oppe to bank of the St. Francis; and probably a finer one ould not be found in the country. It is also said that some of the spirited citizens of Lenoxville offer to give some of the spirited citizens of Lenoxville offer to give not only sufficient land for the buildings, but a handsome got only suitable in the continues, out a nandsome dention besides, provided the College is located in that village - Sherbrooke Journal.

ADDRESS

TO THE REVEREND R. J. C. TAYLOR, M. A. &c. &c.

Reverend and dear Sir: We the Churchwardens and Members of St. Paul's We the Church Newmarket, desire to express the sincere regret gilt characters on each: with which we contemplate your approaching departure

from among us. By your zealous labours and unremitting oversight, we have seen the good cause of the Church to which we belong become within our neighbourhood firmly established and greatly extended.

We have witnessed the judicious manner whereby you were enabled to surmount the peculiar difficulties of the psaion in which you have been placed.—By frankness of manner and facility of access, you have softened down whatever acerbities may have arisen, and conscientiously have you exerted yourself to promote amongst us, brotherly love, and christian charity one towards another.

In addition to your assiduous spiritual instructions and adminitions, which will be ever remembered by us with respect and gratitude, we have to thank you for those numerous records and memorials of yourself which you will leave behind you, in the neat and convenient arrangements and decorations of the interior of our place of worship. And for the accomplishment of these, it is to your same with benevolent friends both in this country and in England, that we are mainly indebted.

We shall always remember your charitable and disinterested efforts to carry the ministrations of our Apostolic Church to the neighbouring destitute townships. We have seen you, with untiring perseverance and great bodily wil, establishing congregations, administering the sacraments, cheering the sick, animating our friends, concilising our foes, and recovering to the Church many of those members of our communion who had become careless and indifferent through long neglect. In behalf of these our brethren, who have thus profited by your labours, we feel that we are bound most heartily to thank you.

To Mrs. Taylor also, a sincere and affectionate tribute of gratitude is due, for her zealous superintendence, and miring participation in the labours of our Sunday School, in the discharge of that important of all duties, the instruction of the young in the principles that our Church inculcates, as well as other things which a christian ought to know, believe and practice.

That prosperity and health, and every other blessing of Almighty God may attend you both, in your joint labours in the mission to which you are about to be removed, (a mission already gratefully attached to you for services rendered in years that are past, and endeared to yourself as the scene of long cherished remembrances,) and that the cause of Christ and his Church may be advanced and promoted under your superintending care and exertions, is the sincere and carnest prayer of all our hearts. We are, Rev'd and dear Sir, .

with much affection and esteem. your sincere attached friends,

CHARLES SCADDING, Church John Dawson, Wardens. (Signed), John Dawson. and by the principal members of the congregation.

REPLY. NEWMARKET, 25th October, 1841.

My dear Friends and Parishioners: I sincerely thank you for this cordial expression

of your sentiments of regard towards me and Mrs. Taylor, on the eve of our departure.

Believe me, we will ever look back upon our residence in Newmarket, with unmingled feelings of gratification. For my own part, I am truly thankful to God, that my imperfect services have been the means of awakening among you a lively sense of the various duties and graces of the Christian character, and that the cause of our Scriptural Church has advanced with rapid and steady pice. To the great Giver of all good be the praise as-cribed! I am peculiarly gratified with the manner in which you are pleased to notice my ministrations in the remote townships of this District, as I augur from thence that in your hearts you have excused me for the occasional cessation of my pastoral visits among you, which such a nr necessarily caused.

For your kind toleration of my numerous deficiencies, your promptness to respond to the calls upon your libe rality, rendered necessary by the increasing numbers of our congregation, accept my warmest acknowledgments, and believe me, with all sincerity of truth and affection, Your attached friend and Pastor,

ROBERT J. C. TAYLOR. Messes, Scanning & Dawson,

Churchwurdens, &c. &c.

Oa Sunday, the 24th October, Mr. Taylor preached a very impressive Farewell Sermon from Isaiah 53rd chap, and part of the 1st verse: "Who hath believed our report?" which was listened to with deep attention, and will be long remembered by all present. The Congregation have requested that the Sermon should be printed, which request has been kindly granted.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Taylor took an affectionate leave of the Sunday School children, who evinced by their emotion, the attachment they had for their kind friend, whose pleasure it was to instruct them in the principles of religion, and to "train them up in the way they should go.

CONSECUATION OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, IN VAUGHAN. The Lord Bishop of Toronto having appointed Sunday, the 31st of October, for the Consecration of the Church lately completed in Vaughan, and having also arranged to preach, on his way, in the morning, at Trinity Church Thornhill, arrived at the latter place, with his usual punctuality, about an hour before the time appointed for Divine Service. Immediately after the conclusion of this, llis Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. G. Mortimer, proceeded to the Church in Vaughan, where a large congregation was prepared to meet him, indeed a much larger one than could find seats. After the Bishop had gone through the usual form of consecration, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. G. Mortimer, Mayerhoffer, and Townley, and the latter had read the Evening Prayers, Ilis Lord-ship preached a powerful sermon upon the Scriptural authority and high antiquity of the rite of Confirmation, from Hebrews vi., 2; after which he received, by that holy ordinance, six individuals fully into the bosom of the Church. In his familiar addresses on these occasions to those who have been confirmed, and indeed to the congregation generally, the Bishop is peculiarly happy, and seldom was he more so than on Sunday last. His exhortation was earnest, striking, and paternal. The services of the day were concluded with the consecration of the

burial-ground. The solemn proceedings were rendered increasingly interesting, from the presence of the venerable old man, Mr. Michael Keffer, senior, who, some years ago, gave the land upon which the Church stands, and to whose consistent conduct and firm attachment to our Communion, through times of great local depression, it is chiefly to be attributed, under the blessing of Almighty God, that our Church has an existence in that neighbour hood. For, though by birth a German, and by education a Linheran, he has been for many years, and under circumstances of peculiar discouragement, amongst the staunchest supporters of the Throne, and the most zeulous and sound-principled sons of our Holy Catholic Reformed Episcopal Church; and long and earnestly has he desired to see the day which he has now seen, when a house of prayer, on his own land, should be duly set apart according to the rites of the Church of which he is so conscien tious a Member. And now his almost only desire which is left ungratified is to hear, before he dies, "the sound of the Church-going bell," from the cupola of their neat little Church!

It should be stated, in addition, that the Church was consecrated by the name of SAINT STEPHEN. It is situated on the rear of the third concession, lot number It was commenced six or seven years ago, by the Rer. V. P. Mayerhoffer, and so far proceeded with as to be used for public worship; but, being a squared log building, the walls had never been finished; last year, however, it was completed, being weather-boarded outside, plastered within, the pulpit and altar improved, additional sears constructed, and a very near tower and belfry erected, and the whole painted inside and out. The entire expense of the finishing, including book, cushions, communion Plate, &c., (the latter, however, procured almost entirely by a separate subscription) was about 115t. The size of the Church is thirty-two feet long by twenty-eight wide, exclusive of the tower. There is an acre of land with it for a burying-ground, which has also recently had a neat fence put across the front.

It is but just to state, in conclusion, that the completion

is thought that the Land Company, will give a site on the lev, who is Assistant Minister at Thornhill, officiates at Genared whose that a rivid and firtile imagination can constitute for the St. Francis; and probably a finer one St. Stophan's mondands. St. Stephen's regularly every Sunday afternoon. In the morning, some excellent individuals from Thornhill superintend the Sunday School, which has, for some time, been established.

St. Catharine's - The Rev. A. F. Atkinson has just received from that munificent body, the Society for Pronoting Christian Knowledge, a very handsome present of books for the Church, consisting of a Bible and two Prayer-Books for the Reading Desk, and two Altar-books for the Communion Table. They are beautifully bound in purple Moroeco, with the following inscription in large

> St. George's Church, St. Catharine's Presented by the Society for Promoting

Christian Knowledge: 1841. Mr. Atkinson made an application by Mr. Benson, one of the Churchwardens, who went home lately to England and returned with them by the last packet; and the con gregation are much indebted to this worthy gentleman' exertions for obtaining the gift so speedily, as his stay in London was necessarily short, and the order was kindly given for the Books without waiting for the usual monthly meeting of the Committee, so that Mr. Benson might be able to take them along with him.

From our English Files.

(From the Times).

LORD STANLEY, THE COLONIAL SECRETARY. - Heretofore Lord Stanley has allowed his infamous detractors to rail and revile without deigning to notice them; nor bare they, like all disdained slanderers, tailed to make a most licentious use of that perfect impunity which, on the admitted principle that certain persons' tongues are no scandal, has been systematically extended to them by his Lordship without a moment's concer-To the imputations of turn-coat, renegado, and changeling merely for withdrawing from a perfidious Whig Ministry, be cause he would not concur in their attempt to destroy the Irish Church, the noble Lord has for the last five years been inces-

santly obnoxious to every Liberal newspaper in the kingdom. Scarcely a day has clapsed since Lord Stanley's secession from the degenerate Whigs, without his having been basely and scurrilously abused on the false accusation that he has deserted his principles. This malevolent spleen on the part of the de mocratic prints, and often indulged in by Lord John Russell himself, was doubtless a virtual homage to the noble Lord's importance as an adjunct to any political party enjoying the support of his high character and splendid endowments. improbable that the substantial incense thus offered to his Lordship, even though rising from an unhallowed altar, may have long determined him not to extert from his enemies a more direet and legitimate oblation. An accidental circumstance, however, has recently transpired, which gives him just occasion and a fair opportunity for causing them to bite the dust. Mark then, how plain a tale shall put them down-a tale which can not be better told than in his Lordship's own words :--

" He had obtained within the last week a singular testimony to the consistency and steadiness of his opinions, which showed clearly that as long ago as 1826 he foresaw precisely what was likely to occur, and he then declared the course which it was his intention to pursue in that respect. This book (the noble Lord held in his hand a number of the Rerue des Deux Mondes) had come into his possession within the course of the few days past; and he would take the liberty of translating (for the original was in French) a paragraph written by a person of very liberal opinions in France, entertaining on political questions opinions widely different from his (Lord Stanley's), and filling prominent station in the French Legislature. He was in this country some years ago, and he (Lord Stanley) had the satisfaction of receiving him in this country in 1826. This gentleman was the author of an article on the state of parties in this country, from which he was about to quote. He had heard turn-coat' and 'apostate' uttered in the course of that morning with perfect unconcern, because he was satisfied they were unmerited; and he would prove this by the testimony of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, who was a strong supporter of Thiers, and an ultra liberal in his opinions. In the article to which he had alluded this writer observed-'On this point have to relate a fact, which is at once curious, and proves that the supposed apostacy of Lord Stanley is the fruit of a long and persevering conviction. In 1826, when he was an eager Whig I met him, when he was a candidate at Preston, and after the election I passed some days with him at Lord Derby's. Among the subjects of conversation there was this very one, respecting the temporal property of the Church, its nature and destination. I had on this point the ideas we entertain in France, and was surprised to find them combatted with much eagerness by Lord Stanley.' I said, 'You are wrong to commit yourself to far on this point; your friends the Whigs, and especially Mr. Brougham, your principal Parliamentary supporter, seems to have different views on this question, and I should not be surprised if they do consent some day to an alteration, which appears to you so unjust. What would you do in that case? Lord Stanley answered me immediately, 'I would separate from the Whigs. On many points I know how to make sacriices to my party; on that one I never can.' To say the truth I did not take very seriously the peremptory answer of Lord Stanley, and soon forgot it; but how is it possible not to recall it to recollection, when seven years after, I saw him, on this very question, do precisely that which he told me he should do? If there were any persons in that court or elsewhere who could for a moment suppose that his conduct in 1834 was the result of a change of quinion—though of an honest change no man need be ashamed-he appealed with confidence to this declaration from an unsuspected witness, that his views then were the same as in 1826, and as they now were in 1841, and that the course which he had said he would take, in a certain contingency, he had taken, when circumstances arose, which, however minful to himself, compelled him to do so. (Hear, hear.) From the year 1834 it appeared to him that the Governmen of Lord Melbourne was becoming day by day more tainted with extreme opinions, and were alien from the moderate views of Conservative Whigism, which he (Lord Stanley) adopted and naintained."

On this interesting and satisfactory extract it is almost un necessary to offer a single remark. That it will tell powerfully upon the country, to the honour of the noble Lord, and to the confusion of his defamers, no person can doubt. Not that Lord Stanley stood in need of this testimony: his high and sterling qualities place him immeasurably above it. But considered as he unsolicited testimony of a French statesman of unimpeachable honour-a testimony which speaks to his Lordship's declared opinions fifteen years ugo, denouncing the excrilege of appropriating Church property to secular purposes-a testimony manating from a foreign Liberal decidedly opposed to Lord Stanley's views-and a testimony withal which goes directly o shame and silence those miserable calumniators who at this noment are more active in their vocation than ever-it is altogether one of the most seasonable and fortunate attestations thich a generous adversary could furnish, or which a traduced character could desire.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND THE CON-SERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION. (From the Morning Herald.)

The fiery Papistry and personal devotion to the head of the Romish Church of the Earl of Shrewshury, who delighteth to clongate his sign manual by the addition of his Irish titles of Waterford and Wexford," are notorious. But Papist though the noble carl be, his uncertral reminiscences, his large property, and his freedom from the influence and domination of the frish priesthood of the Romish creed, have preserved to him a degree of personal independence, and unembarrassed action, which few political leaders of his party possess. The Earl of Shewsbury's opinions are, therefore, at all times worthy of attention. He has just published a letter, addressed to a friend, On the Present Posture of Affairs," which contains some observations too remarkable, as coming from this source, to be al-

lowed to pass away unnoticed. The Earl of Shrewsbury professes to be driven to the consideration of contemporary politics, in consequence of their eing so mixed up with religion; but he repudistes the Irish ples of the presumed interests of his religion justifying extreme iolence of political opinions and conduct; he is disgusted with the O'Connell call for Romish partisans to unite against "Tory tyranny," and against "the inveterate and virulent enemics of Ireland and Catholicity." Why, be asks, is the new government to be condemned without a trial? It is restrained from doing "mischief," he argues, by the power of public opinion; he anticipates an easy compromise "upon a sound and equitable adjustment" of the few remaining objects of dispute between it and its opponents; and he rejoices, "in times so menacing and unsettled," that "at all events" we have now a strong government to contend against the evils " which are assailing the best

securities for the peace and well-being of society."

Now what are the "evils" which have thus alarmed the Papist Earl of Shrew-bury, and have so excited him as to impel him to address his brethren of the Romish faith? Simply those which have alarmed every Conservative in the kingdom ;-" the success of the movement party" and "those schemes of reform which, if carried into effect, must soon run riot with the constitution and disjoint the whole frame-work of society." buA " who," inquires the noble earl, "is the main mover of these schemes? Who is it that has given the great impulse to the movement party, that has drawn it again out of nothing, organised it in the most formidable array, and placed it in even a menacing attitude, and made lindical reform the watchword of of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest Village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of this modest village Church has been effected by the menacing attitude, and made Radical retorm the watchword of the properties of the prope

jure up? The answer can be no other than the linear Adita-And yet this is the personage, and this is the cause, that, as Catholics, we are often called upon to support ."

The noble earl pictures the traitorous bully as now summ ng around him "all the elements of strift and disaffection to make a common crusule against England and the English;" and boldly declares to his brother Papists that the membeant ought to be dealt with by them "oute in the character in which now appears"-that being as a tenitor; and that it is their solemn duty, as good citizens, to throw away all desire "for the full accomplishment of reforms but half achieved," and unite for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of the great bulwarks of our constitution from the inroads of rero-

"It avails little," exclaims Lord Shrewsbury, with honest peace while we excite to war-to exhort to patience while we goad on to anger and indignation -- to recommend submission to the laws, when we bring those laws into contempt and execration. Will it avail to caution the people, however lovingly, against any outbreak of violence, when you call upon them to trust to the strength of their numbers for tedress from wrongs which you paint in the deepest bues, and represent under the most bideous forms? Will the cooling recipe contained in the declaration that 'no political amelioration was ever worth one drop of human blood suffice to allay the feverish rancour proluced by the constant ery of thereditary bondsmen, &c why is all this waste of fuel if no fire is to be kindled? Foul rords are no accompaniment to fair deeds!" Lord Shrensbury knows his man, but not thoroughly

O'Connell is a foul mouthed braggart, but he is also a ownerd. and good government in Ireland will not be thrown away on his personal and selfi-h fears. The honest determination of Lords de Grey and Eliot to preserve quiet in Ireland will keep the ruffian silent, and the value of silence in Ireland is appreciated by Lord Shrewsbury. "There are," he remarks, "cir-cumstances when ignorance is bliss, and I think if the people of Ireland were less instructed in their grievances, they w be much less conscious of them, and live in a happy ignorance of half the ills of which they now so loudly complain. Were it not for O'Connell we should never hear of repeal-should never bear of \$50,000 annual murders perpetrated by cold, fanine, and disease,' and most charitably divided between the Irish landlords and British misrule! And this gentle reader, from him who has ever been the loudest to extol (and I am sure very justly so) the charitable benevolence of his countrymen and the most strenuous to oppose the introduction of poor-laws." Lord Shrewsbury then proceeds to show that all the evils of Ireland arise from "the extraordinary influence exercised by one individual, and the continued extrarogener of his riews, his anguage, and his proceedings;" that "it is completely the interest of the new government to conciliate Ireland, to make it their strength instead of their weakness;" and further, that there is but one chance of their doing otherwise, which is, "s series of extravagant demands made upon them and attempted to be carried on by an unceasing course of agitation, by an organised system of intimidation." Analysing the constitution

parliament as the " Parliament of Ireland and of O'Connell." The noble earl warmly vindicates the British [Roman] Catholics from O'Connell's culumnies and vituperation; indignautly contradicts the idea that the rebel in intention will re ceive any co-operation from them: announces that though they vish Ireland well, "our misfortune is that we do not wish well to Ireland in the sense in which Mr. O'Connell thinks we ought;" and on behalf of his British brethren announces to their Irish libeller, " that he is now reduced to the least enviable of all positione, -in which his praise is censure, and his censure

of the present parliament, the noble earl asserts that "our hopes

of a mild and equitable government for Ireland" ought to be

thereby strengthened; he exposes the absurdity of basing the

Irish representative system on numbers, and reproaches the last

Lord Shrewsbury concludes his pamphlet by a defence of the English Romanists, and a sensible justification of the corn-

There are doubtless in this brochure many objectionable pas sages, and several assumptions quite gratuitous and unfounded; out there is at the bottom a vein of great good sense, accompanied by just remarks, considerate consure, and timely rebuke It is another proof how deeply Conservative principles are rooted n British society, and how repugnant was Whig government to the property, the education, and the intelligence of the empire.

Canada.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT .- The appointment is, on the whole, a satisfactory one; at all greats, the objections that have been raised against it are futile. That the life of Sir Charles has hitherto been passed in the diplomatic service of his country, and is therefore free from any of the particular influences ge nerated by a devotion to home politics, is, we opine, a qualifi-cation rather than an objection, for his present position. Di-plomacy has one peculiar feature; in its achool patriotism is the only and the active duty; the interests of their country are always before the mind and the eyes of its pupils. Diplo matists are rarely cosmopolitan in their feelings; they may ocasionally be selfish, but they are invariably national. Diplomacy too, begets caution, prudence, foresight and firmness; it is generally accompanied by dignity, courtesy, and hospitality; is, almost without exception, forbearing and conciliatory Now these qualities are indispensable for the good government of our Canadian Provinces; and the norsession of them would alone justify the nomination of Sir Charles Bagot to the high post of Governor General of British America. But the qualifications of the new Governor are not merely of this general description; for although Sir Charles is unknown in Colonial politics, he has been deeply and most ably concerned in a subcet of the most vital importance to our North American possessions, and one which must, in all probability, be decided during his administration. While Sir Charles Bagot represented George IV. and William IV. at the Hagne, the subject of the boundary dispute between England and the United States was referred, under the provisions of the treaty of Ghent and the convention of 1827, to the arbitrament of the King of Holland; and it became his duty to make himself complete master of the facts, documents and reasoning, by which Great Britain supported her claim. This he did most effectually, and when Mr. Preble, the American minister at the Ilague, protested igainst the decision of the King of Holland, Sir Charles replied in a most satisfactory manner to the protest, although Lord Palmerston has most pertinaciously withheld from the British Legislature a copy of that reply, while he has laid before it so many unnecessary mutilated and selected documents on the subject. Sir Charles, in addition, while at the Dutch Court was very much engaged in other negociations between this country and the United States, which arose out of the ambiguous wording of the treaty of Gheut; so that although not di-rectly engaged in colonial affairs, his mind has been setively employed in subjects of American diplomacy, and the leading mublic concerns of British North America are quite familiar to bim.—Quebec Gazette.

Sir Charles Bagot .- We are in momentary expectation of hearing of His Excellency's arrival at Quebec. Sir R. Jackson has gone to receive him on his landing.

MR. McLEOD .- The citizens of Montreal have given him a public dinner, when he defended his character from certain charges and imputations. He has passed through Kingston, and is now in Toronto. MR. MURDOCH .- This gentleman, who was Lord Syden-

nam's Secretary, has left Kingston for England.
TECUMBER. -- We are happy to inform the subscribers to the nonument about to be erected to the memory of Tecumsch,

that the officers of the 71st Regiment, now stationed at St. Johns, have subscribed sixty-six dollars towards the fund .-Montreal Herald. DISTRICT COUNCILS' ELECTIONS .- We observe that meet-

ings have been held in some parts of the Province for the purpose of nominating "reformers" as candidates for scats in the District Councils, and we also observe that some of the papers which profess to advocate what they are pleased to term form principles" are strenuously exerting themselves to hestow a political character upon those local Parliamenta of oura, which will commence with the new year. Proceedings like these merit the reprobation of the people at large, for they are certain to infect our municipal institutions with a partizanship alien to their nature and objects, and at once calculated not only to prevent the possibility of their working well, but to render them a certain source of evil to the country. We are already sufficiently afflicted with the curse of politics in the legitimate way :- the exercise of the elective franchise, in respect of P. P.'s in already productive of infinitely more social evil than all our M. P. P.'s can remedy : - why then, when District Councils are expressly excluded from the consideration of all political topics, are the members thereof to be selected for their real or alleged political bias? It is the extreme of folly for people to suffer themselves to be misled by party names when there is no party purpose to serve. In the District Councils there cannot be any party object to secure, for the matters they are authorized to control involve nothing of the sort. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the people will prevent local elf-government from becoming subservient to that mad spirit of faction, which has already produced so much evil among us

– Niagara Chronicle. SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. - From the explanations recently given by the Clerk of the Ordnauce, Captain Boldera, in the House of Commons, when the Ordnance Estimates were under discussion, it appears that the late purchase of property at Kingston, for £25,000 sterling, is for the purposes of defence.

and not for the site of Provincial buildings, as has been our must .- Montreal Gazette.

Kingston Police.-We are very much pleased to learn that the Corporation of this town have resolved to establish a Police Force for six months, from the 1st of November to the lst of May next. There are, we understand, to be four sub constables, besides the present High Barliff, the whide to be clad in uniform, similar to Police in other cities, and to be similate organized. We understand that one Town and one District Magistrate, will sit daily to try all offences coming under the notice of the Police. - Kingston Chronicie.

CAPE BEETON .-- We observe that since the 1st July, 1500 emigrants have arrived at the Island of Cape Breton from Scotland; where there are already extensive settlements of that hardy and industrious people. - N. R. Scatinek.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA -- We are Lappy to have indignation, and in language worthy of Lord Stanley," to preach ; it in our power to state, in answer to the tumor-recently enculated of a change in this government, that a despatch was received by the last steamer, in which the new Cidonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, assures Lord Falkland of his determination to give him the most cordial support in the conduct of his administration.-Normscotian.

NEW DISTRICTS.

HUROS.-The County of Liuron has been proclaimed a separate District, by the name of the District of Huron. It comprises the Townships of Colborne, Gosterich, Stanley, Hsy, Stephen, McGillivray, Bosanquet, Williams, Hullet, McKillop, Logan, Ellice, North Easthope, South Easthope, Tuckersmith, Hilbert, Fullation, Downie, Usborne, Blanshard, and Biddulph, 'The Canada Inquirer, published at Landon, in noticing this division, We are enabled to intimate this week the promulgation of the Huran District, also the appointment of Mr. Hyndman as Sheriff, and Mr. Lizars as the Clerk of the Peace. This is a material curtailment of our own District, and of consequence will be an abridgement of business transactions in our own, as the capital of the District; however, if it is for the benefit of the country at large, we ought cheerfully to acquiesce in the arrangement." District of Huron, - Colonist.

COLBORNE,-This District has also been set apart by Prolamation, from the District of Newcastle, with Peterborn for the District Town. The District of Colborne comprises the Fownships of Belmont, Methoen, Burleigh, Dammer, Asphodel, Otonabec, Dours, Smith, Kunismore, Harvey, Vernism, Kmily, Ops, Fencion, Mariposs, Eldon, Bexley, Samerrille, and the even rear Concessions of Monaghan, together with the unsurveyed lands in rear thereof, and the Islands lying wholly or in greater part opposite thereto. - 1b.

DISTRICT OF TALBOT. - The Magistrates of this District, n Quarter Servious assembled, have agreed to the following Divisions, for the purpose of hobling Division Courts, for the recovery of small debts under the new Act:
"Resolved, That the Talbot District be separated and di-

vided into six Divisions, in order to meet the arrangements made by the new Court of Requests Act, as follows:-First Division, the township of Woodhouse; Second Division, the ownship of Townsend; Third Division, the township of Windham: Fourth Division, the township of Middleton and part of Houghton, that is to say, all the northern portion of that township, from the ninth side line; Fifth Division, the township of Charlotteville; Sixth Division, the township of Walingham, and the south part of the township of Houghton, to and including the said nigth line." - 16. FRUITS OF DRUNKENNESS .- On Monday last an Inquest

was held on the body of Alexander Davis, who died on Saturday in the Street at the Corner of Collins & Haines, Comnission Store. He was one of those unfortunate persons who have been infesting our Streets for some time past. The Jury returned the following ventice, "That the said AlexanderDavis came to his death from his intemperate habits and destitute "state, having neither home nor friends."--Kingston Chronicle, Saturday, October 30. An Inquest was held on Sunday last by David Beasley, Esq., upon the bodies of Mary Anne Ben-nett and her infant child, found dead that morning in the im-mediate neighbourhood of this town. It appeared that the infortunate woman had put her head and neck into a small barrel, through which water ran from a neighbouring apring, and and suffocated. Her buby, about two years old, was found war the deceased quite dead, with some slight bruises about the head and neck. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned, occasioned, as usual, by drunkenness.-Hamilton Gazette. An Inquest was also held last week on the lasty of t man named Thorn, who, it was supposed came to his death by a too great indulgence in intoxicating liquors .-- 1b.

ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT .- A detuchment of the 69th Regt. consisting of Serjeants, Corporals and Privates, left this garrison on Wednesday evening en route for Canada. They are men of at least fifteen years service, of excellent character Royal Canadian Regiment, about to al are volunteers for the he formed in this manner from the different corps in America, for the performance of garrison duty on that part of the frontier, hordering on the United States .- N. B. Sentinel.

China.—In part of our impression last week we amounced further news from China.—It was to the effect that the Chinase had paid six millions of dollars, as a ransom for Canton, the for silver and one in securities—that Sir Le Flening Senhouse, commander of the Naval Forces, in the absence of Sir G. Bremer, had died—that the murtality was very great amongst the littlish forces—and that the Chinese were as infatuated and faithless as ever, and threatening a renewal of los-tillities.

From the Toronto General Advertises TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending October 20, 1841.

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Potatoes, & bushel		1	0	(a)	0	1	3

THEOLOGICAL WORKS

UST received from England and for sale at following prices by H. & W. Howsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. £ s. d . 2 s. Bp. Hall's Contemplations on the Old and New Testament, 8vo. U 10 Bp. Hall's Comengration.
Newton on the Propluctics, 8vo
Burnet on the Thirty-Nine Articles, 8vo
do do 8vo nurinet on the Thirty-Nine Articles, 85 o Wilson on the do do 850 Nelson's Festivals and Fasts, 850 Hobert's do do 12mo (American edition) Pearson on the Creed, 850 Butter's Analogy of Heligion, 12mo Horne on the Pearson Butter's Analogy of Religion, 12mo Horne on the Falms, 8vo Dictionary of the Bible, by Rev. John Brown, 8vo Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible, 32mo Wells's Congraphy of the Old and New Tostament Milner's Church History, with continuation by Haw Fuller's do do 3 vols. 8vo
Whiston's Josephus, 8vo.
Burton's History of the Christian Church, 12mo
Doddridge's Family Expositor, imperial 8vo
Flace's Works, small 8vo.
Fox's Book of Martyrs, 8vo .05 9 of Scriptural

Blaic's Sermona, 8vo

Lectures on Rhetoric, &c. 8vo

Matkins's Pamily Instructor, or a Course of Scriptural

Readings, &c. for every day in the year, 3 vols, 1 mo.

Original Family Sermons, by Divince of the present day,
published by the Committee of General Literature ap-Original Family Sermona, by Divince of the present day, published by the Committee of General Literature appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 5 vols. 12mo.

1 days, 5 vols. 12mo.

1 days, 5 vols. 12mo.

1 days Sermona, 1 days Sermona, 1 days Sermona, 2 days Sermona, 3 days Sermona, 2 days Sermona, 3 days Sermona, 2 days Sermona, 3 days Sermona, 2 days Sermo

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November 6, 1841.

II. & W. ROWSELL, KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

ARE now receiving from England, a large an a varied assortinent of Account Hooks & Stationary, of every description, and a great variety of works by late and standard Authors. Their stock of School Hooks is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use at Upper Canada Cullege, as also numerous ot ser kinds.

numerous et er Estes. Account Buoks ruled, bound and priored, to any directed pattern Rock Jahuline of every d'accipation; Book and Job Printing; Copper Book-binding of every d scription; Book and Job Printi-plate Figraving and Printing, &c. &c. neatly executed. October 29, 1841.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

WANTED as Governess, a Lady who is competent to finish the Velucation of two young lastice, particularly in Music, Drewing, and the French language, and to instruct one or two more in the minor branches. For particulars apply to Mesers, 16, a W. Howsell, Booksellers, Ac., King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

WANTED.

SCHOOL MASTER for a Common School, at Comwall, in the Eastern District SCHOOLS IN STEEL TO A SECURITY OF THE CONTROL OF TH

Detabas Stat 1841 HOME DISTRICT GRAHMAR SCHOOL.

M. C. CROMBER,
Head Master H. D. G. S.
7-8 Toronto, 21st August, 1-41.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist.

Hr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist.

I AS returned, and continues his office at the same place as for I merly, in Chewel's Buildings, King Str.et, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day.

Mr. Wood is well acquisited with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeths, by prouts, classistic springs, atmosphere pressure, dustly plates, we gain with the principles which should grown the treatment of Beenry ed Teeths, irregularities, affections of the guns, and all operations in Beenry, irregularities, affections of the guns, and all operations in Beenry, irregularities affections of the guns, and all operations in Beenry trigularities affections of Profosional tient men, and others in this city, it whom, by their kind permission, he is all liberty to refer any stranger who may with to commit him.

For drighted Theth, Mr. W. makes use of Stocksom's Mineral Teeths, from Philadelphia, which, for strongth, and boundy of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Pootists in London and Paris, and by all respectable Dentists in America.

Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his graffing of for the distinguished petromage to has received durf g a resistence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city.

Toronto, October 27, 1861.

Totonto, thicker 27, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TIME Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade agenerally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-associated of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will self low for that

JOHN ROBERTSON. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

> Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Toronto, tht. 20, 1811.

A T an adjourned General Quarter Seatons, held in this Office on the 19th Instant, convened for the purpose of dividing the Dis-trict into Divisions, according to the Provisions of the New Court of Requests Act, Present—

JOHN WHALA
William Thompson,
Lacrat Smith,
James Paterion,
John Scott,
Those W. direchall,
William Crookshank;
James H. Armorroug,
Elmes Steele,
Dimean Cameron,
Hector Mc Quarrie,
Lawrence Hayden,
Arthur Carthew,
John B. Warcen,
High Stewart,
William Gamible,
Francis Hoyd,
John Lynch,
Samuel B. Sterne,
John Birton,
William Parsonis,
william Parsonis JOHN WHILIAM GAMBLY, Esq., Plainwing John Farquharion, Arctobild Harker, James Metirath, William Frondloot, William Promition,
John King,
Kennich Cameron,
Thomas Fister,
Frederick Jarein,
Francis Campbell,
Abrahum Bagshaw,
Poter Ficesor,
Francis Leya,
R. C. Gaquer,
Thomas McClonkey,
Michael McDonogh,
Lacina Clinicus,
James Vonng, Charles Scadding, James W. Taylor, Esquires

it was Rendered, That the Home District be separated and divided into St. Divisions, as follows to-

ad Diresion The Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Etable

Second Division — The Townships of Turonto, Toronto Gare, Etablecoke, Chingmaconey, Althon and Caledon.
Third Division, — The Townships of Pickering, Whittip, Roach, Scott Brock, Georgian, Thura, Mara, and Ustridge.
Fourth Division. — The Townships of Markham, Vanghan, King, Whitchurch, East and South Gwillimbury.
Fith Division. — The Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tocumenth, Adjain, Mono. Sudmer, Toso onto, and Issa.
Sixth Division. — The Townships of Inntali, Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, St. Vincent, Collingwood, Vespra, Oro, North and South Orilita, Medonte, Flos, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, and Rame.
It was also Residenced, That, in future, no Licenso to based to any Tavern-keeper, who is known to keep a Bowling-Alley, Ten-Pin Alley, Pives Court, or other place of resort, where gaining is encouraged.

Alley, Pives Court, or some parties and the free form of the form

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 20th of October, the lady of R. O. uggan, Bep of a some

On the 30th ultimo, at Dundas, the lady of J. B. Ewart, Esq. of a daughter. In this city, on the 1st November, Mrs. Richard Cuthbert,

nf a pon.

MARRIED.

At London, Canada, on the 27th October, by the Rev. Benjamin Cranyn, A.M. Rector of St. Paul's, Henry C. R. Bechar Esq., Barrister at Law, to Sarah Evanson, youngest daughter of the late Major Leonard, formerly of the 104th Light Infantry. On the 27th October, by the Rev. Prancis Evans, Mr. William Shannon, of the North American Hotel, Simeoe, to Miss Phube Havens, of Charlotteville,

At Adolpustown, on the 19th October, by the Rev. Joh Dengon, Mr. Paul T. Durland, to Miss Jane Ann Dorland of Adolphustown.

In Kingston, on the 25th of October, by the Venerable tha Archdescon of Kingston, Mr. John Mosgher, Druggist, to Miss Lydia, third daughter of Mr. D. Ruttan.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Nathan Gatchell, Esq. to Mary Maris, eldest daughter of Captain Bridgford, 3rd Batt. In. Militis, all of Niagara.

On the 14th September, at Croydon, by the Rev. W. H. Havergal, Rector of Astley, Wornestershire, Edward Stenning, Esq. of Godstone, to Emily, daughter of the late Thos. Head, Esq. of Croydon.

DIED.

At London, Canada, on the 20th ultimo, aged 21. Edward Henry, youngest son of Thos. Butherland, Esq. River St. Clair. At Hamilton, on the 25th ultimo, Alexander Tellair, son of James W. Ritchie, Eaq. aged 12 months. On the 23rd October, in the Township of Niagara, Mr. Joseph Willson, son of the late John Willson, Bog.

In the township of Grantham, Ningara Dietelet, on Sunday the 10th October, Mrs. HANNAU SECOND reliet of the late Mr. Stephen Secord, formerly of St. David's, at the advanced age of 75 years. Mrs. Second came to this country during the progress of the Revolutionary War, her family having been conducted to Montreal by the loyal Indians. She was a widow of one score and thirteen years, and though enfeebled by a severe attack of paralysis, shout two years since, and bent under the weight of her advanced age, yet such was her love for her Redeamer, that at the last administration of the Lord's Supper at Thorold, her venerable form was seen to approach the sucred table with trembling steps. Whilst receiving the elements of Christ's body broken and his blood shed for her, she was greatly agitated, anticipating no doubt her early removal from this valo of tears to be nearer that Lord whom she loved, and whom, for three-score years and ten, she had served. A second attack of paralysis, in a moment, deprived her of her reason; and, though she lingered for three days, she never spoke more. She has left a large family, who feel that, in her, they have lost a kind friend and a devoted mother.

On the 28th ult, at Montreal after a short, and very severe illness, Josius Francis Charles, third son of Lieut, Colonel Nupler, Secretary for the Judian affairs, aged 17 years and 3 months. This is indeed an afflicting dispensation. If such had been the will of God, be whom it has removed, seemed well adapted for a long and prosperous course on earth-being vigorous in mind and body; of warm and tine affectiones of pleasing and innocent manners; of considerable actual attainments; and promising a large development. His musters, (at Upper Canada College) took great and abiding Interest in him: for he caught instruction rapidly and used it adroitly. With his shool-fellows he was highly popular, for he was bunyant, and obliging. Lamented by all, to some his sudden and premature death by a violent and most painful shock, - a mournful initiation into one of the most grievous dissippointments of this world, the sever-ance of the friendships of early life. His secular studies, and the bright prospects connected with them, are all at an end: not so, his religious knowledge and impressions, which are full of hope, and immortality. To the moral, and intellectual call young Napier responded both truly and quickly, and there is reason to hope the heavenly summons found him, in the han-guage of the motto appertaining to the honoured name he hore Rendy, uye Ready.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Nov. 5th. The Lord Bishop of Montreal; D. Perry Esq. P.M., rem. in full Vol. V.; Rev. J. Crier, add, sub., Rev. J. Ramsay, rem; W. H. Bottom Esq. P.M.; G. Seriven Esq.; John Wampum; Rev. A. Townley; Rev. T. B. Foller, (2) rem.; Rev. D. B; Parnther, rem. in full to No. 13, Vol. VI.; Col. Cox; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; B. Throop Esq., rem. in full Vol. V.

To Connessonments .- "The image of Britannia &c.," bough showing true British feeling, will scarcely suit us. For the future no anonymous communication can be even

acknowledged. ALVAK BEST Week.