Pouth's Corner.

TRY AGAIN. 'Tis a losson you should heed, Try again;
If at first you don't succeed,
Try again:
Then your courage will appear, For, if you will persevere, You will conquer, never fear : Try again.

Once, or twice, though you should fail, Try again;
If you would a last prevail, Try again.
If we strive, 'tis no disgrace,
Though we may not windhe race;
What would you do in such a case ! Try again.

If you find your task is hard, Try again; Time will bring you sure reward. Try again;
All that other folks can do.
Why, with patience, should not you!
Only keep this rate in view.
Tay Ausis.
Infinit School Magazire.

THE BOYS AND THE LITTLE DOG TRY

When Mamma told her little boys that Mrs. Take-it-easy was of opinion it was time for them to go to a higher school than hers, they were pretty well pleased, at first; for they said it was of no use going to her school any longer, as they were tired of the old Primer, and they would like to get into a new book. But when Mamma said that she would send them to Mr. MAKE-THE-BOYS-WORK, they were pretty well frightened, for they thought that he must be a man with a very sour face, and a sharp cane, and a heavy hand, to have got such a name as that he went by. But they said nothing against the matter, for they knew it was of no use talking, when once their Mamma had made up her mind about a thing. So, to school they went; and they found the Master quite a nicelooking old gentleman, who patted them on their heads and examined them in their Primer first, and told them that Mrs. TAKE-IT-EASY had brought them on very well, for little fellows as they were; but as they must think of getting big boys by and by, he hoped they would make good scholars for him to have the care of. He then gave each of them a new book, and a slate and pencil, and set them a short lesson, which they were to study at their desks.

They went to their places in much better spirits than they were in, when they came to school; and there was one thing that amused thein greatly: just as they were going away from the Master, they heard a dog's bark from under his desk; and the Master called out—" Be still, Tax, lie down." They just looked, and sure enough there was a little dog with pointed ears and a bright pair of eyes, wagging his tail, as if he meant to make friends with them.

That was the little dog TRY.
When the names were called, and all the boys set to work, the little dog began to be as busy as the Master himself. There was a boy who had some spelling to learn; but just then a noise was heard in the street, and the boy stretched his neck as high as he could, to see through the window what was the matter; all at once he felt a little bite through his thin socks, which made him draw in his neck and look down; there was the dog TRY, showing his teeth, but wagging his tail all the while, so that the boy could not be angry with him at all. "II know what you mean," he said to himself, as he fixed his eyes upon his spelling, and TRIED to think no more of what was going

Another boy had been to the Master's desk to give the answer he had got to his sum, and he was sent back to his desk; two of the figures were wrong. He looked sulky, and began to make scratches on his but the dog TRY got his paw up between the boy's socks and tronsers, and gave a scratch there which made the boy look to know who did that; and when he saw the dog holding his head on one side to look at him, and wagging his tail so good-naturedly, he smiled, too, and set to work, TRYING to find out where his mistakes were, in the sum on his slate.

By and by the boy with the spelling was called to say his lesson, and he did not miss one word; so the Master set down a good mark, and the dog TRV jumped up and licked the boy's hand, and accompanied him back to his desk. Presently the other boy came with his sum; he had got the right answer, and the Master smiled at him, and said he might go on to the next sum. When he sat down, TRY stood upon his hind legs and put his fore-paws upon the seat, till the boy stroked his head and showed him he was pleased; then Tay went to lie down under the Master's desk

again.
When the new boys were called up to may the lesson in their new book, Tay came forward and stood in a line with them, as if to know whether he would be wanted. The Master had made their lesson very easy, and the boys said it perfeetly well. So the little dog had nothing to do but to keep his ears pricked up, wagging his tail all the while.

When the school closed, one of the old scholars walked home a good bit of the way with the new ones; and when they asked him how he liked the school, he said : "Oh, I never wish for any other Master but Mr. MAKE-THE-BOYS-WORK, provided he keep the dog Tay to help me in doing my sums and getting my lessons.'

NEVEGETABLE INSTINCT.—If a pan of wa. ter be placed within six inches of either aide of the stem of a young pumpkin or vegetable marrow, it will in the course of the night approach it, and will be found in the morning with one of its leaves floating on the water. This experiment may be continued nightly, until the plant begins to fruit. If a prop be placed within six inches of a young convolvolus, or searlet runner, it will find it, although the prop may be shifted daily. If, after it has twined some distance up the prop, it be unwound and twined in the opposite direction, it will return to its original position, or die in the attempt; yet, notwithstanding, if two of these plants grow near each

other, and have no stake around which and showing the excitement of their spirits they can entwine, one of them will alter the direction of its spiral, and they will twine round each other. Duhamel placed some kidney beans in a cylinder of moist earth; after a short time they commenced to germinate, of course sending the plume upwards to the light, and the root down into the soil. After a few days the cylinder was turned one fourth round, and again and again this was repeated, until an entire revolution of the cylinder was completed. The beans were then taken out of the earth, and it was found that both the plume and radicale had bent to accommodate themselves to every revolution, and the one in its efforts to ascend perpendicularly, and the other to descend, they had formed a perfect spiral. But although the natural tendency of the roots is downwards. if the soil beneath be dry, and any damp substance be above, the roots will ascend to reach it .- Farmer's Magazine.

WEATHER IN THEIS (MAATIC ETSEA) As to the weather in Tides, from all I bserved myself during my short residence there of two months, and from all I have heard from the inhabitants, I teel convinced that some most interesting results would be obtained if any one were to engage in such an inquiry for a few years, or even for a single year, without intermission.

The exceeding regularity of its course is a striking characteristic, which could not escape notice even during a very short residence in this country, and hence may be drawn with tolerable certainty

some general conclusions. The heat and aridity of the atmosphere begin to be oppressive as early as the month of May, and they continue to increase through June, July, and August, till they become intolerable; so that, for three hours before, and six after midday, during these last two months, no one will willingly leave the house, in which, by dint of excluding the light of the sun, and sprinkling the apartments with water, some degree of coolness may be maintained. If Tiffis had the advantage of trees, the plan adopted in Bengal for cooling the dwellings might be introduced there. This plan consists in filling the open windows with green boughs, the evaporation from which will, as we are assured, reduce the temperature some ten or fourteen degrees. The Persian fans are, however, a very effective substitute for this: they are formed of some very light material, about a feot square, and so contrived as to be readily turned with the hand like a vane; this produces such a motion in the air that, shen it is kept up for an hour or thereabouts, the increased evaporation from the skin will produce a very sensible, and, in irritable subjects, even a painful impression of cold.

There is one circumstance which, in my opinion, also contributes not a little to maintain a degree of coolness in the apartments of an Eastern house; that is, the peculiar roof, if we may be allowed to give this name to the uppermost floor or terrace of their houses. This is formed of a layer of earth and stiff clay, about two feet thick, quite even, but inclined by about two inches to one side, so that during a heavy shower of rain the water may not run off at all sides, but be directed through a couple of openings in the parapet, which rises about a loot above the level of the roof. This bed of earth acts hygrometrically upon the atmosphere, imbibing the damps by night, which are again evaporated in the heat of the day, and, by a known law of physics, has a perceptible effect in cooling the air; whereas, under the usual European roof, which has been most unadvisedly introduced by foreigners into Tillis, an actual reverberation of the heat takes place. These flat terraces are, its banks are covered to the distance of some of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, moreover, usually overgrown with weeds it is said to be particularly the Lepidium vesicarium which is there most met with.* This becomes scorehed in summer, and then is set on fire to ged rid of the dry stalks, so that the fire, which soon seizes on this inflammable vegetable matter, will often present the startling and beautiful spectacle of a wide body of flame sweeping over the city in the night.

This terrace is also the place to which the Georgians of the ancient stock resort when the sun has set and the heat of the day has declined, to enjoy themselves with their family and friends in the cool air. taking a look into the streets of the town. admiring the magnificent snowy peaks of Caucasus, or indulging themselves with tea or wine, and often passing the entire night on it in song and music; this is the place where many a one, exhausted by the heat of the day, and anxious to escape from the scarcely less intolerable heat of the night in the apartments below, tries to court the respite of a little refreshing repose under a tent; the place, too, where, upon all occasions of solemn processions through the narrow streets, the Georgian fair, enveloped from head to foot in their thick and snowy veils, find a convenient stand, from which they may see and be seen .- Dr. F. Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

APPROACH TO MOUNT ARARAT.

On leaving the Armenian Convent Ech Miadzin.) We started from the great monastery or the 10th (22d) of September, at 10 in the forenoon, bidding adieu to the patriarch, his twelve bishops and archbishops, more than forty archimandrites, and a host of deacons, We took our way southward by the neighbouring little monastery of St. Gayanne, and through two Armenian villages, in the direction, of the Araxes, across a plain partly cultivated and partly uncultivated, but overgrown, with grass and herbogo in fact, a quantity upon the awampy margin of the supperim As for me, my eyes and all my river, we directed our course to a spot of thoughts were ever directed to the mountain reposing in brightness and majesty before us. for the night; so, pitching our ten and My mind was filled with its presence, its kindling a fire, we composed ourselves to splendour, and its magnitude. The laden rest till the following day, wagons rolled heavily on, accompanied by As the morning broke w ourselves and the Kossaks: our two Armenian friends presented a striking contrast with the rest, being in their holyday attire, completely armed, on active Persian horses

* Rottiers, Itineraire, p. 133.

by racing, sham fighting, and shouting; while, as for myself, I felt my heart filled with indescribable joy and silent gratitude to Him who had vouchsafed me such a sight!

At four o'clock we had got to the left bank of the Araxes, and had to seek a passage through its rapid stream, which is without either bridge or ferry for many leagues; nor has it even any approach from the plain to show the place where it is to be forded; and, to come at it, the traveller is obliged to leave the main track from Erivan and Nakhichevan, which runs almost parallel with the Araxes, from five to ten longues distant from it. No one of our attendants was sufficiently acquainted with the locality to be depended on so far that we might risk our instruments in crossing; we therefore made for some hars which we discovered at a litthe distance, though almost concealed among said her mother. And the little girl looksome bushes, but found the inmates so little disposed to assist us that we determined to run all risks. However we met with a Tartar, poorly clad, and dicty in appearance, fint who proved to be both intelligent and obliging, and who led us, about three quarters of a mile thether on, to a place where the stream was broader, but more shallow, as its channel was partly filled with a wide accumulation of sand and stones. The Tartar here requested the lean of one of the horses for the purpose of examining the ford, as the bottom was not to be depended on, from changes in the channel of the river. It was not till he had arrived at the other side that the thought occurred to me tribe, to ride off with the horse before our very eyes, and that without any danger of picion: the faithful Tartar returned as soon i ance of anxiety, in leading our strongest horses with our effects, which we had taken from the wagons, lest these might be overfor the current was strong, and the water reached above our girths. We were all suitable acknowledgments to our Tartar friend, and dismissed him to escert one of our attendants back again to the left bank.

The right bank of the Araxes is covered with a somewhat extensive growth of low bushes, through which openings are cut in various directions, merely, however, fer footpaths or very narrow passages. A short time brings the traveller again into the oper plain, constituting the level bottom of a wide basin, almost totally uncultivated, and con sisting, for the most part, of a barren sandy or clayey soil, which bears only a few stunted solitary shruhs; but not a tree is to be seen for or near. This truct exhibits such indubitable traces of having been once unde water, that the most uninstructed person can hardly fail to arrive at this conviction, un less under the influence of some prejudice when he takes a survey of the plain; s level and regular is the surface of the ground, only intersected new and then by a longitudinal depression, as if it had been the channel of some rivulet in former times; and it numerous places, stretching away for mule gradual subsidence of a large body of water

could have effected its conformation. At half past seven in the evening we the name of the Illackwater in Tatarian. seems to deserve, as its channel is deep, blackened with moor-earth, and rendered hundred naces and wideh keeps the water in constant shadow. Several other Blackwaters are met with in the plain of the Arages, between it and Ararat, all of the same character, and abounding in fish. These are, perhaps, nothing more than small collateral branches of the Araxes, which make their appearance in the lowest points of the bottom of its wide basin, to return to it again under ground; and, in this view, can only be the remains of a more extensive inundation, which once covered those countries, and afterward found an outlet. These streams afford the Tartars and Armenians inviting situations for their villages, more particularly as they present a soil sufficiently humid for the cultivation of rice, and capable of being laid under water at certain

times by suitable contrivances. Evening was setting in as we arrived at the Blackwater: we had, accordingly, to look about for a halting-place for the night; but we resolved to employ the time yet to spare before night was totally closed in, n crossing the river, that this operation, which was attended with loss of time and some danger, might not interfere with our progress the following day. There was a little floating-bridge on the spot, formed of some pieces of timber, and interwoven with boughs, sufficient merely for foot-passengers, but too frail for a beast of burden, and quite inadequate to the weight of a laden wagon with three horses. By the help of some bushes, which we found near, but still more with a large heap of reeds, we gave it the requisite stability and buoyancy, so that by carrying the heavy chest of instruments ourselves, by loading the lighter part of the wagon baggage upon the horses, and taking the wagon empty, with one of the horses yoked in it, we got them all over in safety. We ourselves crossed on foot, leading our horses after us by the bridle. As soon as we had waded through the reeds, which grew in great rising ground, where we resolved to halt

As the morning broke we were gratified at beholding the summit of Ararat towering in full distinctness and grandeur before us in the southwest .- From the above.

. This stream is generally denoted in maps by

A SAMPLE OF EARLY TRAINING .- Often soon observed, and the painful sonsation | half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the city have I seen young officers, parading for almost instantly subsided, the first time in their spleadid uniform—1. The want of a sufficient quantity of the the moonbeams that shone in at the window was far too hitle. "Light, light!" was CHARTISM, REPEAL, AND REVOLUTION. the cry. There stood the maiden, as stiff the certainly fortunate for the governing as a doll—her little arms anxiously stretch—powers of England and Ireland that, at a moed out from the frock, and the fingers; wide spart from each other; and oh, how her eyes and every feature beamed with "To morrow you shall go out," ed up at her bennet, then down at her as to have fallen to the uttermost degree of trock; and smiled with rapture. "Moth-insignificance and contempt. As a rational er," said she , " what will the dogs think

when they see me in nev smart dress?" "The Lond Billies IT:" A SUPERIEST ANIWER. - Beside the forest-path stand two cottages; their doors are low, the windows placed irregularly; whitethorn and barberries climb around them. The mossy roof is overgrown with yellow flowers and houseleek. In the little garden are only cabbages and potatoes; but in the hedge stands a lilac-tree in blossom. Beneath it sat a little girl; her eyes were fixed upon the old oak-tree between the cottages, on whose tall and withered trunk, which is how easy it would have been for him, had be been as to acherous as some others of his value. He stood above, and rattled his bill. A little boy came out, and stood beside the girl; they were brother and sister. " What are "ou looking at?" he asked. "I am pussuit. But I dismissed the injurious sus-booking at the stork," she replied. "Granas he had satisfied himself of the safety of brother this evening, or a little sister; and my told me that he will bring us a little the ford, and assisted us, with every appear- I am watching, that I may see it when it "The stork breags nothing," comes. said the boy; "trust me. Grimny told me so too, but she was only joking; and then turned, and which we carried over in this I asked her if she dared say so upon the manner, one horseman leading, and two Bible; no, she dared not do that; and I cothers supporting each of the loaded horses; know well enough that what they say about know well enough that what they say about the stork is only a story to please children.' safely landed on the other side, with our baggage, in about an hour. We made it? said the girl. "Our Lord brings suitable astrongers." God, and therefore we cannot see that he brings it." The breeze stirred in the lifactree. The children folded their hands, and looked at one another; surely it was God, who had come with the little baby! and they took each other by the hand. The cottage door opened, and the grandmother called to them, and said "Come here, and see what has been brought you -a little brother!' The children nodded, as if they already knew that he had come. -Cut by a friend from a review in a late periodical i -author not mentioned.

GUN COTION .- Who would have imazined, when gun-cotton was produced by M. Schonbein, and the world was threatened with destruction by being blown up by this terrible explosive material, that within a few months it should be discovered to be an excellent styphic for dressing cuts and wounds ! But so it is. Dissolved in ether, and applied to the severest ut, it forms an adhesive covering of singuso even and smooth, that nothing but the lar closeness and adbesiveness, protects the wound, and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effects. reached a little stream which is known by ally; and when all is well, the "protectionest," having done its duty, is removed. Armenian, and Russian; a name which it So also has Dr. S. apson, of Eduburgh, we are informed, similarly applied chloro-form and guita percha. This mixture, in still more striking by the reeds with which a liquid condition, at about the consistence and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is samply poured upon the wound: the chlorotorm instantiv evaporates, and the guita perch. reduding a perfect, flaxible, second skin, over the injured part, preserving it for weeks if necessary, without the need of dressing, bandages, or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent. When we call to mind how much human pain will thus be alleviated, how many cures effected where hitherto there have been danger and un certainty, and how a number of surgical operations will be simplified, it may not be considered too much to rank such inventions among the most valuable that could be discovered and applied for the benefit of mankind,-Literary Gazette.

The last number of the Br. Am. Jour nal of Medical and Physical Science contains the following communication from Dr. Crawford:

I observe in the last number of your Journal, a short notice (taken from the Boston Journal) of a new remedy, as a surgical application to wounds, namely, an 'anthereal solution of prepared cotton.' I have lately had an opportunity of trying this remedy in the case of a severe burn and had the pleasure of witnessing a most satisfactory result. I have to thank Dr. Payne, Dentist, of this city, not only for the suggestion, but also for having afforded me the means of trying it on the occasion. My patient, a young gentleman residing at the same house with Dr. P., had, a few moments previously, received a severe burn of the face and hands, from the accidental inflaming of camphine, or some such allied fluid; after placing his hands in iced water, I was preparing cotton wadding as the most convenient application for the face, when Dr. Payne mentioned to me that he had lately received, from the United States, a new remedy, which he had tried to an abrasion on his hand that day, with immediate relief. The wound so treated, appeared covered by a thin gluzing or varuish, which perfectly excluded the atmospheric air-the principal desideratum in these cases. I at once adopted the suggestion, perceiving that it appeared to promise a very light and convenient covering, while the wiher, during its eyaporation, would likely afford a cooling appli-

tave seen maidens in their ball-dress-the fluid to cover the hands, in like manner, landsome bride of a prince arrayed in her prevented me treating them in the same festal attire; but no joy compared to that way. It will be sufficient for my present which I witnessed last evening in a chile a object to state, that nothing could be more little girl about four years of age. She satisfactory than the result of the applicability of a present of a new little blue tion, and I know of none at all to be com-

> ment like the present, with a confligration burning on the continent and inevitably flinging not a few sparks over the channel, those parties avowedly based on the sympa-thies and discontent of the lower classes should have been so managed by the leaders insignificance and contempt. As a rational movement, as a self-controlled and temperate budy, chartism might, in the present state of England and of Europe, have held its head high, and maintained an influence impossible to either crush or to deride. The imbecility, the braggadocia, the transparent selfishness, cowardice, and treachery of those allowed to epresent the ultra-popular party, have made it the laughing-stock of England and of Europe. It is now brought so low that its utmost effort is to rival the swell mob in a street row, which dare not even face the day-light. As to the

orators or chiefs, they are merely good for tak-ing tory pay and doing work, by going about to interrupt, discredit, and destroy, every rational effort at liberal movement. The last degradation of this ill-conditioned English rabble is their fraternisation with the worse-conditioned Irish rabble, who are inclined to make use of their numbers to disturb the peace of the English cities and of that inmay have for entertaining discontent, and showing it in the sister island against the Saxus, whom he deems to appress him, decidedly he can have no such excuse here. There is no difference, political or social, between him and the native of England here. An indus-trions Irishman, who succeeds in gaining emplay in this country, has the fullest chance of fortune, comfort, and independence that can be offered to a working man-a chance, too, that the Irishman is more able to grasp, from the privations and the frugality to which he has been accustomed. It is a chance which the

the Itish profit largely and successfully. The Lish Lebourer or operative, therefore who in England gets up a riot for the reneal of the union, is an ungrateful and criminal fool for whom the best nunishment would be to tak him at his word, and send him hame to miser and starvation. And as to the Euglish charlis who condescends to play second fiddle to the Irish madman, he is even a guitter fool; for he shows that it is not reduess of political grieve ances or social wrong that he air metely mischief for mischief sake.

union expressly offers to Trishmen, and of which

We wish that any of the discontented Enz-lish operatives, or their leaders, who are fo betaking themselves to physical force, and who are buying pikes and dulling, in order to better their condition, according to Irish ideas of improvenient we wish they could behald the state of things produced by physical revolution in so many countries of Europe. There the noble has jost his position, the manufacturer and tradesman his profits and his hopes, but it is the working class that has decidedly suffered most. They have destroyed the sources of la-bonr. And after overthrowing the governmen! they are obliged to have recourse to weekly and daily insurrections to get bread. The middle classes, overpowered and surprised at first have since rallied. The army has joined them and in every insurrection the people come of worse and worse, notwithstanding the desperate bravery of the Prenchartisan, and his perfec

knowledge of arms. Englishmen should take as a maxim, that in order to their doing any thing great, just, of improving, they must do it as Englishmen There is no use or dignity in their ratining like dogs after every four-house or steam vehicle of revolution that hunder by, to back after it, or try to initiate or catch it. All English classes have advanced their condition, changed and mended their political and social frame, from ime to time, so as to be far in advance of the rest of the world; and they have done this by exposing their own wants, and seeking their own remedies for them, for which the free intitutions of the country afford ample means. We want reform, and especially reform by best 2s. A liberal re which the industrious classes may profit, but quantity be ordered. riot is not the way to it .- Daily News.

IRELAND.—INSURRECTIONARY MOVE-MENTS.

Freeman Office, Monday Morning, (Dublin, July 31) Four viclock.

We have received the following, by special express, from our correspondent in Kilkenny:—

"Kilkenny. Sundan Micht."

" Kilkenny, Sunday Night. "Early on Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Trant, of the Callan station, County Kilkenny, with between forty and fifty men un-der his command, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballingarry, on the borders of the Coun ty Tipperary, and twelve miles from the city of Kilkenny, to assist in arresting Smith O Brien, who, it was reported, was somewhere in the mountains of that locality, surrounded by a large body of armed peasantry. In some tim afterwards, a mounted policeman, constable Carroll, was despatched from the Maudinstreet station, Kilkenny, with a despatch for Sub-Inspector Trant. Carroll rode on until he came to a part of the country between Balling-arry and a place called the Commons, when he heard several shots fired, and was soon after taken prisoner by armed country people, Some of them were for shooting him, saying, as I have been informed, 'If this man gets back he will hang us all; but others declared they would not take Carroll's life. I should remark, that the constable was in coloured clothes. He was then brought into the pre-

sence of Smith O'Brien, who, it appears, wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand.

"Mr. O'Brien, addressing Carroll, firmly, said, 'You are one of the mounted police The constable at once replied that he was heing aware that he was known to persons in the neighbourhood. Mr. O'Brien, then, I an informed, turned round, and asked the people about him, should be give himself up? but, they not having advised him to such a step; he walked about for some time, and then mounted the constable's horse and rode away.—Carroll was detained for some time afterwards, in the custody of four men. During this period, Sub-Inspector Trant and his men were shut up in a house to' which they had retreated, surrounded by country people, on whom fired from the window. After the lapse of two or three hours, Carroll was left in the charge of one man, and this one allowed the constable to take his departure.

"On the return of the constable to Kilken-The solution was accordingly brushed ny, orders were given to the military and police lightly over the face, and a glazing was to march to Mr. Trant's assistance; and, at

was thrown into an awful state of excitement hy the moving onwards, towards Ballingarry, of a most formidable looking force. In the van, was a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons; then followed a large body of police; then came about three hundred infantry soldiers, handed by the Resident Magistrate. Jaseph which I witnessed last evening in a chile a object to state, that nothing could be more little girl about four years of age. She satisfactory than the result of the application, and I know of none at all to be compared with a new rose coloured bonnet. pared with it for convenience, as well as The finery was already put on, and all present called out for candles, for the light of the moonbeams that shone in at the winber of police were under arms in the Assem-bly-room, it being generally supposed that Smith O'Brien would be brought in a prisoner during the night. However, shortly after the departure of the military and police, news of the sale retreat of Mr. Trant and his party were conveyed to Kilkenny, and cavalry police were despatched to recall the soldiers and constabulary who were on their way out. They were overtaken in Kilmanagh, about eight miles from Kilkenny, and returned at an early hour on

but, I regret to say, that several of the people were killed and wounded. Amongst the latter, it is thought Mr. Dillon. Some accounts state that twelve people were killed; but I believe those to be exaggerated.

"In coming along the road, on his way to Kilkenny, Carroll encountered Mr. Smith O' Brien, who had changed his dress, now wearing a hat, and on horseback. Mr. O'Brien stopped him. The constable, I am told, informed Mr. O'Brien, that he had no arms, remonstrated with him, and told him it was foolish to think of holding out against the force that would be brought against him, especially as the Priests were exhorting the people not to join in resisting the authorities. Mr. O'Brien seemed to think deeply on what the constable had said-observed, that, for twenty years, he had been trying to serve his country, and that, if the people did not stand by him, he might as dostrious population which employs and feeds them. Whatever excuses the Irish peasant from Carroll, giving him his stick, and tode off by himself."

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