
	Cornwall.—Hon, J. H. Cameron 1 Dorchester.—F. Lemieux 1	
	Drummond.—R. N. Watts	19
	DundasJ. P. Chrysler 1	1
3	Durham - James Smith Esq.	1
r	Durham. — James Smith, Esq	
d	Frantenge - Henry Smith, Jr. Esq	H
e	Carne -Mr Christie	1
	Glengarry J. S. Macdonald	
-	Grenville.— Read Burritt	1
t	Haldimand - D Thompson 1	1
•	Halton.—Mr. Wetenball	1
e	Hamilton Sir A. N. MacNab 1	13
h	Hastings Billa Flint 1	1
	Huntingdon. F. Sauvageau 1	1
-	Uwas -Hon W Carles	E
	Kamouarska Mr. Marquis 1	
	Kamouarska.—Mr. Marquis 1 Kent.—Malcolm Cameron 1	1
	Kingston.—Hon, J. A. Macdonald 1	10
e	Kingston.—Hon, J. A. Maudonald	P
d	LeedsB. Richards	1
of	Leinster.—N. Dumas	1
e	Lennor and Addington.—B. Seymour	1
it	Lincoln.—W. H. Merritt	1
d	L'Islet.—Mr. Fournier	P
	London.—John Wilson, Esq 1	16
	Lotbiniere.—Joseph Laurin 1 Meganitic.—Hon, D. Daly 1	1
t.	Middlesex.—W. Notman	1
e	Missisquoi.—Hon. J. Badgely, Att'y. General East 1	4
	Montmorenci.—Joseph Cauchon	3
	Montreal (City).—Lafontaine and Holmes 2	
r	Montreal (City).—Lafontaine and Holmes	
of	Nignass W. H. Dickson, Esq.	
n -	Nicolet Dr. Fortier 1 Norfolk H. J. Boulton, Esq. 1	
	Norfolk -H. J. Boulton, Esq 1	
	Northumberland.—A. H. Meyers 1 Ottawa,—J. Egan 1	4
-	Ottawa J. Egan 1	
ol	Orford D Carroll	
st s.	Peterboro' Jas. Hall	
3.	Portneuf.—Col. Duchesnay	
h	Portneuf.—Col. Duchesnay 1 Prescott.—T.H. Johnstone D Prince Edward.—D. B. Stevenson 1	1
n 2-	Prince Edward.—D. B. Stevenson Quebec (City).—J. Chabot, Esq. T. C. Aylwin, Esq. Quebec (County).—P. J. O. Chauveau	1
1-	T. C. Aylwin, Esq. \	1
	Over (Cantu) -P. J. O. Chauveau	1
		1
at	Rimouski.—J. C. Tache	3
h	Rounilla Dr. Davignon	1
ıl,	Russell _G. B. Lyon	3
le	Saguenau - Dr. Latteriere 1	
y	Sheff I Mr Drummond	4
rs	Short (Town) -Col. Gugy	
	Sherbracks (County) S. Brooks 1	
-	Simcos Hon, W. B. Robinson 1	
	Stanstead J. McConnell 1	1
	Stormont.—Alexander McLean, Esq	3
	St. Hyacinthe.—Dr. Boutillier	
5/4	St. Maurice.—L. J. Papineau	3
	Three Rivers.—No return	
to	Toronto.—Hon. H. Sherwood, W. H. Boulton, Esq. 2	4
	Two Mountains W. H. Scott 1	1
ts	Vaudreuil.—J. B. Montgenaut 1	0
r-	Vercheres.—James Lesslie	
	Water I Webster 1	
rk	Welland D. McFarlane 1	1
ly	Wentworth -H. Smith 1	
	Yamasha - Mr. Fourquin 1	
e,	Voul . Diding - H Price Kan	
ng	2nd RidingJ. C. Morrison	
8	2nd Riding.—J. C. Morrison 1 3rd Riding.—W. Hume Blake, Esq 1	
9.	4th Riding.—Hon. Robert Baldwin 1	
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saver and Ptlet (letter &c. &c.) REPORT OF THE TORONTO ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. The committee of the St. George's Society of Toronto beg

land of Especiand Broad Clothe, Considered Basel

The total receipts during the year are £69 8s. 3d., the expenditure, £52 15s. 11d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of £16 12s. 4d. The sum now invested is £113 15s.; the amount due to the investment fund, having been received on account of entrance fees and donations, is £13 8s. 10 ad. The immittee would call attention to the inconvenience

the ger be principles of our Constitution, and a determination to come the affairs of the Province with the assistance and support good men—men untainted with republicanism, and who be no unnecessary tenderness for the feelings of revolutionists whitewashed political bankrupts.

The concessions of the Sherwood Government have brought the Radicals "scum-like uppermost." We do not blame the Sherwood Ministry for introducing the Uiveersity Bill, because the private having been conceded, a measure must necessarily follow in with the exception of some points requiring amend ment, the bill was well devised to meet a set of circumstances which andered legislation upon the question inevitable; but

before us, that while at this end of the Province we had the Attorney General West denouncing Papineau from the huatings, there was the Solicitor-General East recommending him to the suffrages of the electors of St. Maurice. Mr. Turcotte said he risked his own election by so doing; so he did, and we are happy to find he lost it. We look upon the rejection of this Frenchman as a good and wholesome lesson read to the Conservative leaders of Upper Canada. While out of power, we shall expect them to avoid union or tampering with their enemies, and when in power again to refrain from offering to the "loose fish" the offices and favours which should be the reward of loyal feeling and right conduct alone.

We do not expect to see our friends imitate their opponents by maintaining a factious opposition to the Radical Government.

The office and right conduct alone.

We do not expect to see our friends imitate their opponents by maintaining a factious opposition to the Radical Government.

We are disposed to give them no support in any opposition which is needless. If, for instance, any sound and judicious course is adopted to prevent the murderous influx of diseased and pauper ensignants, which the present awful state of things in Ireland is preparing for our shores, we shall support it, and expect it to receive the support of all well disposed politicians in or our of the House. Nor will we oppose, but cordially support, a bill for the repeal of the Usury Laws, by whomsoever it is brought in.

But we fear there will be no such pleasant employment for us, as supporting measures for their intrinsic worth. We have too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for time misspent in cavilling about too much reason to look for the Meebelios Resolutions. Here we shall look for the sterling uncompremising opposition of the Conservatives, and from them, on such occasions, we expect that firmness which alone can prevent us from being reformed into a republican people, and prepared for the sway of the Tricolor, or the Stripes and Stars.—Britist Conadian.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

MEMBERS RETURNED. rejoin the friends of their youth in Old England. Children have been brought, whose parents had fallen under the same terrible calamity—we have assisted in placing them where they would be properly cared for. Even with life itself our means of usefulness have not ceased. We have provided the unfortunate fellow-countryman who died of fever in the Emigrant Hospital, with a more decent burial than fell to the common lot, and have sent information to his friends in England that he was not altogether uncared for in a strange land.

All this, and much more, has been done by our Society in the year 1847. Let those—if there be any, claiming the name of Englishmen,—who doubt the usefulness or advantage of such a Society—let them but examine the records of relief—let them take upon themselves for a time the duty of enquiring into

take upon themselves for a time the duty of enquiring into cases of distress—let them go heart and soul into the good cases of distress—let them go heart and soul into the glood work, and we are convinced that they will never afterwards waver for one moment in their support of this noble charity, but will feel it a high privilege to live and die zealous members of the St. George's Society of Toronto.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order,

S. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Toronto, Jan. 18, 1848. To the Members of the Western Clerical Society. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the above named Society will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Wm. McMurray, Dundas, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February

WILLIAM MCMURRAY,
Dundas, Jan. 22, 1848. Secretary W. C. Society. GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes for a Situation.
A Comfortable Home more an object than emolument.
Address (post-paid) Box 57, Post Office, Hamilton.
Jan. 27, 1848.
54-549-4

EDUCATION.

TAMES WINDEAT, B.A., Master of the District Gram-Cambridge; is desirous of receiving into his Family three or four additional BOARDERS, whom, if required, he will prepare, by a particular course of studies, either for the Exhibitions of the Upper Canada College—the Scholarships of the University—the Previous Examination before the Benchers—or the Theological Institution at Cobourg.

Terms and other particulars made known upon application.

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

FOR SALE,

Three River Iron; Sheet Iron; Sheet Iron; Sheet Iron; Sheet Iron; Cable Chains; Anchors; Spikes; Nails; Copper, in bar and steet; Zinc; Grain Tin; Lead Pipe; Sheet Lead; Anvila and Vices; Sledges and Hammers; Blister, German, and Cast Steel; Ropes; Glass; Paints; Oils; Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c. mar School at Brockville, and late of St. Peter's College,

Brockville, Jan. 24, 1848.

THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that Application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session, to Amend the Charter of the Toronto Dry Dock Company, and to Extend the Capital

Stock thereof to £40,000.

WM. VYNNE BACON, Secretary. 55-549-tf Toronto, 25th January, 1848.

ROBERT BANKS, son to John Banks, who lived in Carrick Boy, County of Longford, Ireland, left home in the year 1823. The Father has left Ireland, and is now in search of him through the Canadas, and is in Brantford at the Parsonage, Leeds, on the 14th inst., the wife of the Rev. T. A. Whitten, of a son.

Any information respecting him will be thanksearch of him through the Canadas, and is in Brantion at the present time. Any information respecting him will be thank-fully received by his Father. Address, Mr. Lemmon, Brantfully received by his Father.

ET Editors of papers, giving the above three or four insertions in their respective papers, will be conferring a favour on a disconsolate Father.

Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

BOARDING.

CONTAINING Fifty two Pages of its usual variety of Ecclesiastical, Commercial, and General In-

FORMATION. Price Fourpence. FOR SALE at the Booksellers in Montreal, Kingston, Co-

bourg, Hamilton, Woodstock, London, and at the usual places throughout the Province; at the Depository of The Church Society, Toronto, and at the Publisher's HENRY ROWSELL

King Street, Toronto. November 12th, 1847.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS" BUILDING SOCIETY.

SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING.

SIXTH LOAN MEETING. THE SEVENTH MONTHLY MEETING of the above Society, will be held in the HALL of the MECHAN-ICS INSTITUTE, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 2nd of FEBRUARY, 1848, at SEVEN o'clock, F.M., when the Directors will proceed to Loan or Advance £800, (eight shares), or such further sum as they may deem advisable; the several

Shares to be put up to competition in the usual manner.

The Secretary will be in attendance at the Hall, at ½ past
Six o'clock, P.M., to receive the 8th Instalment then due; to enable Members in arrears to pay up, and to enrol new Mes

By Order of the Directors,

A. B. TOWNLEY. Office of the Society, 2, Wellington Buildings, 28th January, 1847.

T. BILTON BEGS to state to the Gentry of Canada West, that he has by the late arrivals been in receipt of his regular Supply of Choice SEASONABLE GOODS, rendering his Assort-

no. 2. Wellington Buildings, 29-546 Toronto, Oct. 18, 1847.

DOCTOR O'BRIEN

Has Removed to 27, Bay Street, SECOND DOOR ABOVE WELLINGTON STREET,

Toronto, Sept. 23, 1847. MR. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED a few doors West, to MR. BERRY'S, on York STREET, the first Brick. House North of

King Street. Toronto, January 6, 1848. HARDWARE.

No. 44, KING STREPT, Corner Post Office Lane.

THE Subscriber, having received his full supply for the WINTER TRADE, begs to call the attention of his customers to his new and splendid stock of HARDWARE, which embraces almost every thing in the line, including Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Britannia Ware; Fine Table Cutlery; Coal Scuttles; Fenders and Guards; Fire Irons; Fire Grates,

Parties commencing House Keeping are particularly requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Carpenters and Joiners. TUST RECEIVED, at No. 44, King Street, an assortment

of CARPENTERS and JOINERS AMERICAN EDGE TOOLS and PLANES, of the very best description, which will be sold low for Cash. T. HAWORTH.

34-546

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Coopers. JUST RECEIVED, by the Subscriber, from Rochester, a quantity of Tress Hoops; Heading, Hollowing, Stave, and Champer Knives; Levelers; Howels; Jointers and Shave

Ups; of the most approved description. T. HAWORTH. Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

To Saddlers and Harness Makers. THE Subscriber, having completed his assortment of SADDLERY MOUNTINGS, solicits a call from the Trade, to inspect his great variety of Stock, which consists of Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Common Japanned, Japanned Imitation, Malleable Brass and Silver Plated Mounting, of most recent styles, and complete throughout; English Bridles; American Skirting and Hog Skins; Patent Leather, all colours; American Gig Trees; Brockville Harness and Saddle Trees; Whips; Raw-bides; Shellac Varnish, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847. FOR SALE,

Toronto, 16th Dec., 1847.

TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A.B., RECTOR OF GUELPH, has at present a vacancy for One Pupil Guelph, Jan. 18, 1848.

BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

disconsolate Father.

Brantford, Jan. 21, 1848.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Tuiton and the Management of Children, wishes a situation as Resident Governess in a Private Family. For address, apply to Mr. Champion, January 8, 1848

49-548-tf

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS, who is well qualified to teach the ordinary branches of an English Education, together with French and Music. Apply at the Office of The Church Newspaper.

7th Dec., 1847.

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Geo. C. Street, at St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, the Rev. George S. J. Hill, Incumbent of St. Mary's Church, Chinguacousy, C. W., eldest son of Colonel Hill, of Rosebank, near Newmarket, C. W., to Matilda, youngest daughter of T. Hawkesley, of London, England, Esq. At Credit Dundas Street, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. R. Cronyn, J. G. Governick, Esq., Niagara.

In London, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. R. Cronyn, J. G. Clarke, Esq., of Adelaide, to Grace, second daughter of the late Col. Curran, Dublin. On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Geo. C. Street, at St. Paul's

Col. Curran, Dublin.

At Cobourg, on the 22nd instant, after a short illness, aged RS. BURKE respectfully informs the Parents of Pupil.s attending College, that she can accommodate SIX Young Gentlemen as FAMILY BOARDERS.—Her house is situated near to the College. Reference permitted to the Lond Bishop's Buildings, Adelaide Street,

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1847.

BRONTE MILLS FOR SALE.

At Cobourg, on the 22nd instant, after a short illness, aged 48 years, Charlotte, wile of H. P. Andrews, Esq., and 48 years,

The committee of the St. George's Society of Tomoto be to substite a statement of the society's proceedings during the year 1847.

The number of members who have been added to the society of the feet of the product of the society o

James Grover, Esq., rem.; Rev. E. G Sutton, rem.

The Poetical Epistle is under consideration. The opinions of C. L. C. B. are very sound and excellent; but we think that, after a petty objection has been once prostrated, it is giving it too much consequence to raise it up, in order to throw it down again.

28-546 E. N. S. has been receirds.

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