

thought that the Land Company, will give a site on the... St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, desire to express the sincere regret...

ADDRESS

To the Reverend R. J. C. Taylor, M. A. &c. &c. St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, desire to express the sincere regret...

ley, who is Assistant Minister at Thornhill, officiates at St. Stephen's regularly every Sunday afternoon.

St. CATHARINE'S.—The Rev. A. F. Atkinson has just presented from that munificent body, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a very handsome present...

St. George's Church, St. Catharines. 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...

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 have they, like all disclaimed slanderers, failed to make a most licentious use of that perfect impunity which, on the admitted principle that certain persons' tongues are no sound, has been systematically extended to them by his Lordship without a woman's concern.

Scarcely a day has elapsed 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 democratic 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.

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 Revue 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 a 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.

Lord Stanley answered me immediately, "I would separate from the Whigs. On many points I know how to make sacrifices 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 was the result of a change of opinion—though of an honest change no man need be ashamed—he appealed with confidence to this declaration of his Lordship, and would have been justified in his doing so.

On this interesting and satisfactory extract it is almost unnecessary 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 detractors, 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 the unsolicited testimony of a French statesman of unimpeachable honour—a testimony which speaks to his Lordship's declared opinions fifteen years ago, denouncing the seizure of appropriating Church property to secular purposes—a testimony emanating from a foreign Liberal decidedly opposed to Lord Stanley's views—and a testimony which goes directly to shame and silence those miserable calumniators who at this moment are more active in their vocation than ever—it is altogether one of the most reasonable and fortunate attestations which a generous adversary could furnish, or which a traduced character could desire.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY AND THE CONSERVATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

The fiery Papistry and personal devotion to the head of the Romish Church of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who delighted to elongate his sign manual by the addition of his Irish titles of "Waterford and Wexford," are notorious. But Papist though the noble earl be, his ancient enmities against his large proportion of his freedom from the influence and domination of the Irish priesthood of the Romish church, have preserved to him a degree of personal independence, and unembarrassed action, which few political leaders of his party possess. The Earl of Shrewsbury'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 allowed to pass away unnoticed.

The Earl of Shrewsbury professes to be driven to the consideration of contemporary politics, in consequence of their being so mixed up with religion; but he repudiates the Irish plea of the presumed interests of his religion; justifying extreme violence of political opinions and conduct; by saying that those who are called Romish parties are not Romish parties at all; they are the O'Connell call for Romish parties; and that "Tory tyranny," and against "the inveterate and violent enemies of Ireland and Catholicity." Why, he 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."

GRATED WHOOPS that a rival and fertile imagination can compare any? The answer can be no other than the GREAT ASTRONOMER. And yet this is the language, and this is the cause, that, as Catholics, are often called upon to support.

The noble earl pictures the traitorous bull as now summoning around him "all the elements of strife and dissension; to make a common cause against England and Catholicity; and boldly declaring his brother Papists that the moment ought to be dealt with by them; "only in the character in which he now appears"—that being as a traitor; and that it is their solemn duty, as good citizens, to throw away all desire "for the least accomplishment of reforms but half achieved," and quite "for the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of the great bulwarks of our constitution from the inroads of revolutionary violence."

"It avails little," exclaims Lord Shrewsbury, with honest indignation, and in language worthy of Lord Stanley, "to preach peace while we excite a 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 execution. Will it avail to cautions the people, however lovingly, against any outbreak of violence, when you call upon them to resist the strength of their numbers for restless from wrong, which you point in the deepest baseness, and represent under the most hideous forms? Will the cooling recipe contained in the declaration that "no political amelioration was ever worth the drop of human blood" suffice to allay the feverish rancour produced by the constant cry of "hereditary bondsmen, &c." Only is all this waste of fuel if no fire is to be kindled? Fool words are no compensation to fair deeds."

Lord Shrewsbury knows his man, but not thoroughly—O'Connell is a foul mouthed braggart, but he is also a coward, and good government in Ireland will not be thrown away on his personal and self-hated. The honest determination of Lords de Grey and Elliot 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, "circumstances when ignorance is bliss, and I think if the people of Ireland were less instructed in their grievances, they would 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 hear of 50,000 annual murders perpetrated by cold, famine, 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 retrogression of his race, his language, 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, "a series of extravagant demands made upon them and attempted to be carried on by an unceasing course of agitation, by an organized system of intimidation." Analysing the constitution 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 parliament as the "Parliament of Ireland and of O'Connell."

The noble earl warmly vindicates the British (Roman) Catholics from O'Connell's calumnies and vituperation; indignantly contradicts the idea that the rebel in intention will receive any cooperation from the British; announces that though they wish 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 brether, "that he is now resolved to the least alleviation of all positions,—in which his power is exercised, and his censure is pronounced."

Lord Shrewsbury concludes his pamphlet by a defence of the English Romanists, and a sensible justification of the contumacious. There are doubtless in this brochure many objectionable passages, and several assumptions quite gratuitous and unfounded; but there is at the bottom a vein of great good sense, accompanied by just remarks, considerate censure, and timely rebuke. It is another proof how deeply Conservative principles are rooted in 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 events, 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 generated by a devotion to home politics, is, we opine, a qualification rather than an objection, for his present position. Diplomacy has one peculiar feature, in a school patriotism is the only and the active duty; the interests of their country are always before the mind and the eyes of its pupils. Diplomats are rarely cosmopolitan in their feelings; they may occasionally be selfish, but they are invariably national. Diplomacy too, legends caution, prudence, foresight and firmness; it is generally accompanied by dignity, courtesy, and hospitality; it is, almost without exception, forbearing and conciliatory. Now these qualities are indispensable for the good government of our Canadian Provinces; and the possession 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 subject of the most vital importance to the 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 Hague, 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 arbitration of the King of Holland; and it became his duty to make himself completely 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 Hague, protested against 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 negotiations between this country and the United States, which arose out of the ambiguous wording of the treaty of Ghent; so that although not directly engaged in colonial affairs, his mind has been actively employed in subjects of American diplomacy, and the leading public concerns of British North America are quite familiar to him.—Quebec Gazette.

SIR CHARLES BAGOT.—We are in momentary expectation of hearing of His Excellency's arrival at Quebec. Sir H. 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. MEXICO.—This gentleman, who was Lord Sydenham's Secretary, has left Kingston for England.

TENNESSEAN.—We are happy to inform the subscribers to the monument about to be erected to the memory of Tecumseh, 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 meetings have been held in some parts of the Province for the purpose of nominating "reformers" as candidates for seats in the District Councils, and we also observe that some of the papers which profess to advocate what they are pleased to term "reform principles" are strenuously exerting themselves to bestow a political character upon those local Parliaments of ours, which will commence their career in the new year. Proceedings of this nature are certainly to be regretted, as they tend to infect our municipal institutions with a partisanship 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 M. P.'s—is already productive of infinitely more social evil than all our M. 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 assertions; there is no party question to be presented to the District Councils; they are to be a 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 self-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 Ordnance, Captain Boldero, 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 surmised.—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 1st of May next. There are, we understand, to be four sub-commissaries, besides the present High Bailiff, the whole to be placed in uniform, similar to Police in other cities, and to be attached to the District Magistrate, who will sit daily to try all offences coming under the notice of the Police.—Kingston Chronicle.

CAPE BRETON.—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. B. Sentinel.

GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.—We are happy to have it in our power to state, in answer to the rumours recently circulated of a change in this government, that a dispatch was received by the last steamer, in which the new Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley, assures Lord Falkland of his determination to give him the most cordial support in the conduct of his administration.—Nova Scotia.

NEW DISTRICTS.

HEURON.—The County of Huron has been separated a separate District, by the name of the District of Huron. It comprises the Township of Colborne, Goderich, Stanley, Day, Stephen, McGillicuddy, Inowant, Williams, Hullet, McKillop, Logan, Ellice, North Easthope, South Easthope, Tuckersmith, Hubbard, Fullerton, Downie, Osborne, Blanshard, and Baldpate. The Canada Gazette, published at London, in noticing this division, observes—"We are enabled to intimate this week the promulgation of the Huron District, and the appointment of Mr. Hyndman as Sheriff, and Mr. Lizaars 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 County 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." Goderich is the District Town of the District of Huron.—Colonist.

COLBORNE.—This District has been set apart by Proclamation, from the District of Newcastle, with Peterboro' for the District Town. The District of Colborne comprises the Townships of Belmont, Methuen, Barleigh, Dummer, Ashpold, Ottonabee, Dours, Smith, Kinnelon, Harvey, Verulam, Emily, Ops, Fenelon, Mariposa, Eldon, Bealey, Sumnerville, and the seven rear Concessions of Monaghan, together with the unsurveyed lands in rear thereof, and the Islands lying wholly or in greater part opposite thereto.—Id.

DISTRICT OF TALBOT.—The Magistrate of this District, in Quarter Sessions assembled, has agreed to the following Division, for the purpose of holding Division Courts, for the recovery of small debts under the new Act:— "Resolved, That the Talbot District be separated and divided 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 township of Townesend; Third Division, the township of Wingham; 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 Charlottetown; Sixth Division, the township of Walsingham, and the south part of the township of Houghton, and including the said sixth line.—Id.

FACTS 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 & Helms, Commission Street. He was one of those unfortunate persons who have been infesting our Streets for some time past. The Jury returned the following verdict, "That the said Alexander Davis 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 Monday last on the body of Mary Anne Bennett and her infant child, found dead that morning in the immediate neighbourhood of this town. It appeared that the unfortunate woman had put her head and neck into a small barrel, through which water ran from a neighbouring spring, and was suffocated. Her baby, about two years old, was found near 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.—Id.

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

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending October 20, 1841.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price per unit, and other details. Includes items like Flour, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, etc.

THEOLOGICAL WORKS

Table listing various theological books and their prices, including works by Hall, Wilson, and others.

B. & W. ROWSELL

King Street, Toronto, & Brock Street, Kingston. ARE now receiving from England, a large and valuable assortment of Account Books & Stationery. Their stock of Michael Beeler is very extensive, and comprises all such as are in use at Upper Canada College, as also the following:—

WANTED. A SCHOOL MASTER for a Common School, at Cornwall, in the N. B. The School is in connection with the Church of England. No person therefore will be eligible to the situation who is not a member of that Church. For particulars apply to the undersigned. REV. A. W. ROWSELL, Parsonage, Cornwall, October 27th, 1841.

ROBEY DISTRICT GRAVEYARD SCHOOL

This Institution will be reopened after the summer recess, on the 1st of September, at Robey, in the Township of Woodhouse, Colborne District. Arrangements have been made to receive an additional number of boys, as to do so pupils Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. The business of Mrs. Rowley's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, at Robey. M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. P. G. S. Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist.

HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as formerly, in Chalmers's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by means of clasp, spring, springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of every kind of Teeth irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Dental Surgery, some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of performing on a number of Professional Gentlemen and others in this city, to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer as attesting who may wish to consult him. For Dr. Crocker's Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stone's Patent Mineral Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for softness, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris; and by all respectable Dentists in America. Mr. Wood takes the opportunity to express his gratitude for the distinguished patronage he has received during a residence 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, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of new FALL GOODS, suitable for the season having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends the purchase of the goods to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit. JOHN ROBERTSON, Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace.

Toronto, Oct. 20, 1841.

An adjourned General Quarter Sessions, held in this Office on the 18th Instant, convened for the purpose of dividing the District of York into Divisions, according to the Provisions of the New Court of Requests Act, Present—

- JOHN WILLIAM GAMBLE, Esq., Chairman. William Thompson, Archibald Barker, James Patterson, James McCallum, John Scott, William Prosser, Thomas W. Birchall, William Froude, John Young, James McCrossin, Kenneth Cameron, James Stewart, Edward Jarvis, Emma Steele, Francis Campbell, Duncan Cameron, Hector McQuarrie, James Stewart, Arthur Cartwright, John H. Warren, Thomas H. Stewart, William Gamble, Michael McDonough, Francis Boyd, James Young, John Lynch, Charles Rankin, John Hutton, Charles Scadding, William Parsons, James W. Taylor, Esquire.

It was Resolved, That the Home District be separated and divided into six Divisions, as follows:— First Division.—The City of Toronto and Townships of York and Scarboro'. Second Division.—The Townships of Toronto, Toronto Gore, Fonthill, Spadina, Chinguacousy, Mimico and Caledon. Third Division.—The Townships of Pickering, Whitby, Rosch, South Brock, Georgetown, Thora, Mara, and Uxbridge. Fourth Division.—The Townships of Markham, Vaughan, King, Whitby, East and North Eglarville. Fifth Division.—The Townships of West Hillborough, Toronto, Agate, Monro, Mulmer, Two ont, and Issa. Sixth Division.—The Townships of Inishield, Northwauve, Sunnidale, Whitecourt, Collingwood, Vaugar, and the south Orinda, Melton, Flox, Thy, Tay, Madelaine, and Rama.

It was also Resolved, That, in future, no License to issue in any Township, where it is known to keep a House-aling, Tea-Pin Alley, Race Court, or other place of resort, where gaming is now prohibited. And that Tavern License be heretofore issued to any person keeping a Shop or Store in the same building. GEO. GUNNETT, C. P. H. D.

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 20th of October, the lady of R. O. Duggan, Esq. of a son. On the 30th ultimo, at Dundas, the lady of J. B. Ewart, Esq. of a daughter. In this city, on the 11th November, Mrs. Richard Cutbert, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At London, Canada, on the 27th October, by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, A.M. Rector of St. Paul's, Henry C. R. Decher Esq. Barrister at Law, to Sarah Emmons, youngest daughter of the late Major Leonard, formerly of the 104th Light Infantry. On the 27th October, by the Rev. Francis Evans, Mr. William Shannon, of the North American Hotel, Simcoe, to Miss Hannah Evans, of Chatham. At Adolphustown, on the 10th October, by the Rev. Job Deacon, Mr. Paul T. Donald, to Miss Jane Ann Donald, both of Adolphustown. In Kingston, on the 25th of October, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr. John Mosher, Druggist, to Miss Lydia, third daughter of Mr. D. Rutlan. On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Thomas Green, Nathan Gatebell, Esq. to Mary Maria, eldest daughter of Captain Gridwell, 3rd Batt. In. Mills, all of Niagara. On the 14th September, at Cayuga, by the Rev. W. H. Haverall, Rector of Ashley, Worcester-shire, Edward Steining, Esq. of Godstone, to Emily, daughter of the late Thos. Head, Esq. of Cayuga.

DIED.

At London, Canada, on the 20th ultimo, aged 21, Edward Henry, youngest son of Thos. Butherford, Esq. River St. Clair. At Hamilton, on the 28th ultimo, Alexander Telfair, son of James W. Ritchie, Esq. aged 12 months.

On the 23rd October, in the Township of Niagara, Mr. Joseph Willson, son of the late John Willson, Esq.

In the township of Grantham, Niagara District, on Sunday the 10th October, Mrs. HARRIET BECKON, relict of the late Mr. Stephen Beckon, formerly of St. David's, at the advanced age of 75 years. Mrs. Beckon 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, about two years since, and bent under the weight of her advanced age, yet such was her love for her Redeemer, that at the last administration of the Lord's Supper at Thornhill, her venerable form was seen to approach the sacred 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 vale 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, Jonas Francis Charles, third son of Lieut. Colonel Napier, Secretary for the Indian Affairs, aged 17 years and 3 months. This is indeed an afflicting dispensation. If such had been the will of God, he whom it has removed, seemed well adapted for a long and prosperous course on earth—being vigorous in mind and body; of warm and fine affections; of pleasing and innocent manners; of considerable attainments; and promising a large development. His masters (at Upper Canada College) took great and abiding interest in him; for he caught instruction rapidly and used it actively. With his school-fellows he was highly popular, for he was buoyant, and obliging. In conversation he was both candid and prepossessing; he proved a noble and a most faithful scholar; and his conversation into one of the most generous and disinterested of this world, the serene and 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 calling young Napier responded both truly and quickly, and there is reason to hope the heavenly summons found him, in the language of the motto appertaining to the honoured name he bore—"Ready, eye 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. Scriven Esq.; John Wampson; Rev. A. Townley; Rev. T. B. Fuller, (2) rem.; Rev. D. B. Parmer, rem. in full No. 13, Vol. VI.; Col. Cox; Rev. A. P. Atkinson; B. Throp Esq., rem. in full Vol. V. TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"The image of Britania &c.," though showing true English feelings, will scarcely out. We are obliged to our anonymous communication can be even acknowledged. ALWAYS next week.

THE TWO CARPENTERS.*

The two men with whom the reader is to be made acquainted were Catholics. Do not start, gentle reader, at this word, or tremble, as if the persons to whom it is applied were about to nail you down tight, and pack you off to the fires of the Inquisition. It is too good a word to be used in a bad sense, and savours too much of truth to be handed over to the sole use of those who, alas, walk on still in error. It is employed here to describe men, who, although common men, lived in heart and mind with those of olden time, and thought and felt in a measure as they did; whose eyes were not busied solely with the present scene of things; whose thoughts were about others' welfare, not merely their own. They felt that to be members of Christ's holy Catholic Church was something more than being members of a mechanics' institute, or a benefit-society; that the former was as far removed from the latter as heaven from earth; and for the privileges which they so undeservedly enjoyed, they wished to honour God in that branch of His blessed Son's Church, in which His good providence had cast their lot—to honour Him not only with their lips, but in their lives, with their time, with their substance.

The names of the two men now about to be introduced to the reader's notice were Alban and Theodore Wilbrods; and it will be sufficient to point out one method which they took of trying to honour God, and in which they thought the age sadly deficient. They longed to see the temples of God, the places in which He is pleased to put His Name, and to which the children of God, in these days of comforts and covetousness, far too seldom resort to meet their Lord and Saviour—they longed to see the houses of God, even in the most rural parishes, "joys of the whole earth;" so that when men entered into them, they might be led naturally to exclaim, "O how amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord of Hosts!" They said one to another, as they talked over the state of their own parish-church, and that of the greater number of those around them, "Is this what men feel now? Is the appearance of God's house calculated to beget high and holy thoughts? Do not men's bodily sensations remind them of entering a tomb, the place of the dead, rather than a temple, the place of the living? Are not our meanest cottages, to say nothing of the palaces of the great ones of the earth, more clean and cheerful than the generality of our parish-churches?"

But the reader must be let a little more into the history of these two men. Alban was the elder of the two. They were both single men, and going on for forty years of age. They had been brought up at a little village-school, which had had the inestimable advantage of the frequent attendance of the rector of the parish. They had been well instructed in the Bible and Prayer-book; and the lessons they had learnt had been fixed into their hearts by that course of prayer and preaching, which the holidays of our Church, her fasts and festivals, bring round with them. There it was, in a plain—in other days it had been otherwise—in a plain little country church, as the holidays followed one another in their course, these two boys might be seen, with the rest of the school, attentive to their devotions, lustily, and with good courage, singing psalms, and deeply interested in the message which God's minister delivered to them, and which always had some connexion with the services of the day. By this sort of teaching they learned that they became members of Christ's body, of His Church, at their baptism; that they belonged to the company of the apostles, and so had fellowship with the Father and the Son; that the noble army of martyrs and prophets, St. Peter, St. Paul, and the beloved disciple, were not strangers and foreigners to them, but, as St. Paul says, "theirs." Time, however, passed on; and, with God's blessing on their minister's instruction, their parents' prayers and example, and their own earnest taking heed to the thing that is right, they grew up to manhood, and were kept from many of the temptations and trials which those are sure to fall into who live without God in the world, and despise the Church which He purchased with His blood.

But the more they advanced in years, the more they felt the unworthiness of their little, plain, unadorned church, to be called the house of God. I need not stop to describe it particularly. Any one who knows any thing at all of country churches, may easily guess what it was like: a nave filled with pews, in which was a most unhappy confusion of old oak and new deal; a transept, with a square pew and a full complement of cushions, curtains, stove, and easy chairs; a chancel, with its common communion-table, and banister communion-rails; a mahogany-looking box for a pulpit, and another mahogany-looking box for a desk, but only just sufficiently mahogany-looking to lead the observer to think that the painter had been called away in a hurry, and never heard of afterwards; a seven years' whitewash, already very dirty and dusty; and a black border round every arch and window, as if the whole place were in mourning because its former beauties had departed, and because men were content to leave the gates of heaven in ruins, as if they opened to an unknown place, or one not believed in. There were, however, just sufficient remains to tell the eye that was looking out for better and more beautiful things, that the present state of the building was not to be compared with its past state. Here might be seen the remains of a corbel projecting; there a little bit of richly wrought cornice; in the head of one of the lancet-windows in the chancel a few pieces of stained glass still lingered; an upright portion or two

of the beautiful carved oak screen, which formerly separated the chancel from the nave, was still left; and a great deal more had been sold as rubbishy stuff, by some former church-improving churchwarden, to Mr. Duffy, a professional gentleman in a neighbouring town, who was a great collector of carved work, and who thought, by sitting in the midst of old oak furniture, though in a new red-brick house, to catch something of the spirit of an old English gentleman—a very worthy ambition in general, but in him rather a weakness. Such, then, was the church, from which the Wilbrods were hardly ever absent when prayer was said there. These two brothers had just been staying for a few days at the cathedral-town, having a job of work to do for one of their neighbours who had property there. Whilst their business kept them there, they so arranged matters as to go to the cathedral once every day, making their breakfast-hour both the hour of prayer and the hour of breakfast, hastily swallowing their meal before they entered the cathedral. But every time they left it, they felt more and more the desolation of their own little parish-church: though they loved it too well to find fault with it, yet they regarded it as forsaken and hated, so that no man went into it with joy, or looked upon it as having been the safe hiding-place of many generations. On the Sunday after their return home, Theodore said to his elder brother, "How I wish our little church was adorned after the fashion of our noble cathedral! what windows, what carved work, what stones are there! There, indeed, one felt as if going into the house of God; but would this place, if we had not been taught to revere it, beget any such feeling? God grant," said he, looking up at the place, through which so many blessings had come upon his infancy, his youth, and manhood,—"God grant that thy gates be open continually; that they be not shut day nor night; that the glory of Lebanon come unto thee, the fir-tree and the box together, to beautify the place of God's sanctuary, and to make the place of His feet glorious!" "Well," replied Alban, "and why should not we two do our best in attempting to restore all the lost beauties of our little parish-church?" "How so?" asked Theodore.

"Have we not," said Alban, in return, "many spare hours to ourselves after our day's work is done, which we might employ in the restoration of God's temple? Might we not give our time and labour, and doubtless others would find the materials, towards beautifying the interior of this once noble edifice, and restoring what we see has been lost through time, and that worse destroyer than time, the covetousness of men?" "Ah!" said Theodore, "I never thought of that. We might indeed do as you say; and, now I think of it, I recollect it is reported of an old bishop, that he worked with his own hands, and sent his carriage, horses, and team, to restore his cathedral, after it had been nearly destroyed in the troublous times of the Rebellion. Let us go and consult our rector upon the matter, and see whether this happy suggestion of yours cannot be carried into effect."

A few days after this conversation, they called at the rectory; but as their rector had now become an old man, and very infirm, he did not enter very warmly into their scheme, not thinking it a likely one to succeed, and not altogether liking alterations in a church which he had remembered almost the same, time out of mind. He did not fail, however, to applaud their holy desire. The two brothers, therefore, so far gave up their plan as not to take any further active steps; but from that day the practicability of it was never once out of their heads, and their spare time was often spent in getting ready some little ornaments against a more auspicious moment for their undertaking. That was not long in arriving; for in the following year their old rector died, and his place was supplied by a Mr. Cuthbert, by one more alive to what ought to be the beauties of God's house, though not more attached—for that could not be—to the mother in whose bosom he had been nourished and brought up. The Wilbrods soon discovered the sentiments of their new pastor on the subject in which they felt so deep an interest; and, in talking over one day the state of their parish-church, they mentioned their plan to him. He, as might be supposed, was delighted beyond measure, little expecting to find so holy a desire in the hearts of two common carpenters; and at once determined to try and bring it to bear. Accordingly a meeting of the parishioners was called, at which he stated, among other things, his wish with regard to the repairs and improvements in his church. After apologising for bringing this subject before them so soon after his coming among them, he said, "Ought not the house of God to be worthy of Him by whose Name it is called? Can we say that our's is such an one? Does it not need both repairs and beautifying? Look at that rude work; should we tolerate such in our own houses? Look at that unsightly painting; should we do up a kitchen cupboard in so slovenly a manner? Look, again, at the rails of the altar; are not the banisters of our back-stairs far superior?" He then pointed out some few remains of ornaments, saying, "See, those little things are left just to give us an idea of what this place once was, when men did not grudge to give God of their best, and considered it both a blessing and a privilege to honour Him with their substance." He said much more to the same purpose, pointing out to them that the beautifying of God's house is one way of showing our love to Him who is gone up into heaven to prepare a place for us, and who, whilst on earth, commended her that bestowed upon Him a precious box of ointment. He then related to them the generous offer of the Wilbrods, which, as they were greatly respected in the parish, was heard with much attention and pleasure, though regarded as quite a new idea, and one that had never entered into their heads. Convinced of the justice of what Mr. Cuthbert had said, and being moreover a very united parish, they came very heartily into the plan. One said, "I have a quarry of stone, of which you may have as much as you like." Another said, "I will with pleasure lend my team, and fetch it." Almost every one offered to take some part or other. Before they separated they made a rate for the necessary repairs, and agreed to meet again at an early opportunity, to make the final arrangements with all who were disposed to give their willing services towards the beautifying of God's house.

Mr. Cuthbert, in the meanwhile, was most active himself, longing to see the house of God made meet for its Master's use. Although his own house required much repair, yet he said, "God forbid that I should beautify my own house, whilst the house of God is almost in ruins; when that is what it ought to be, then will I think of repairing my own." He talked over the whole matter with the squire in private, who he entirely brought round to his views, and who consented to give up his curtains, and stove, and easy chairs, provided the church was made dry and airy. Mr. Elphinstone, though he had been brought up in a cushion-and-curtain-loving age, felt for the poor too

much, and loved God too well, not to see that Mr. Cuthbert was right, and that he urged him to be as others in God's house, and that all such exclusiveness is quite contrary to God's word. Nor were the Wilbrods idle. By their example and persuasion they confirmed the willing ones in the offer they had made at the meeting, and brought others, not so willing at first, to join in the undertaking which they were shortly about to begin. At the next meeting it was agreed to take away about eighteen inches of the rubbish underneath the floor of the church, so as to obtain a good ventilation; to restore the old low-backed benches; to make convenient arrangements for kneeling—a practice almost forgotten by many; to repair the wooden roof and the screen; to scrape the whitewash off the arches and other stone-work; and to have a handsome communion-table and altar-rails; in short, to try and make the old church something like what it was centuries before. Some were for doing the thing out of hand, all at once; but their rector told them they little knew what they had undertaken; that it would be a work of time; that, if they could accomplish it by the end of the year, they might consider that God had greatly prospered their work. It was resolved, therefore, not to pull down till they were sufficiently advanced in their preparations to build up again quickly; and as a great deal was wood-work, it might be got ready for putting up. The Wilbrods were to have the chief management, under the direction of Mr. Cuthbert, who was well acquainted with church-architecture, and knew what was needful to be done. Before they separated, Mr. Cuthbert related a kind offer which the squire had made towards carrying on the work, which was, a tenth of a considerable fall of timber which he had just made; but as green wood would be of no use, he offered the value in old seasoned timber, which they could easily procure at the wharf a mile and a half off. This announcement gave them great courage; and the offer was no slight source of thankfulness to Mr. Cuthbert, who rejoiced to see something of the spirit of olden times reviving in the breasts of his parishioners.

The reader is not to suppose that all things went on smoothly, without any drawbacks, though they happily did not prove of any great consequence. Some of the younger men soon became tired of giving up a portion of their spare hours to work for it. They got no remuneration; and they told the Wilbrods that they must not reckon on their services any longer; that they thought the work in which they had engaged, would turn out more like play-work, but they found it just as hard as any other. The Wilbrods told them they must not expect to play in God's service, but work; that what people undertake for their Lord's sake will prove very hard work, if they go to it as they do to other work, and look to be paid for it as for other work; that they must think it a high honour to be engaged in any work about God's tabernacle, and be seeking a reward hereafter. However, this did not convince; and cricketing, and other games and pleasures, deprived the church-repairers of one or two hands. They lost also three others, and these were indeed a loss to them, for they had a mind to work; but they were obliged to leave home, and did not expect to return till the autumn. But these had set to work from proper motives, and were not so easily induced to give up what they had purposed in their hearts, and to which they had put their hands. So they came to the Wilbrods; and told them, that as God had blessed them by providing work for them during the summer and autumn, and as they were not able to continue to work with their own hands at beautifying God's house, they would allow something every week out of their wages to be spent as might be thought best, and that whilst they were absent the labourers of their friends should not want their hearty prayers. This gave great pleasure to Mr. Cuthbert, and to all who were really interested in the matter; for although what they could give was but little, when looked at as a sum of money, yet it showed they had the root of sound religious principles in them; that they were determined to do what they could, "giving every man according to his ability."

It is not necessary to go into detail, and tell how these willing workers in the service of God's house devoted their leisure hours to the undertaking in which they were engaged; though it may be as well to mention whence some of the materials and presents came. Mr. Cuthbert was presented by his college with a great quantity of old oak carving, which had been taken down in the chapel; and with this he fitted up his little chancel with stalls, put some handsome rails round the altar, and repaired the old screen. The font—which had been broken years back, and whose place had been supplied by a kind of china cup and saucer,—a stone-mason had agreed to present as his contribution. He obtained the stone close at hand, and, with a drawing from Mr. Cuthbert, contrived to finish a very beautiful piece of workmanship. The coverings for the altar, and desk, and pulpit, he obtained from the Misses Elphinstone and other friends. Seeing the former ladies one day busily at work for one of their cousins, who was shortly about to be married, he asked them whether they could not work what he required for his church; and in doing which they would be engaged in working for her who would be the bride of the King of heaven. Being very good-natured and obliging, they at once consented, saying, "We can get some cheaper materials than these which we are now using; and, although we have nearly spent the whole of our allowance so early in the year, such a thing will not hurt us."

Mr. Cuthbert was both pleased and pained at this—pleased at their readily consenting to his wishes, but far more deeply pained at the deficiency of right feeling which their answer evinced. "I thank you, young ladies, most sincerely," said Mr. Cuthbert; "but are cheap things good enough for God's service, when costly things are hardly good enough for man's? Are our earthly friends dearer to us than our heavenly Friend? Did Joseph grudge fine linen, or Nicodemus abundance of spices? None but Judas thought costly things thrown away on his Saviour. Oh! let her who broke the alabaster box of very precious ointment have followers among the women of the present day; and do not deem what was said in commendation of her a matter of mere words. Let us give God of our best, and think the best not worthy of His acceptance; but, since we can give no better, let us beg Him to accept it for His dear Son's sake."

"That joyful day arrived: but there was no popular preacher from a neighbouring watering-place; no band of careless and conceited musicians; no great one of the land to carry round the plate at the offertory, and to shame some, and frighten others, out of an offering to God; no attempt to show off what had been done. They met to praise God for his goodness to them in enabling them to bring their work to a happy conclusion, and to beg Him to accept this free-will offering of their hands. Mr. Cuthbert, in the course of his sermon, pointed out how far "more blessed it is to give than to receive," and that "God is not ungrateful to forget our work and labour of love." Before he concluded his sermon on this deeply interesting occasion, he made a slight allusion to the two men who had taken so prominent a part in beautifying God's house, and to whom he had been indebted for the suggestion, as well as for a great portion of the work done. At this allusion to their poor services their hearts were full, and their eyes ran down with water, and they hid their faces in their hands, thanking God for having put the thought into their minds, and enabled them to carry it into execution. But what was a far deeper source of joy to the Wilbrods was, their prayer seemed to be heard; for the gates of that house were open continually—matins and evensong being daily said there by Mr. Cuthbert. And when, in their old age, they were waiting for the time of putting off their earthly tabernacle, God's temple was their daily resort; and there they were, praising Him, and preparing themselves day by day for standing in the presence of Him, whom to honour and serve on this earth they counted their highest, though an undeserved, privilege, and felt to be their greatest delight. But whilst they were thoroughly convinced they were nothing but dust and ashes in God's sight, they were more and more alive to the dignity, the unspeakable dignity, of a member of that body of which Christ is the Head. They were not worshippers in a little temple made with hands; they were not inhabitants of a little insignificant parish, than which many a barren rock in the wide sea is far more extensive; they were not Churchmen of the Church of England only—they were more than either one or all of these put together; they were members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church; and they were assured that, whilst on their knees in their little parish-church, morning and evening, fast-day and festival, week-day and holiday, interceding in that Name which is above every name, they were heard, not only for themselves, but for the living, whether near or afar off, and were holding a situation far above that of any earthly monarch; for they were, through Christ, "kings and priests unto God and his Father: unto whom be glory and dominion for ever and ever. Amen."

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and unless people do something of this kind, they will never be able to give as they ought; they will have no stock to go to: it will be almost spent, as yours now is; and they will put off God with cheap things, instead of giving Him the best they can procure. They agreed that Mr. Cuthbert was right, and determined to follow his advice for the future: and so, instead of making a great show with some cheap materials, they made only a small portion of the articles required with the best they could procure; and other friends of Mr. Cuthbert furnished the rest. The lesson, however, was not thrown away upon the young ladies, who acted upon their pastor's advice, and found the greatest satisfaction from so doing; for they ever after had wherewithal to give, and were looking out for opportunities. They began to act upon religious principle in the matter of charity; and it carried them much further than they had any conception of at first: they ended in making great sacrifices for God's sake.

The squire, who had seen how God prospered the novel undertaking in which the parish was engaged, determined that the work should be as perfect as he could make it; and he wrote to Mr. Cuthbert, promising an eastern window of painted glass. This was joyful news to all who were engaged; and they longed for the day to arrive when the church should be opened, and they might be able to praise God with joyful lips in a habitation worthy, as far as men can make it worthy, of being called the house of God.

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