

when they fired a shot after them. After some hours delay, a stronger force was collected, and repaired towards the house. The Kearneys were seen going towards the bush; they seemed still determined to resist. Having crossed the river and gone into the bush, they fired upon the party. The party then returned the fire; a number of shots were fired, when one took effect on the leg of John Kearney junior. When the father saw that his son was shot in the leg, he came across the river, threatening that he would take some of their lives, and carrying with two guns and a scythe. He came right opposite one of the party, when he levelled his piece at him, who also had a gun; they were but a short distance from each other, yet none of their balls took effect. Kearney was then going in upon him with his scythe, when one came up behind him and struck him, which enabled him to break the stock of his gun over his head before he could recover himself, and was thus secured. I am sorry to add, that one of the neighbours, in going to his own door to bring in his child, was struck by a ball when in the act of lifting it to carry it into the house—the ball going through the under part of his knee.

Kearney had been brought into Montreal, and safely lodged in jail.—*Pilot*.

TORONTO YACHT CLUB—SAILING MATCH.—This race previously undecided, came off on Monday last, according to notice. The boats started at noon, over the same course as before, from Maliland's Wharf, to a buoy on the south side of the island, opposite Privat's, and back again, crossing over to Privat's. The *Jenny Lind*, *Storm Queen*, and *Witch*, were the leading boats. *Jenny Lind* came in first, the *Witch* having an allowance of time for her smaller size, won the race. The *Storm Queen* was the third, and the *Cycloke* fourth. The latter running the 2nd class prize.

FORGERY.—A young man, formerly a resident in Demorestville, presented a note for £37 10, to Dr. Payne, on Friday last, for the purpose of getting it discounted. In a short time after paying the money, the Doctor discovered that the note was a forgery. An instant pursuit was commenced and the offender was captured in Adolphustown, the same evening.—*Picton Gazette*

REPRINTS OF THE REVIEWS.—Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co., of New York, the publishers of the Reprints of Blackwood and the Four Reviews, will supply parties in Canada with these works free of United States Postage. Hitherto the American postage has been a hindrance to their circulation, but now—by enclosing the subscription price to Messrs. Leonard, Scott & Co.—the works, or any one or more of them, can be received direct through the post-office.

LENOXVILLE COLLEGE.—The Rev. J. H. Nicolls, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is now in Quebec, for the purpose of seeking from the Legislature the right to confer degrees. It appears that out of seven similar Institutions in British North America, Lennoxville College is the only one which does not enjoy this important privilege.

Lanark Fair will be held on Tuesday next, the 12th, and Pakenham on the 13th instants.

Mrs. Davy, relict of the late Peter Davy, of this Township, was killed on Saturday last, having fallen off a load of stone; the waggon passing over her body.—*Cobourg Star*.

James Gibson, the lad who made his escape from gaol on the 27th ult., after having committed an inhuman assault upon Mrs. Hayter, has been recaptured, and is now safely lodged in his old quarters. Mrs. Hayter is progressing favourably and has been pronounced out of danger.—*Burrie Herald*.

On Wednesday last, an Inquest was held in Hamilton, on the body of a stranger before H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner. The deceased about a fortnight since passed through this city on his way down the lake, and returned on Tuesday by the Steamer *Passport*. From cards and papers found in his pockets he is supposed to have been in Ogdensburgh, N. Y., but he had nothing whereby his name might be known. He complained on going into Mr. Yoldan's Tavern, that he had been sea sick, and wished to lie down, and on getting into bed he complained a little of cramps, but would not allow a Doctor to be sent for, and on the girl going into his room a little after 10 o'clock, although she had been in only 10 minutes before, she found him on the floor quite dead. So carefully had he subdued the appearance of suffering that no one suspected his disease, which was Asiatic Cholera. He was an old man over 50, his hair beginning to turn gray, his coat was snuff color, and a short sack, he had black trousers and a pair of coarse new boots. He is supposed to have lived near London, C. W.—Verdict in accordance with the above.—*Hamilton Gazette*.

The City of Ottawa, is the new name sought to be given to Bytown, by the Mayor and Corporation.

On Friday morning, 17th instant, a fire broke out, in Upper Town, in the premises occupied by Mr. Michael Johnston, as a Tinsmith's-shop, which it consumed together with two houses, belonging to Captain Baker, the house occupied by Messrs. Rochester & Cobb as a Butchery, and the stone house, belonging to W. Stewart, Esq., and occupied as an office by Mr. Russell.—*Orange Lilly*.

SINGULAR LAND-SLIP NEAR GALT.—On some of the abrupt rises which occur near Galt, between the channel of the Grand River and the level of the surrounding country, there exist

Large morasses or bogs, of considerable depth and extent. One of these, situated on the property of Mrs. Locke, about two miles from this town, was lately precipitated from the brow of the hill, where it had no doubt rested for ages, to the level land below, a distance of three or four hundred feet. Judging from the appearance it now presents, it must have come down with fearful velocity. The channel excavated by its descent is in some places ten feet deep, the bottom of which is a curious concretion of lime. A beautiful little stream now gurgles down the chasm, strongly impregnated with lime.—*Galt Reporter*.

INQUEST.—On Saturday, the 25th ult., an inquest was held on the body of Elizabeth Gerraty, wife of Thomas Gerraty, of this town, before Dr. Wanless, coroner, and a special jury. After a lengthened investigation, the decision arrived at by the jury was, that the immediate cause of her death was compression of the brain, from the rupture of a blood vessel, said rupture brought on by habits of intemperance, which the jury believed she was forced in by the continued ill-usage of her husband.—*Prototype*.

The Rev. Mr. Herchmer and lady, of Kingston, were among the passengers by the *Niagara* at Boston from Liverpool.

Mr. McKay, of East Boston, is now at work upon a copper ship, which will surpass in size and sharpness, every merchant ship now afloat or known to be in the course of construction. She will be 300 feet long, have 50 feet breadth of beam, 28 feet depth of hold, with three decks, and will register over 3000 tons. She will be diagonally braced with iron, and built in every particular equal in strength to the best ocean steamers.—*Boston Atlas*.

A public document recently published in New Brunswick shows that the increase of population in New Brunswick has been greater than that in Maine, by 7.23 per cent; than that of New Hampshire, 11.79 per cent; and than that of Vermont, by 16.07 per cent; and it has exceeded their aggregate and average ratio, by 10.86 per cent. The ratio of increase in Massachusetts during the same period, has been 34.59 per cent; exceeding that of the Province, by only 11.10 per cent. It appears that the ratio for the Province exceeds theirs by nearly 2 per cent.

The dress for the Canadian local militia consists of a forage cap, with red band, blue frock coat, with brass epaulettes and red facings, and trousers with a red stripe.

Captain Brown, of the steamer *Pioneer*, was found dead yesterday morning, near the Canal Basin, supposed to have been murdered. A person was arrested on suspicion, but subsequently liberated. An inquest was held on the body; the decision we have not yet heard.—*Montreal Herald*.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held by Mr. G. Duggan, senr., on the body of a man named Alexander Preston, a blacksmith, who was found drunk on Front Street the evening before, by one of the night watch, taken and put to bed, but on the following morning he was found dead. Verdict—that deceased died from the effects of intoxication.

An Indian was killed at Caughnawaga by the cars on Tuesday last. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" rendered. No blame was attached to the parties connected with the Railroad in the matter.—*Ibid*.

ASSAULT ON THE POLICE.—On Sunday evening three policemen named Dempsey, Kellestyne, and Morgoire, called to quell a disturbance at a tavern kept by J. Birmingham, in Commissioner Street, where, in attempting the arrest of a man who appeared to be the leader, attacked by nine men; and in the affray, Morgoire was twice knocked down, and Kellestyne was brutally beaten—not, however, without making two arrests. The prisoners were brought before the Recorder's court yesterday, and were fined 40s. each.—*Pilot*.

ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The steamer *Asia* with three days later news from Europe, arrived at five this evening. She left Liverpool on the 25th at 6 A.M.

Cotton market heavy but unchanged. Sales of new 4,000 bales.

Flour had moderated its value although there was not much doing. Wheat continued dull whilst Indian corn was more enquired for.

Lard in good demand at 62s. to 65s. Nothing doing in oils.

American Stocks quiet and unchanged.

ENGLAND.—The Earl of Derby in a letter states that the Queen will await the action of Parliament regarding the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, and intimates that as soon as possible after the meeting, the remains will be interred at the public expense by the side of Nelson in St. Paul's. The body lies at Walmer Castle, under a guard of honour.

FRANCE.—Accounts from the south of France make it appear that Louis Napoleon has thrown off all disguise in his designs on the Empire. By the last accounts he was at Grenoble.

HOLLAND.—The session of the States General was opened by the King in person on the 20th. In his speech the King states that he has been promised, by a powerful friendly state, aid in favor of attempting to obtain the modification of the exclusive system hitherto maintained by the Japanese empire.

MR. NIELD'S LEGACY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following particulars respecting the immense fortune which Mr Nield has bequeathed to Her Majesty:—This fortune was acquired by Mr Nield's father in the first instance (though more than doubled by the parsimony of the late possessor) in a shop in Saint James's-street. He was a silver-smith, and carried on an extensive business. He has been heard to say that his large gains were principally to be attributed to the profits he made by supplying wedding outfits to his rich customers in the locality, who were not particular as to the prices charged. He was himself a remarkable person. He retired from trade some years before his death, and devoted himself to the reformation of prisons, treading us closely as possible in the footsteps of Howard, the philanthropist. There are some publications of his extent, that detail his labours, and views for the promotion of his purpose. He had another son who, it was understood, incurred his displeasure, and was therefore not mentioned in the will. Whether he be living, or, if dead, left any family, seems unknown. The father was a member of the Court of Assistants of the Skinners' Company.

The singular testament of Mr Nield, who bequeathed his property, amounting to half a million sterling, to the Queen, "praying Her Majesty's most gracious acceptance of the same for her own absolute use and benefit, and for her heirs, &c." has afforded to the *Daily News* an opportunity of exhibiting the sort of respect which Radicals have for the person of the Sovereign, and for the rights of property. On the plea that Her Majesty is provided for by "the liberal munificence of her subjects," the Cobdenite print denies to the Queen the right which all her subjects enjoy, of inheriting private property, and with unobscured effrontery demands "the ultimate disposal of the inheritance for national purposes." A more barefaced invasion of private and personal rights has not often been proposed, at least in this country. To whatever use the Queen may see fit to apply the handsome and loyal bequest, her subjects, we presume, have no business with its appropriation.—*John Bull*.

ADVANTAGES OF FREE TRADE.—We perceive that the Council of the Anti-Corn-law League have announced prizes for the best essay on the advantages of Free Trade! Is it come to this, that the advantages of Free Trade are so difficult to be discovered that they must be pointed to our notice, and that too under the stimulus of a reward? *Middleton Journal*.

It is rumoured, that owing to the representations which have been made to the Premier, it is very doubtful whether the Charter which the Directors are so anxious to obtain, will be granted to the New Crystal Palace Company, except on the condition that the place shall be entirely closed on the Sabbath. We trust that the efforts of the parties who are seeking to prevent the sanction of Her Majesty being given to such a desecration of the Sabbath, as is contemplated, will be crowned with success. As our readers know, we have given a full and earnest support to Lord Derby and his government; and we shall, therefore, be deeply grieved to find him persist in a resolution so utterly opposed to what we believe to be the Divine Will, and by which he will assuredly alienate many of his best and truest friends.—*Bell's Messenger*.

IRELAND.

MURDER OF O'CALLAGHAN RYAN, ESQ.

(From the *Clonmel Chronicle*)

It appears that this unfortunate gentleman had some refractory tenants on his property in the county Tipperary, not far from Kilmahonan, and that he had taken all the legal steps towards their eviction, which event was to have taken place, as we have heard, on to-day. In the mean time, not dreading any evil results to himself personally, he proceeded to the property in question on yesterday, with a view of averting the threatened eviction of the tenants could be brought to terms; but whether his plan was successful or the reverse, we have not learned. On his return in the afternoon towards Clonmel, he passed a policeman on the road near Whitefort, and had not proceeded more than 500 yards when he was fired at by an assassin from behind the ditch of a plantation on the road side; the policeman hearing the report of the shot hastened forward, and on passing a turn of the road he saw Mr. Ryan's grey horse standing on the road without its rider, and two greyhounds standing close by. He also saw the hat which had been worn by the deceased lying on the road. He then saw the marks of persons struggling on the ditch, and following the traces through the plantation found the murdered body of the ill-fated gentleman, whom he had but a few moments before saluted in the full possession of health and life. The deceased had been dragged towards the brink of a lime-kiln in the plantation, into which the ruffians intended to throw him, when they were disturbed by the policeman. He was shot in the abdomen; but the inhuman wretches could not be satiated nor their vengeance appeased without making assurance doubly sure, by battering his head to mummy, both with stones and also with a sharp instrument (such as a hatchet), with which they inflicted some frightful wounds. Instant alarm was given; the police were on the alert; the country was scoured in all directions, but we are sorry to say, without effect. Such has been the miserable fate of poor Mr. Ryan, than whom a more amiable man never breathed. He lived amongst us respected by all, and it is needless to add that his murder has cast a gloom over society which will not be speedily removed.

POPULAR BAPTIST ARGUMENTS REVIEWED.

(Continued from our last.)

But, as it is a favourite artifice of Baptists, when unable to answer a plain argument, to divert men from attending to the argument at all, by overwhelming it with shouts of "tradition, tradition," we must observe that we by no means found our arguments on tradition. Tradition means the handing down from generation to generation a usage or an opinion. Now, it is not merely because infant baptism is handed down to us, that we practice it, for then we should practice image worship; but because there is no well-authenticated account, no historical testimony of infant baptism having supplanted adult. As, from the want of any rational explanation concerning the origin of the creation, we trace it to God; so, from the absence of any satisfactory account of the origin of infant baptism, we are forced to ascribe it to Christ. So far, therefore, are we from founding our belief on tradition, that it is the absence, the (if the Baptists be correct in their views) unnatural absence, of any tradition, oral or historical, which confirms our belief in the propriety of a custom, not forbidden in the Bible. It is the want of any tradition against infant baptism which makes us practice it, because common sense tells us, that had a change taken place in the Christian world, there would have been a tradition, nay, many traditions about it. In short, it is the Baptists, not us, that a tradition would serve; for could they produce an authentic tradition of a change having come over the world, at a fixed time, in the matter of baptism; could they produce a genuine writer who remarked the change, and was surprised at the novelty; could they point out a passage in any ecclesiastical writer which mentioned the fact; could they refer us to any eminent man in the ancient church who lifted up his voice against the audacious novelty, and asserted or proved that the Apostles did not sanction it, then might the Baptists, and gladly would they, avail themselves of tradition. We do not, then, as the Baptists unfairly represent us, rest the claims of baptism on tradition, in the same sense as the Romanists do, when they avail themselves of traditionary proof. True it is, that the Romish Church appeals in behalf of its infallibility, its transubstantiation, its purgatory, to tradition; but this tradition is as different from that by means of which we connect infant baptism and the Apostles together as Protestantism is from Popery. Can we trace transubstantiation to the Apostles by the tradition we employ to establish infant baptism? No. So far from it, we assert that transubstantiation was first heard of in the 13th century, and was, at the time, loudly protested against as an innovation; that Papal Supremacy began to be broached in the 6th century, &c. We have the dates and documents. The birth of each Romish error is known and registered: history is not silent about their development. Indeed, so different is Romish tradition from that mode of argument, by means of which we establish infant baptism, that it is hardly fair to call our method of proof tradition at all. It is not tradition (which, in the Romish sense, means a mysterious legend transmitted from age to age, by mouth, to the rulers of the Church); neither is it a tradition that there is no tradition of the date of infant baptism, but it is the fact, that there is no historical allusion to that date; and so, though some, in loose language, may call this proof traditionary (by which Baptists understand legendary) it is, in point of fact, historical. We have dwelt on this the more fully, because we suspect that some persons have been reduced into the Baptist society chiefly through the importunity with which it is impressed on them that infant baptism is dependent for its authority on tradition; by which word, every ear is instinctively caught, and every thought directed to Rome as having handed over to us infant baptism, with other errors. We shall, then, conclude the subject with another illustration of the argument against the Baptist system, derived from what is vulgarly called tradition:—Two centuries ago (not long after the rise of the Baptists) a Third Epistle of St. Paul to the Corinthians, in the Armenian language, was brought to light, having been discovered

(Concluded on page 86.)