ner as possible; the workmen, however, are exposed to imminent risk from parts of the ruins giving way, and falling among them. About half past 11 o'clock a fleshy substance was discovered, which was at first supposed to be a portion of one of the sufferers, but, on examination, was found to be a piece of salted pork, of which there was a large quantity in Mr. Adams's shop. Some of of the grates were also got out, but as yet the body supposed to be missing has not been found.—Times.

Sunday night, a written notice was posted upon a tree in the demesne of Adare, threatening the gamekeeper of Lord Dunraven with death, and apprising him that he would be shot like a dog.—

Limerick Chronicle.

THE JEWS' PASSOVER BREAD.—Several meetings have recently been held by the Jews at the east end of the town, for the purpose of forming a friendly association to obtain cheap Passover bread. It appears that, during the late Passover, much dissatisfread. It appears that, during the late Passover, much dissatisfaction had been expressed by many respectable Hebrew families, at both the scarcity and dearness of the bread prepared for the occasion. It seems that the wheat is selected with great care by the high priest, and is ground with considerable ceremonial at one or two mills in the vicinity of Stratford, and the flour is afterwards taken to town, and made into Passover cake under the superintendence of the officers of the Great Synagogue, by bakers of the Jewish persuasion. The quantity made this year fell so far short of the demand (there being no means of obtaining a fresh supply of flour, that it became a matter of speculation, for though the price in the first instance was only 7d. a pound, those who held it over subsequently charged 1s. a pound for it, so that many of its monopolists made a profitable trade. The poor among the Jews were the sufferers by the monopoly, as they were not able in the first instance to lay in a large stock, and the circumstance has given such offence that an association has been formed with the view of preventing its recurrence.

HINT TO THE WORKING CLASSES .- The reason why "our export manufacturers" demand a repeal of the corn-laws is, that a repeal of them would equalise the price of English with the price of Continental labour. Now for the price of Continental labour. Mr. Gregg, the Manchester repealer, states it to be in—

Blackburn Standard.

ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND SOUTH WESTERN RAILWAY. A serious accident occurred on this railway on Sunday last.— The engine of the train, which left Vauxhall at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning was thrown off the rail about five miles before it reached Winchester. The Engine driver and the stoker were both killed. A lady in one of the second class carriages had several of her toes hurt severely. A gentleman's servant, in the same carriage, was cut in the forehead, but there was no fracture. Further than this there was no injury of any consequence to any passenger. One of the servants of the company was in the lug-Passenger. One of the servants of the company was in the lug-gage carriage next to the engine and escaped unburt. No passen-ger in the first class carriages suffered any thing beyond alarm, except perhaps very slight bruises. The Earl of Dundonald ap-pears to have been one of the passengers, and with the other pas-sengers, came forward to bear testimony in favour of the proper conduct of the servants of the company. No obstruction or fault is attributable to the road. The trains during the whole of yester-day passed up and down with the same security and sneed as usual. day passed up and down with the same security and speed as usual. The first up from Southampton yesterday morning, we are told, was the largest and fullest that has yet passed over this road.

Monday was a distinguished day for the opening of railways.—
The North Midland was opened from Derby to Sheffield, 40 miles out of 72, the total distance from Derby to Loads: the South-

out of 72, the total distance from Derby to Leeds; the South-Western opened the remaining 18½ miles, between Basingstoke and Winchester, which completes the whole line, 76½ miles, from London to Southampton; and the Branch of the London and Reichten in Parish of the London and Reichten in Pari Brighton line, 6 miles, from Brighton to Shoreham, was also opened.—Brighton Gazette.

STOPPAGE OF THE RAMSGATE OLD BANK.—Words cannot express the panic which has been produced by the stoppage of the Ramsgate Old Bank. A very numerous meeting of the creditors has just taken place. It is reported that the liabilities are £43,760, the assets £9549; also that only £12,300, are out in notes, and that £17,500 will cover the denosits, among which we notes, and that £17,500 will cover the deposits, among which we hear Mr. M. Daniel can claim upwards of £1200. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Austen, whose kindness and hospitality are well known.—Canterbury Journal.

THE MURDER OF LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.—On Saturday various reports were in circulation in the neighbourhood of Norfolk-street, among which, it was said, a waistcoat and a shirt belonging to Courvoisier were found spotted with blood. We are ass there is no truth in these reports, nothing of any importance having been discovered since Thursday last, when a pair of gloves, spotted with blood, were found.

A FEMALE DUCKED BY THE MATHEWITES FOR BREAKING THE PLEDGE.—On Friday morning last, a body of the Mathewites in Carrick-on-Suir met an unfortunate girl of the town who had broken the pledge, and they determined at once that she should receive a ducking for her breach of the temperance laws; accordingly, they took her to a pump, and gave her a most powerful shower-bath; however, that was not sufficient punishment, and they marched her through the town to Carrickbeg, where they play marched her through the town to Carrickbeg, where they plunged her into the Suir several times. They did not appear inclined to give over their brutal and unmanly conduct until the police interfered, and took the woman to their barracks. might have been attended with serious consequences, both to the unfortunate woman and the actors in this savage exploit.—Tip-

Perary Constitution.

FERMANAGH ELECTION.—The election for the county of Fermanagh has been fixed by Simon Armstrong, Esq. the High Sheriff of the county, on Thursday the 30th instant.—As there will be no contest, the return will be announced on the same day, and Sir Henry Brooke be enabled to take his seat, and give his first tote in Parliament on Lord Stanley's Registration Bill, on the 6th of May.—Irish Paper.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.—It is a striking and singular Progress of Temperance.—It is a striking and singular fact that the number of committals for drunkenness in Dublin, from the month of January, to the 13th of April, 1840, exceed by 432 the number for the same space of time in 1839. Of this number 166 were males, 266 females.—Dublin Packet.

WOOD PAVEMENT.—Amongst all the newly-invented pavements that have been lately laid down in the metropolis, there is no one to be compared with the wood-pavement; it has stood the test of all pressures and of all weather, and remains firm, and unaffected by the influence of either. So satisfied are the Board of Works and the Commissioners of Metropolitan Roads, of the great utility of this pavement, that they have determined to adopt it.

CURIOSITY IN ORNITHOLOGY.—Few persons who visit those ornaments of our land, the cathedrals, or the old and quiet country parish church, have failed to remark the extreme fondness of birds for taking up their abode in and about them, no doubt from their security there, all ages respecting them with pious awe! There is a beautiful allusion to this instinct in birds in the 84th Psalm, Yea, the sparrow hath found a house, and the swallow a nest for herself, where she may lay her young, even thine altars, O Lord of hosts, my King, and my God." A singular instance has just occurred at the parish church of Northmolton. The officiating elergyman, for the last five or six Sundays, observing little bits of straw and sticks, projecting between the reading desk and pulpit, was induced to exprise into the control of the straw and was induced to examine into the cause; and there, to his astor ment, discovered a robin's nest with three eggs. He then remembered that a fortnight before, a robin, no doubt the cock bird, had joined di joined the singing; and when the congregation had ceased, he was heard solo in his song of praise, even when the minister was in the pulpit. These interesting birds had entered the sacred building through through a hole, beneath the door. The time for the incubation of male will be a trying one, and regarded with much interest. -Western Luminary.

SIR ROBERT INGLIS. May we venture on one prophecy? The day will come, for better days are yet in store for us, in which we cannot but believe we shall see Sir Robert Inglis the Speaker of the House of Commons. mons. It is a post for which he is peculiarly fitted, both from his extensive information and long practice in the rules of Parliament, from his moral courage, from his patience, his equable temper, and above all, from that high religious principle which, in every relation of life, public as well as private, not only ensures a faithful discharge of duty on the part of the individual holding office, but commands from all around him respect for his character, office, but commands from all around him respect for his character, for his person, and a willing deference to his opinion. We shall see him, our readers may depend upon it, the speaker of the House of Corange and the second see him in the position best suited of Commons, and we shall then see him in the position best suited to his own talents and most beneficial to his own country.—Oxford Herald.

THE ARMS OF NAPOLEON.

From Le Commerce.

For some time the public attention has been awakened to a subject worthy of all sympathy, and of the liveliest emotion.

This subject is the most precious legacy which the victim of St.

Helena had to be a subject to the concerns the most striking and the Helena had to bequeath—it concerns the most striking and the most glorious recollections of our history in modern times—the word of Austerlitz and Mont-Mirail.

sentiments of the parties are on both sides suggested by the most generous feelings. On both sides the memory of him who was the restorer of France is equally the object of worship and obedience; both parties, however they may otherwise differ, acknowledge the paramount right of the nation to the historical arms of him whose life is comprised in this sentence—" All for the people

Ever since the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, to whom the will executed at St. Helena assigned the pious guardianship of those arms, a negociation has been carried on between the family of the Emperor and the distinguished General Bertrand, as to the destination of the arms; from that moment the Imperial Family, represented by the Imperial mother as heiress of her grandson, has asserted its claim to this noble part of its inheritance. Since 1833, the brother of Napoleon, the Count de Survilliers, has duly weighed the moral grandeur of the duties imposed upon his

The Napoleon family claim not this property for themselves-The Napoleon tamily claim not this property for themselves—
they are well aware that this sword is not an inheritance for a
man, but for a nation. They wish to consecrate it to France—
they desire that these arms may be deposited in their name in that
national sanctuary open to military virtue, above the tombs where
rest together Vauban, Bessieres, Turenne, and Montebello.

For seven years have these negociations been prosecuted between the Count de Survilliers and General Bertrand, the possessor of the Emperor's arms. For a short time they were interrupted by the General's absence in the colonies. They were resumed upon his return, and then it was that the General caused to be printed a statement, copied by most of the public papers, in which he, for the first time, claimed a property in the arms.

The Napoleon family was surprised by this unexpected disclosure. While with all the world rendering due homage to the honour and integrity of General Bertrand, the family felt that it could not disinherit itself of its duties to the memory of its could not disinherit itself of its duties to the memory of its glorious head—it consulted the testamentary executors of the Emperor, the witnesses to his captivity, and these have testified that nothing in his writings, in his latest expressed wishes, or his words at any time, could lead them to believe or to suspect that words at any time, could lead them to believe or to suspect that he ever once conceived the idea, even in supposition, to make this illustrious deposit the private property of an individual, how great soever might be his services. Notwithstanding their respect for General Bertrand, they cannot—upon a vague expression, the import of which is contradicted by all the authentic, written, and oral evidence, of which there is any trace, and which may have been misunderstood, as imperfectly heard, or erroneously interpreted—upon such authority—the Napoleon family cannot resign to any one a trophy which they regard as the inheritance of France.

The Napoleon family, in respect to its own just dignity, desires o more than this, and in our opinion it ought to desire that the omage and consecration of the arms be made in no other name than that of the Emperor.

That family cannot consent that General Bertrand shall be the chiter of the conditions or time of making the deposit. In this exclusively, of all others, defends the right and the interests of it exclusively, of all others, defends the right and the interests of France. If, in fact, the time of the deposit remain undetermined, what accidents may not occur to interrupt it? What may not the future have in store? Into what hands may not these arms fall? Can the proposed conditions be accomplished? Will the government accept them? Meanwhile the arms, recognised as the private property of General Bertrand, may pass to heirs as a part of the private estate. f his private estate.

Is it not manifest that the dignity of the Imperial Family and the interests of France are here coincident? All required by the existing head of that family, the Count de Survilliers, is, that for the present the arms be placed beyond the chances of futurity, as national property, in the Hotel des Invalides. He demands that the deposit be made in the name of his family. Proscribed and in exile himself, he leaves to General Bertrand the honour of making the deposit—and is not this honour enough even for the generous courtier of the captivity of St. Helena? We have said that since 1833 the Napoleon family has not re-

nitted its exertions to endow France with these inestimable reliques of genius and of glory. In the year referred to the Count de Survilliers submitted the case to a consultation of the principal advocates of Paris: the result was a decision that the arms are national property: and from that moment the Napoleon family has relinquished its claims in favour of the claims of

Nevertheless, we regret that, at the end of this long period, we are compelled to say that the representations of the Imperial Family to Gen. Bertrand have still proved unsuccessful to the present time. For a moment there was hope of a satisfactory arangement, but now we learn that the negociation has become nore difficult than ever; and it is to be feared, perhaps, that the controversy will take the shape of an appeal to the tribunals. The decision of the tribunals cannot be doubtful; and, if necessary, we shall lay before the public the grounds of the opinion sary, we shall lay before the public the grounds of the opinion which we profess upon this point. Still, however, we have a well-founded confidence that General Bertrand will appreciate his debt to the name with which all his own glory is associated, to the memory which is the object of his devotion, to the country which has in such honours recompensed his noble fidelity. While acting by his own obligations and his rights, he ought to consider other obligations and rights that are no less sacred. The heirs of Napoleon, let us do them this justice, have divested themselves of The heirs of all personal interest in the matter. They ask nothing save for the dignity of France—for the most illustrious decoration by which the temple of their country's heroes can be adorned. This is the generous and the blameless conduct to which we offer praise

From the Missionary Herald for July.

Constantinople.—Mr. Goodell, under date of February 8th, writes as follows :-

There is at present some stir among the Jews of this capital. The chief rabbies had led them to expect that, according to their books, the Messiah must absolutely appear some time during the present year. But several months of their year have already gone,

A learned rabbi, who assisted Mr. Schauffler in his translation of the Scriptures, occasionally visits me, and almost the first, sometimes the very first question I ask him, as he enters the door, is "has he come?" "Not yet," has always been his reply till his last visit a few days ago, when, laying his hand on his heart, he said in a low and solemn tone, "If you ask me, I say he has come; said in a low and solemn tone, "It you ask me, I say he has come; and if you show me a safe place, I will bring you ten thousand Jews tomorrow who will make the same confession." I replied, "The apostles and prophets had no safe place shown them to confess truth in, but they made the confession in the very face of stripes, imprisonment and death. If you believe the promise made to the fathers has been fulfilled, and the Messiah has come, then receive him with all the honour of which he is worthy; submit to him, follow him, and let the consequences be what they may. Act like Abraham, like Moses, like the prophets, like all may. Act like Abraham, like Moses, like the prophets, like all the holy and good of your nation; though, like some of them, you be sawed asunder; though you be slain with the sword." But alas! they know too little of Christ, and feel too little interest

SPAIN.

in the subject, to venture all consequences for his sake.

From the St. James's Chronicle. Examples of the savage ferocity of the Christinos to their Carlist prisoners continue to occupy the Bayonne papers. At Sant-Esteban on the 4th May, after a Council of War, eight fficers, guilty of the unpardonable offence of being Carlists, were ondemned to be executed. Having marched with undaunted condemned to be executed. The condemned to the place of execution, one half of them, owing to the "carelessness" of the officers in command, were only mutilated by the first fire to which they were exposed. The assassins, thereupon, answered their earnest entreaties to be put out of their misery, by placing the muzzles of their muskets close to their heads and blowing them to pieces. Others of their prioners, among them the Curate of Lecumberri, who chanced to have it in among them the Curate of Lecumberri, who chanced to have it in their power to plead some alleviation of their offences, have merely been consigned for ten years to the gallies. The Phare des Pyrenees announces, under the date of Perthuis, May 9, that the chief part of Cabrera's suite had entered Catalonia by Flix, and reached Berga on the 3d. Upwards of 300 had stopped in the environs of Prats de Llusane, Perafite, and Alpens. Cabrera arrived at the chief of the 26th plt, on his way to Valdeage of Prats de Liusane, Ferante, and Alpens. Cabrera arrived at Cherto in the night of the 26th ult., on his way to Valdecova, where Borjo was at the head of three battalions and 300 horse. Four Carlist battalions under orders for Cerdagne had reached Valderivas. Their object was to levy contributions and escort the sisters of Cabrera to the frontier of the department of the

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.

By the arrival of the schooner Gov. Arnold, we have received files of Jamaica papers to the 3d instant, and by that of the brig Kenawha, we have been furnished with Kingston papers to the 6th.

Kenawha, we have been turnished with Kingston papers to the 6th. The advices by both are of interest.

On the 26th May, a serious riot occurred at Falmouth, between a number of Africans, who had been indented as apprentices, aided by a Baptist preacher, named Ward, and a detachment of police. It seems that Ward had barboured several of the Africans. A ward-interest of the their apprehension, but Ward interfered and seems that war had become reprehension, but Ward interfered, and obstructed the police in the performance of their duty, telling the obstructed the police in the performance of their duty, telling the negroes not to proceed—that they were free men. The latter threw themselves down and refused to go with the police. A crowd collected, and the police, in attempting to remove them, were saluted with a shower of stones, by which several were wounded. After much disturbance and difficulty some of the Africans were secured and conveyed in a cart, under an escort of soldiers. The latter were assaulted by the mob with stones, and their weapons not being loaded, they suffered considerably, without being able to retail Upon this subject a most important question as to the possession of faithful servants. Let us say at once that the opposing

addressed the mob, and induced them to disperse. Several of the ringleaders were subsequently arrested. Major Huey, three privates, and a police man were severely wounded.

The trial of the individuals concerned in the riot took place a few days after, but had not terminated on the 3d inst. when Gov. few days artist, but had be estimated on the 3d inst. when Gov. Arnold sailed. The evidence, thus far, inculpates Ward very deeply, and proves him to have been the chief originator of the dis-

We learn, verbally, that great excitement prevailed in the island, and that this scene of riot and disorder is, most probably, but a prelude to greater disturbances.

The New Orleans Courier throws a little more light upon this affair at Jamaica. That paper states, upon the authority of a gen-tleman who was in Jamaica at the time, that the Africans in questieman who was in data at the time, that the Africans in ques-tion—about one hundred in number—were recently rescued from a captured slaver—that they were "placed with"—that is, we prea captured slaver—that they were "placed with"—that is, we presume, hired to, a planter, from whose service they were removed by some coloured men, acting under the advice and countenance of Mr. Ward. That constables were despatched to take them back, but were opposed by Mr. Ward and his friends. That a company of troops were then sent against them—a fight ensued, the troops were repulsed, and the Commander and nine of his men wounded. were repulsed, and the Commander and nine of his men wounded. After this an overwhelming force was sent from Kingston, another engagement took place, and the Africans and their friends were overcome, about one hundred of them being killed and wounded, and the leaders taken prisoners. Many of the Baptist preachers had been arrested and ordered to leave the island.

If this is a true account it does not tell well for the Jamaica Government. We shall hear of it, in time, from England .- New York Commercial Advertiser.

UNITED STATES.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—About four o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 4th July, one of those abominable nuisances among fireworks, termed a serpent, was let off by a boy in front of the store of Mr. Hyacinth Yvelin, 231, Fulton street, between Washington and Greenwich streets. It unfortunately found its way into Mr. Yvelin's store, which was filled with fireworks manufactured by Mr. Edge, for whom Mr. Yvelin was an agent. manufactured by Mr. Edge, for whom Mr. Yvelin was an agent.—
The fire from the serpent immediately communicated to these
fireworks, and a terrible explosion took place, the rockets and other
missiles forcing their way through the ceiling into the second
story. This is divided into three rooms, one of which was Mrs.
Yvelin's bed-room, and in that she was. Two boys, one a son of
Mr. Yvelin, named Frank, and another child of the same age, were in the store at the time, and ran up stairs to tell Mrs. Y. the store was on fire, and here they were when the flames had got to store was on fire, and here they were when the flames had got to such a height that their return was impossible. Mr. Yvelin was outside of the store when the explosion happened, and finding it impossible to ascend the stairs, hurried into the adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Ostrander, a provision dealer, from which there was a window, which had been closed up by boards, communicating with the second story of Mr. Yvelin's house. This Mr. Yvelin forced open, and found in the room adjoining it the two boys; one he rescued, but not his son, and then was compelled to desist by the progress of the fire. Mrs. Yvelin, who was in the last stage of pregnancy, it appears had thrown herself upon her hed, in which pregnancy, it appears had thrown herself upon her bed, in which her remains were found lying scorched almost to a cinder. The floor had partly given way, and the little boy, her son, was found below—he must have fallen through. Her remains and those of her son, inclosed in one coffin, were yesterday committed to the

The building is entirely destroyed except the walls. It contained, besides Mr. Yvelin's stock of groceries, 1100 dollars in cash, 800 dollars of which, in specie, have been found, and it is thought the whole will be. He was issured for 5000 dollars.

The President of Texas has just published a proclamation ommanding all free persons of colour to remove from the republie before the first day of January, 1842, which proclamation is founded on a law recently passed by the legislature. This law contains ten sections. The first dedares it unlawful for free coloured persons to enter the republic. The second makes it the duty of sheriffs and constables to arreit all free coloured persons coming into the republic, after giving hem ten days' notice, and take them before a judge, who shall exact from them a bond, in the penalty of one thousand dollars, conditioned for removal out of the republic. The third prescribes that, if unable to give bond, the coloured person shall be sold at public auction, to be a slave for one year. The fourth provides that the coloured person may give the required bond at any time within the year; but if he does not at the end of the year, he shal again be placed in custody of the sheriff. By the fifth section it is provided that at the end of the year he shall be sold for life. The eighth section allow two years for coloured persons to leave the republic. All found after that time to be sold. The ninth section forbids masters of vessels, &c. to bring free coloured persons within the limits of the republic, under penalty of not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars,—with an exception of cooks and other hands employed on board vessels. The other sections prescribe duties consequent upon the act. Slavery, therefore, in Texas, is to furnish the world with fresh evidence that the "freedom" of republics is only tyranny under another name, and authorises the majority to make merchandise of the minority. Will civilized Europe permit this? We think not, but time will show.

MEXICO.

The latest accounts from New Orleans are, that the Mexican ed—the 4th of June. Vera Cruz. A conducta arrived at the latter port on the 2d of June with 928,000 dollars. A report was current there that orty-seven Americans had been arrested at San Blas, California, charged with plotting a revolution, but that, through the interces-

sion of the American consul, they had been released.

The Macedonian and Warren had touched at Vera Cruz early in June, and sailed thence for Tampico .- N. Y. Com. Adv

NEW BRUNSWICK.

We understand that our highly venerated Chief Justice, the Hon. Ward Chipman, intends leaving town next week, on his way to New York, where he will embark in the steamer Great Western, for England, on the 1st of July.—The voyage, we regret to state, has been considered necessary by His Honor's medical advisers; but we sincerely trust, that it will not only have the effect of restoring his declining health, but will also be of essential service to New Brunswick, in the settlement of the Boundary Question, as we are confident Her Majesty's Ministers cannot consult any individual more thoroughly conversant with the subject than the Hon. Ward Chipman.—St. John's Courier.

From the Fredericton Sentinel, July 4.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCENIA. We are glad to learn from the Royal Gazette of Wednesday, that the annual festival of this Institution, which was celebrated last week, has been distinguished Institution, which was celebrated last week, has been distinguished by circumstances indicative of the successful progress of the College; and that the students acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to them and their instructors.

The Douglas Medal was awarded to Mr. J. S. Millidge for an Essay "On the Nature and Principles of Justice," a Silver Medal was adjudged to Master E. B. Chandler, and Classical works, and the progressively bound and decorated

was adjugged to Bassica and Classica works, appropriately bound and decorated, were ordered to be presented to Messrs. T. S. Peters and Stayner, and to Master W. B. Robinson; suitable rewards were also provided for other scholars. Mr. Geo. Lee and Mr. Wm. Scovill were presented for the degree of Master of Arts, and had the honor of receiving the same from His

Master of Arts, and Chancellor.

The annual Oration, required by the Statutes of the University The annual Oration, required by the Statutes of the United was delivered by the Vice-President and Principal of the institution; and appears to be well conceived and calculated to remove obstacles which have long prevented the inhabitants from deriving the full benefit of this liberally endowed institution.

LOWER CANADA.

ACCIDENTS .- On the evening of Sunday the 21st ultimo, ten rouths imprudently ventured on an ill constructed raft to cross the river St. Pie, about a mile and a half below the church; when they were about half over the river the pieces of wood on which they stood separated, and they found themselves on the brink of a fall twenty feet deep. Six were fortunate enough to get away from this dangerous situation and reach the brink of the river, some by swimming and others by catching hold of pieces of the wreck of their raft. A large number of persons came to the assistance of the drowning youths, but despite of all efforts two brothers of the name of Blanchard, one 16 and the other 8 years of age, and two brothers named Martel, 12 and 10 years old, perished before the eyes of their parents. These unfortunate lads were the children of two sisters, at the residence of whom, the families had met together after evening service in the parish church.

At St. Arme, on the Yemaska river, ten or twelve days ago, a At St. Arme, on the Technical Tiver, ten or twelve days ago, a piece of ground of about 9 acres in depth by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in width, slid into the river, carrying with it a house, two barns and other buildings erected on it. The property belonged to Mr. Jean Chauvin, farmer, who was in bed at the time (3 o'clock, A. M.) as were his farmer, who was in our farmer, who was in our farmer, who was in our farmer, consisting of eight persons. Five of them were saved as if by a miracle, having been driven about here and there with the rapida miracle, having been driven about here and there with the rapidity of lightning, without sustaining any hurt, in the middle of the river, the course of which is at present interrupted in that vicinity. The other three members of the family, namely, Mr. Chauvin's mother, ninety-nine years of age, and two children, 11 and 9 years old, lost their lives.— Quebec Mercury. From the Montreal Morning Courier,

There never was a truer word uttered within the walls of the St. Stephen Chapel, than that asserted by Mr. Pakington.—We a British Canadian,—here, on the spot,—cognizant of all the facts and acquainted with all the influences of Canada, social, moral, political,—past and present,—inscribe on the Register of Public ecord our conviction that to Sir FRANCIS HEAD it is owing, that the Canadas are now British Provinces! We know what We speak not at random; without reflection.

we are saying. We speak not at random; without reflection.

Sir Francis discarded the bayonet totally, and took to the quill; and with the quill, he discomfited the ablest of the Pseudo Reformers; of the hypocritical band, with patriotism on their lips but treason in their hearts: with this quill he made those thrilling appeals that caused the Colonial Blood of Britain to course like quicksilver through the veins of Old-Countrymen. and made it hot too,—hot as the red-lava.—Who will talk of

bayonets after that.
Sir Francis has been blamed for sending away every soldier!-Sir Francis has been blamed for sending away every soldier!—but instead of being blamed he should be thanked! We thank him for that, beyond every thing else.—That single fact,—that alone,—will be as a scorching fire to the calumniating historian of Canada, who will seek to stain the white robe of Britannia with charges of tyranny and oppression. That fact alone, will prove to succeeding generations that the foul charges of that foul-mouthed fool, Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, are false as Judas Iscariot, black as night, and puerile as tale of idiot.

" Full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Mr. PAKINGTON was right! however unfashionable it may be

It is understood that His Excellency the Governor General has authorised the issue of £5000 from the Military Chest, for the relief of indigent and sick immigrants. The amount thus expended, it is expected, will ultimately be refunded by the United Legislature.—Montreal Herald.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Richard Jackson has proceeded from Sorel to Quebec, with the view of being sworn in as Administrator of the Government during the temporary absence of the Governor General from the province.— $Ib_{\cdot |\cdot|}$

UPPER CANADA.

Col. Kingsmill has been appointed to the Shrievalty of this District, vacant by the resignation of Col. Cameron.—Niagara

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor passed through here on Tuesday, and after minutely and satisfactorily inspecting the 1st Batt. I. M., Barrack rooms, &c. proceeded by boat to Toronto.

A detachment of the 1st Batt, under Lieut. Thompson, have arched to Penetanguishene, where they are for the present

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE?-Dr. Thomas, he of the defunct Journal, has been appointed, it is said, Emigrant Agent at this port! What a necessary and judicial appointment! Such is the way that indecency is sometimes rewarded. But an Election draws nigh .- Ib. From the Kingston Chronicle.

We are glad to see that the General Hospital has been opened at last, for the temporary relief of sick Emigrants, daily brought to our wharves. It has often to us been a matter of regret that so fine a building, which from its situation and admirable arrange so hne a building, which from its situation and admirable arrangement, is so exceedingly well adapted for the purposes for which it was built, should have remained useless and unoccupied for want of an endowment from the public funds of the country. We would respectfully call the attention of His Excellency the Governor General to this important subject.

So long as we have emigration, so long will this town as an entrepot of travel, require a Hospital for the sick supported by a permanent public fund. The patients now in the General Hospital are under the kind and attentive care of Dr. Robinson, who is providing for their comforts are for as the temporary and limited

providing for their comforts as far as the temporary and limited means at his disposal will afford.

Melancholy Accident.—Thomas McIntosh, a lad about

fifteen years old, and only son of Captain McIntosh, of the Township of Seymour, and late of the 92d Regiment, lost his life on the 11th ult. by the accidental discharge of his fowling piece, the contents having lodged a little below the ribs on the right side.—

The Victoria Sun, published at Belleville, is dead.

HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL,

The Public Examination of this School took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 14th and 15th instant.

It is with much pleasure and satisfaction we announce to the public, the proficiency of the boys, and the progress they have made under the management of the present master, M. C. Crombia.

The Examination of the First and Second Classes of Geography was highly creditable to both Teacher and Scholar, proving most clearly that their diligence must have been unabating and

The First, Second and Third Latin Classes are considerably advanced. In History and English Grammar much progress had also been made, as well as in reading, spelling, writing, and

The parents of some of the children were present, testifying

much pleasure at the striking marks exhibited of the soundnand perfectness of Mr. Crombie's system. It is to be regretted that any circum ated a more general attendance of the parents of the scholars (now numbering about fifty), and of other persons, who ought to

be interested in the advancement of education, which, it must be confessed, has been for a length of time too much neglected.

W. ALLAN,

W. ALLAN,
GEORGE RIDOUT,
CHARLES C. SMALL,

** Trustees are requested to meet at the School House, on
Saturday, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., upon matters connected with the School and grounds.

LECTURE.

July 16, 1840.

REV. Mr. Davis will give a lecture "On the Discovery of America by the Northmen 500 years covery of America by the Northmen 500 years before Columbus," in the City Hall, 7½ Saturday evening, 18th inst.

Family tickets for five, Single, 2s. 6d.
To be had at Mr. Rowsen's pookered at the North American—at the door.

The following is among the high references Mr. D. has from distinguished men:-

U. C. College, Toronto, July 16, 1840. Sir,-I have read with very great interest the substance of your able and ingenious lecture on the original discovery of America. Your inquiries will form an important addition to the information on the antiquities of this continent, which has been afforded to the learned

Kingsborough's magnificent work. The subject at present acquires additional interest from the success, which has attended the recent investigations in Central America.

I have the honor to be, Sir. Your obedient servant.

JOHN M'CAUL.

The Rev. A. Davis.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER TO U. CANADA COLLEGE, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAS just received from London a large assortment of Books and Stationery of every description, to which he respectfully invites attention. Among his which he respectfully invites attention. Among his new arrivals are the latest published volumes of the Church of England Magazine, Penny and Saturday Magazines, Penny Cyclopædia, &c.; likewise a great variety of Theological Works, as also Works of General

Printing, in a superior manner.

WANTED immediately, two boys, as apprentices to the Printing business. They must have received a good common education. Apply at this Office.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a Half Yearly Dividend of Fifteen Shillings, Sterling, per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the Third day of August, during the usual hours of business, at the several Branch Banks, as announced by circular to the respective parties.

The Dividend is declared in Sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of Exchange current on the third day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the Nineteenth day of July, between which time and the Third day of August no transfers of Shares can take By order of the Court.

(Signed) G. DE BOSCO ATTWOOD, Secretary London, June 3, 1840. 2-tf

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSUR-

ANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Court of Proprietors of this Institution, at which the election of Directors for the ensuing year takes place, will be held at the House of the Corporation, Duke Street, city of Toronto, on Monday, the 3rd day of August next.

cisely. By order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock at noon pre-

British American Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th July, 1840.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WANTED FOR a Church to be built in Toronto, to accommodate 1000 persons-800 in pews, and 200 free sittings, with school-rooms in the basement-the cost not to exceed £2500. The plans and specifications (for the most approved of which a premium of £10 will be given,) to be sent to F. T. Billings Esq., Court House, Toronto, on or before the 21st instant.

THOMAS CHAMPION,

Toronto, July 7, 1840.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Principal of the above Institution respectfully informs the public, that in consequence of the increasing number of his pupils, he has engaged as an Academy the large and handsome edifice on "Court-House Avenue," Brockville, lately known as the Commercial Hotel. The accommodations are of a most superior description; the situation is airy and healthy; and the playground is unsurpassed by any in the country. Mr. William Miller, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, has been engaged as second Master. The terms for boarders are as follows. Theological pupils, £50 per annum: other pupils £30 per annum. Various extra charges, exclusive of school-books, from £2 to £3 per annum. Pupils are required to furnish their bed materials and towels; and to provide for their washing. The quarter consists of eleven weeks. No deduction for absence except in case of sickness. All payments for Board and Tuition must be settled quarterly in advance.

Address (post paid) the Rev. H. Caswall, M. A.,

VANNORMAN'S STOVES.

CHAMPION, BROTHERS & CO. HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED TONS Vannorman's celebrated Cooking 9 and other Stoves, of new patterns, which (with their former stock) are now very complete, to which they beg to call the attention of the

110 King St. Toronto.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next meeting of this Association will, with the Divine permission, be held at the Rectory at Cobourg, on Wednesday and

Thursday, the 19th and 20th of August next. A. F. ATKINSON, Secretary.

Bath, July 15, 1840,

BIRTHS. At Bytown, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. R. Stetham, of a son. At Kingston, Mrs. Barker, of a daughter

In York Street, Toronto, on Sunday, 12th instant, Mrs. Thomas Sutherland, of a daughter. At York, Grand River, U. C., on the 29th ultimo, Mrs. John

Stewart, of a daughter. MARRIED.

In Montreal, on the evening of the 8th instant, at the residence of Charles Geddes, Esq., St. James Place, Stephen Charles Sewell, M. D., to Isabella, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Geddes, At the residence of Benjamin French, Esq. near Cornwall, on

Monday, by the Rev. George Archbold, Benjamin Gordon French Esq., to Mrs. Eliza Lucretia Thompson. On Thursday, 9th inst., at the residence of her father, by the

DIED. one both year of his age, Mr. John Hill, for So years Mobawk Catechist employed by the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. Hill was born in Lower Canada of Mohawk parents, during the sojourn of that part of the tribe which fled from the United States after the Reverlation, and remained for a time near Montreal. He removed, with the rest of his people, to the township of Tyendenaga in this Province, which was allotted them by Government, where he has since resided. In the year 1810, at the recommendation of the late Dr. Stuart of Kingston, he was appointed Catechist; and since that period, although his education was limited, he was enabled faithfully to discharge his duties, and second his instructions of this continent, which has been afforded to the learned of Europe by the valuable publications of the Royal Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, and Lord Northern Antiquarian Society of Copenhagen, and Copenhagen Society of Cope years during which they were without a resident.

His unassuming, peaceful, and upright walk through life, engaged the esteem of all who knew him, and were a pleasing proof the core most holy faith are the same on the heart ged the esteem of all who knew him, and were a pleasing proof that the effects of our most holy faith are the same on the heat of the red man as on that of the white. During his last illness, which was unusually long and painful, his religious principles were severely tested. Although of an ardent disposition, he relinquished all hope of recovery for a considerable time before his death. Committing himself to the sovereign will of his heavenly. Father in an exclusive reliance on the sufficient merits of his Saviour, he patiently awaited the issue. It was edifying to writeviour, he patiently awaited the issue. It was edifying to witness his meek submission and ardent faith, which, amid all his weakness and suffering, continued stedfast unto the end. The general esteem in which he was held, as well by the white settlers in the neighbouring townships, as by his own people, was evinced by the large and respectable assemblage that attended his remains to the

grave. - [Communicated.] At Chambly, on the 6th instant, Frances Southouse, daughter of the late Judge Southouse, of Montreal, and wife of Jacob Glen, her affected survivors.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 17:-Rev. B. Lindsay, add. sub. (the missing Nos. are sent); A. Davidson Esq. P. M.; Jas. Chep Esq. P. M.; J. S. Lee Esq. rem. in full vol. 4; A. Gen'l Trew, rem. in full vol. 4; Miss C. Lodge,

Having, as Publisher of the Church newspaper, added a Printing Office to his establishment, and imported a full supply of type &c. from London, he will be enabled to execute orders for every kind of Book and Job

Printing in a superior page. full vol. 3 and 4; F. Griffin Esq. add. sub. and rem. in full vol. 4; A. Davidson Esq.; Major McNeille, rem. in full to end of vol. 4; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem.; Rev. H. Grasett; Lord Bishop of Montreal, rem.; Rev. H. Patton; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev.

R. V. Rogers, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, rem. in full vol. 3; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor. T. S. and RIVIGNUS in our next.