### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués cidessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur		
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées		
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées		
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées		
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées		
Cartes géographiques en couleur		Showthrough / Transparence		
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)		Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression		
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur		Includes supplementary materials /		
Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents		Comprend du matériel supplémentaire		
Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que		
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.		
Continuous pagination.  Additional comments /  Commentaires supplémentaires:				

进步 对外的 排作

WHY DOES THE SUN GO DOWN P

"Why does the sun go down ?"
"Thy infant lips exclaim,
As then gazest on the departing orb,
While heaven seems want in flame.
It goes to cheer another sphere,
Make other hills look bright,
And chase away from distant realms. And chase away, from distant realms, The hovering shades of night.

" Why does the sun go down ?" Perchance thou soon may'st say,

As the fond bright dreams of childhood's years

Are vanishing away.

Those fairy dreams desert thee now,

And their magic charms are riven, To show the earth is at hest but dark, And light proceeds from heaven.

"Why does the sun go down?"
Perhaps thou may'st whisper too,
As the warmer beams of youthful love As the warmer beams of yourned to Are filting fast from view.

To bid thee fix thy heart on things Beyond the gulf of time, And never expect enduring bliss, In the earth's ungenial clime.

"Why does the sun go down ?"
Then may'st ask in deeper gloom.
When the hand that writes these verses now, Is laid in the silent tomb: 

In glory to rise again?

Thomas Ragg.

RELIGIOUS, SOCIETIES. RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

A Review of: "Scriptural Principles, as applicable to Religious Societies, by Walter Fargular Hook, D. D., Uear of Leeds, Landon, 1811." In the "Chirchman's Montaly Review," March, 1811.

Corelids.

Dr. Hook entitles his tract, "Scriptural Principles." and as one of these contitions.

Principles;" and as one of these scriptural principles, he declares the necessity, to form 2 Church Society, of the entire concurrence of the Archbishops and all the Bishops of hoth provinces." A single objector among the prelates would take any society out of his rive, and make it " no Church Society." Yet the Society for Propagating the Gospel, at its first formation, had not the patronage of one-half of the bench of Bishons. Nor, in forty years after, had it the countenance of the entire Bench. As to the Christian Knowledge Society, we have already seen, that, instead of "placing the dioresan in his right position," the bylaws of that society only provided that a Bishop MIGHT be elected Is proposed, without making the declaration required of other persons, of loyalty and whiggism.

But what is most extraordinary in the whole affair, is the excessive extent to which the right of private judgment is carried, by such reasoners as Dr. Hook and Dr. Molesworth. They first appear to lay down a principle, that i nothing is to be done without the Rishop." We meet them on their own grounds, and say, Come, then, and support the Pastoral Aid Society and the Church Missionary Society, both of which are approved and recommended by your own dioresans, the Bishops of Ripon and Ches-

But no, says Dr. Hook, "Bishops are only, like ourselves, fallible men, and may err occusionally."

Granted, good Doctor, but then what without the Bishop?" Who is to be the judge, whether you, Drs. Hook and Moleston into our hands). In it we find that worth, or your spiritual Fathers in God, and the Hishop of London is "President;" that

"In deciding whether a society is conducted on Church principles, it is not to the diocesan, but to the society itself, that we are to but we have not seen a later Report; nor refer.'-(p. 11.)

To the society itself? Is it meant that you are to ask the Pastoral Aid Society, for in tance, whether or not it is a Church Society, and to be governed by its reply?

Of rourse not. But where, then, is the judge, where is the arbiter, by whom the question of churchmanship is to be decided? Triangle to be the diocesan; it is not to be the society itself. Who, then, is it to be?

It is to be Dr. Hook himself. This is the real drift of his pamphlet. "It is not to the diocesan, but to the society itself that we are to refer. And the question is not merely whether the diocesan belongs to it, but also whether the society places the diocesan in his right position. We are to vindicate the rights of the dicresan, even though the diocesan himself neglect them," &c.—(p.

But by what rule, by what standard, are we to judge when it is that "the diocesan neglects his own rights?" The Bishop's own opinion is set aside; the opinion of the society itself (which is in dispute) of course gogs for nothing; and the Church, in her Articles and Canons, is wholly silent. Where, then, is the rule, the law, the standard, by which the right and wrong between Dr. Hook and the Bishop of Ripon,-between Dr. Molesworth and the Bishop of Chester,—is to the ascertained? Clearly, nowhere but in Dr. Hook's own private judgungitt; his own individual opinion. is not to the diocesan, but to the society "It is not to the diocesan, but to the society light that we are to refer. The question is not merely whether the diocesan belongs to it hat also whicther the society places the diocesan in his right position." (That is, in what we choose to call 'his right position.')
"Woare to vindicate the rights of the diokarologi their megning- an en the

But who invested Dr. Hook with this authority, to make laws for Bishops and Archbishops? Laws, too, far more stringent and intolerant than the Church ever did, or ever could, make for herself. He himself admits, that if the Church were in more happy circumstances, all these questions would be decided in Convocation. In Convocation, then, would the question be dehated,-whether such a society-the Church Missionary, for instance, or the Church Pastoral Aid—should be recognised as an organ of the Church of England. But to carry the affirmative, not the votes of "both the Archbishops and all the Bishwould be needed; a hare majority would be enough. Nor would a majority of the whole episcopal Beach be required; the larger half of those present would suffice. Eight prelates, out of fifteen present, or ten out of nineteen, would fully carry the recognition. How monstrous,

We repudiate Dr. Hook's canons, then. because they are releiv his cien, and have the Wesleyans of the present day! not a shadow of empout, either from scripture of the Church. To callit a " serietur of such an officer as an Archbishop,—is ob-viously absurd. The most offensive point, Hook's canons are inadmissible. We however, in Dr. Hook's system is, that it must cease from judging and authoma. the Church and her prelates have been apostolic rule: -- One man esteemeth one inquiry. doing for the last hundred and thirty years. day above another; another esteemeth every Only carry out, in strictness, his three day alike: Let every man be fully personated canons, and the result is, that there is not, in his own mind," never was, and probably never will be, a "Church Society;" but that our prelates have been encouraging and supporting institutions from which e churchinen ought to have withheld their support." Let us speify an instance or two of this kind.

We find among the supporters of the Naval and Military Bible Society, both the English Archbishops. So far all is well, and according to Dr. Hook's rule. But if we look a little further, we find that "the society" does not "place these pre- of a man that is on Heretic, ufter the lates in a right position." The Patron of the first and second administration, reject." This Society is a layman. The President is also a layman. Descending to the Vice-Presidents, we find, first, the two Archbishops, then, nine lay Peers, and then, four Bishops, and only four! Clearly, therefore, their Graces of Canterbury and York fall under Dr. Hook's censure. The society is not "a Church Society:" it is one "from which we ought to withhold our support." WE must vindicate the rights of our Archbishops, even though those prelates themselves neglect them."

But we may take another case. Here is the Report of the Society for the Converbecomes of your principle, "Do nothing sion of the Negro Slaves in the British West Indies, for 1827 (the last which has seniors in the Church, the Bishops of Ripon the Bishops of Durham, Llandaff, Jamaica, of Chester,—are in the wrong?"

"We ourselves," answers Dr. Hook.

"We ourselves," answers and that the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, and and Barbadoes are "Vice-Presidents;" and Chichester are " Governor a" Very probably other names may have been added since 1827. would subsequent improvements alter Dr. Hook's censure of the acts of that year. According to his system, he must maintain that these Bishops,-aye, even Dr. Van Mildert himself, that rigid churchman, who was among their number,—were all guilty of a violation of " Church principles," -estabishing a fresh precedent of an institution countenanced by neither of the Primates, nor by even one-half of the episcopal bench :society which "cannot be called a Church Society," and which yet has eight prelates at

its head ! But we may pass on to higher authorities than these. The Society for Propagating the Gospel-were these " Church principles" of Dr. Hook's known or regarded in its

formation? Not in the least! In the year 1701 the Sovereign issues his charter, constituting cierca only of the prelates of the Courch, toother with a number of laymen whose names ire given, a Society for the purposes therein described. By this charter, under which the society still exists and acts, the members are enjoined to meet on a certain day in every year, then to elect a president. Not the east obligation is imposed of electing an Archbishop or Bishop, or any other clerical per-A layman is as eligible for the office as the Primate himself. Lord Melbourge or Lord Ellenborough, or Sir John Hobbouse might be made President this very next year. That the choice generally falls on the Archbishop of Canterbury is a circumstance arising out of the mero will of the individual members for the time being, and not at all from any law or original proviso of the society's constitution. The prelates of the Church are admitted by election, not assigned a place at the head of the institution as matter cesan, even though the diocesan himself of right. The Collection of Papers, printed by the society in 1706, states that since the before the society in the diocesan's rights are the society the following Dishard displaced displacements. If this is one had been elected members:—Durham, note precisely under Ignations's description of Winchester, Landau, Exeter, Sarum, Litched the College of the C requiring and the probably a larger number, of the prolates of

the Church, were not even members of the the inhabitants of the earth; who fashioneth for not acting according to its direction. And, duke of Somerset, Lord Protector, now no society, and the like deficiency existed for many years after. This society, therefore, works." utterly fails to answer Dr. Hook's requirements. It was not placed " under the superintendence of the Archbishops and all the Bishops of both provinces of the Church of England;" nor did it "place the dioresans own person; that the praise or blane due in their right position," inasmuch as it left to his rectitude or the contrary, attaches to them to be admitted or rejected, by the himself. It may indeed attach in some votes of a mixed body of clergy and laity.

And precisely the same censure might be passed on the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. This society was, perhaps, more irregular than any other known institution of a similar class, in its original is written, "every man shall give account of formation. We have seen that it arose from himself;" and again, "let every man prove a meeting of certain laymen, who assembled his own work, and then shall be have rejoic for the purpose of praying, singing pealins, ing in himself, and not in another; for every and exhorting each other. We may add, that man shall bear his own hurden." Our in this society, as in the last-named, a Bishop responsibility therefore is strictly personal. was only admitted on the formal proposition. We cannot shift it off upon another. Every then, for any single incumbent to erect him of two members, and by the order of the individual in the whole human family will self into a national symod, or even more; ballot. And what is still worse, up to 1813, and to prenounce, ex cathedra, that not at least, and probably still later, it was not even twenty prelates concurring could make even needful to be a member of the Church a society a Church Society; - when the of England, to become one of this society! Convocation, if it met to-morrow, would In its papers published in that year, the form educt any society to that rank, which could of declaration to be made by the persons pro- shown that the Worl of God alleges with the gain the votes of the larger proportion of posing a new member only alleged how to be " nord-raff-read to the Church of East benable condition of every human being, we tract, land,"—a description which would have ad
go on to condition may the foundation on the the prelates who happened to be in attenda; mitte! Matthew Henry, Doddradge, and hall But we cannot agree thus to condemn all

> Neither Dr. Hook, nor any other Presbyter of our Church, has any authority to impose laws upon our consciences, which he cannot show to us, clearly written down, either in Scripture or in the standards of our Church. The latter, as Dr. Hook by his onission of all reference to them confesses, are silent upon the present subject. The former, from which, indeed, Dr. Hook professes to educe his "principles,"-will no more support his conclusions than they would support Popery itself, first and second adminition, reject." injunction, addressed by St. Paul to a Bishop is seriously referred to, by Dr. Hook, to prove that we, who are not Bishops, ought to "reject" from our religious societies the aid of those who are not heretics; who hold the same creeds with ourselves; and who are, as Mr. Giadstone confesses, scarcely to be called schismatics.1 With all our respect for the Vicar of Leeds, we must place this arbitrary enting of Scripture among those "wrestings," and "private interpretations," against which we are cautioned. Some better reasoning, some clearer command from God's word, must be advanced, before we can give up that " liberty" which the great Apostle so repeatedly enjoins us to retain,

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY. From a Lecture by the Rev. W. Williams, M.

chester.

for every one who is alive to his own responshall he use, that he may learn rightly the attach to himself, individually, at the judgment-sent of Christ ! In other words, is he invested with the right of private judgment on those principles, in which he is so deeply interested through his personal responsibi-

It may be as well at the outset of our argument, to explain what is meant by the term, responsibility. It implies, that God will call man to an account for his whole character and conduct, and "will render to every man according to his deeds." This then is responsibility; and that man is so responsible is a truth which is not only written or implied in every page of Scripture, but which speaks with a living voice in the conscience of every individual. The bold assertion and plausible sophistries by which men may sometimes try to deceive themselves, and to silence those who reprove them, cannot banish their own innate con. viction of this immutable fact; it lives in the consciousness with a strong, enduring life, interwoven with the very being of the spirit itself. Every man feels himself to be responsible upon the testimony of his own conscience; but he who has the Bible in his hand, knows himself to be so upon the testimony of God. As it is for such as these we write, we would merely remind the reader of the solemn assertion of the apostle, " Every one of us shall give account of himself to God :" and that the Word of God does in a measure continually anticipate that judgment, and award praise or blame to the different classes of persons of whom it speaks; thereby distinctly intimating their responsibility in the sight of Him who "from the place of His habitation lookath upon all

· Gladstone's " Church Principles," p. 422.

· Rom. xiv. 12.

It must moreover be observed, that this esponsibility is manifestly personal; by which is meant, that the obligation lying upon man, is that he should answer in his own person; that the praise or blame due who have directly or indirectly influenced him for good or evil, but it most certainly attaches to himself first of all; in his own person he is accountable before God; for it in respect of the account he has to give. stant as assisted at the bar of God as if no doer had ever lived.

Having thus explained the nature of the responsibility of which we speak, and laying most releann distinctness that it is the lan-An description which would have ad-go on to consider how the foundation on Matthew Henry, Doddridge, and half which it rests. What are the nice amesances which are absolutely requisite to create this condition, or in the absence of which there can that the Church has been doing, from 1701 be an personal responsibles? We are far Lord" principle" that a society is not a Church downwards, merely to enable a few heat-from intending to accompt to give a full an-Society, except both the Archhasheps are at fed controversialists of the present day to swer to this question; it is by no means deedits head, - when Scripturn knows nothing of ex-communicate the Church Missionary ed for the purpose in hand; and however interesting a subject for investigation, it would We lead us into too wide a field of thought, at a time when the attention of the reader ought to broadly and unreservedly censures all that tizing one another, and fall back upon the be concentrated on one single point in the

Omitting therefore any notice of whatever other things may be thought necessary to consuitute the re-ponsibility of any individual, we confine ourselves to the plain and simple fact, that except a man know, or have the opportunity of knowing, what is right or what is wrong, he cannot be justly called to an account. If indeed he have the opportunity of effect of their own self-indulgence and self-indulgence and foolish customs, that they might remove it, he stands equally condemned, as if knowng to do good, he did it not, because his igdoing wrong through agnorance is voluntary also. But where no apportunity exists of acthings must be the same to him, because he has no means of detecting any moral difference between them; and therefore his choice of one or the other can have no respect to its lits divine origin; this is not part of our questhe morality or immorality of his choice can in no way effect his condemnation or otherwise. Hence if we are taught of God that man is responsible before Him, it is distinctly implied, that in God's sight he possesses possess for himself these means of acquiring moral knowledge.

the same time has given to each the power we find that the condemnation of the w sibity before God than this: What means if he ere therein; or if, while the light shines His words behind them. He condemns for others, his eves be closed to it, and that truth of God? Is it really true, as some not by his own act, he is equally safe from they had neglected it; for the use of which assert, that he must be guided wholly by eer- any merited condemnation. Hence there word, therefore, He holds them responsible. tain other parties? or, on the contrary, is must belong to every accountable being both he allowed to exercise his own discretion in a light to direct and also an aptness to apthis most momentous investigation, on which prehead its indications, and so to judge rightdepends the praise or the blame that will by of the objects on which it falls; for if we that I have spoken, the same shall judge him have not these, then have we no means of in the last day," § discerning right from wrong-no opportunity of knowing to do good -and so no just liaand thus the Scripture itself asserts, "sin is not imputed where there is no law," f.

What communication of teath then has God made to man, which thus goes to constitute his personal responsibility! As it is on the testimony of God that we have at firmed the responsibility itself, so let us learn from Him on what that responsibility rests, We gather from Scripture in the first place that there is in every man that natural sense of right which we call the light of concience; it is recognised by St. Paul in these words, " When the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law are a law unto themselves, which show the work of the law written in their hearts, their conscience also bearing witness, and their thoughts the meanwhile accusing or else excusing one another." The same divine com munication is perhaps alluded to by St. John That was the true light which lighter every man that cometh into the world. The former of these passages, it is to be observed, not only bears witness to the existence of the light of conscience, but shows that God who has given it considers it as making man responsible; for it is there spoken of as being the ground of accusation or the contrary towards those who have neglected ir olicyed it.

But, further, every man must have individually the power of using this light, otherwise, as we have seen, it would not justly render him personally accountable for actin

1 Rom. ii. 14, 15.

Gal, vi. 4, 5, 1 Rom. v. 13,

nost manifest, because this divine instruction is not addressed to us from without in language that may be differently interpreted it does not meet the eyes or ears, and so find its way, through the senses and understanding, to the heart and conscience;-no, it ives originally in the conscience itself. It s an impression left on the spirit of man by the divine hand that formed that spirit; it is a sense, a feeling that there is right, or that there is wrong in the things that are proposed to us; and all that is needed is, that we attain to this feeling, and instead of opposing, yield ourselves to its influence. Moreover it is plain that each man individually possesses this power; for the light is not committed to a few for the use of the many; but it is as inseparable from each human seing as his own personality. Thus we ourselves perceive how that this knowledge s quite sufficient to make a men responsible, and personally responsible, even as the Scrip- quasilan affectant. tura tanght us to infer. Nay it would seem is if the very consciousness that he possesses this natural information as to right and wrong were the basis of that innate sease of perconal responsibility which has been alludof the already at the commencement of this

It must be remarked, by the way, that there are some men in whom the conscience opposits to have lest this original power to seems to be shrouded in thick corrected. doom, and the very light that is in man to victims of strong delusion, and believe a lie ? conviction, calling cvil good, and good evil. But this apparent inability of the conscience to direct does not take away from the responability of such persons, because it has been upon themselves by the continual resistance which they have offered to these inward admonitions. Hence these miserable men can still be justly called to account for not walking in accordance with that truth, the hiding of which from their own souls has been the

But again the Scripture directs us to another communication of truth which has been norance is voluntary, and therefore in fact his bestowed upon man, and to which it alludes as imposing a responsibility upon those who have received it; that is, as justly rendering quiring the knowledge of right and wrong, all them accountable for its use or abuse in the direction of their conduct.

This further communication of truth is the Scripture itself. We stop not now to prove murality of immorality; and consequently, then; for we have assumed throughout that we are writing for those who receive the Bible as the Word of God; and its testimony of Him " in whom is no darkness at all."

The Scriptures, then, being "given by inspiration of God," are the scriptures of truth, the means of learning, in some degree at and "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for least, what true recitade is. Moreover it correction, for instruction in righteousness." may be added, that if every one is responsi- And the very gift of them, therefore, since ble in his own person, and no one in the per- they are thus positively declared to be proson of another, then each must individually littable for moral edification in all its parts, implies that they who receive them are responsible for the use of them. But not only so We may infer, then, from the fact of man's we have moreover the distinct assertion of personal responsibility, that God has communicated to him some measure of truth, and at description of the judgment contained in Ps. i. of using that communication for his own di- is grounded upon this, that while they declarrection. For, except the light shine upon led God's statutes and took His covenant in his path, the wayfaring man is not to blame their mouth, they hated instruction and cast them, because, having received His word word, therefore, He holds them responsible. Again our Lord saith to his disciples, "He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my words, bath one that judgeth him; the word

Such passages might easily be multiplied but these are enough to make certain the bility to the imputation of sm, if we do it not; inference, which the very gift of this com munication autorally suggests, namely, that they who receive it are justly called to account for their use of it. It has not yet, indeed been given to all men; it is intended for them and uitimately will, we believe, come into their possession; but hitherto circumstances over which they who are without this word have for the most part had no control, have kept it from them. In such cases of course there can be no responsibility for the use of it. Should, however, the remaining without

this gracious communication of truth be wil ful, the light of consciouce assures us that the responsibility attaches; and the man is justly chargeable with the sin of those errors which his voluntary ignorance occasions.

But this point does not practically affect us. Through the kind providence of God we have the Scriptures, and we have them in a language that we can understand; therefore the vhole responsibility resulting from the posession of them most justly belongs to us all. And this responsibility, let us remember, is peronal; we have to answer in person at God's udgment seat, each man for himself, for the legres of rectitude to which we have attain ed in accordance with the light of Scripture, that other communication of truth we have received from Him.

LEANINGS FROM FULLER'S CHURCH

CALVIS ON FORMS OF PRAYER. - A. D. 1547. The dislikers of the Liturgy bare themselves high upon the judgment of Master Calvin, in his letter (lour years since) to the

• Prov. xx. 27. ‡ 2 Tim. iii. 16. † 2 Thess. ii. 10, 12. § John xii. 48.

onger a privacy because publicly printed in his Epistles. And yet Master Calvin is therein very positive for a set Form, whose words deserve our translation and observation. Formulam precumet "I do highly approve retreatment certesiasticorum that there should be a calche probo, ut certa certain Form of Prayer

illa exict. and ecclesiastical rites. and ecclesiasucal rites.

A quá ne pastoribus "From which it discedere in functione should not be lawful for suá liceat. the pastors themselves to discede.

1. Ut consulatur "1. That provision be morundam simplicitati made for some people's et imperitie. ignorance and unskilfulness.
2. Ut certius constet "2. That the consent

omnium inter se eccle- of all churches amongst themselves may the siarum consensus. more plainly appear. "3. That order may

3. Ut obviam ineatur littultoria queruadam be taken against the levitati, qui novationes desultory levity of such who delight in innovations,
Sie igitur, statum "Thus there ought

esse catechismum opor- to be an established tet, sturam sacramen- catechism, an establishterum administratio- ed administration of nom, publicain item sacraments, as also a precum formulam.

public form of Pray-So that it seems not a form, but this form of prayer did displease; and exceptions were taken at certain passages still in the Liturgy, yarn against evil. This 's candle of the though lately reviewed by the bishops and

CALVIN ON PRAYER FOR THE DEAD .have become darkness, so that they are the Mr. Calvin, in his letter to the Lord Protector, disliketh the praying for the dead; with the quietness and confidence of sincere and this is one of those things which he termed, tolerabiles ineptias; Englished by some, " tolerable fooleries;" more mildly by others, "tolerable infitnesses." In requital whereof bishop Williams was wont to say, that Masof their own procuring; they have brought it ter Calvin had his tolerabiles morositates.

And thus moderately did our first Reformers begin, as the subject they wrote on would give them leave. For as careful mothers and nurses, on condition they can get their children to part with knives, are contented to let them play with rattles, so they permitted igfrom them the most dangerous and destructive superstitions.

THE USE OF THE TERM PURITAN. - We must not forget, that Spalato (I am confident I am not mistaken therein) was the first, who, professing himself a Protestant, used the word "Puritan," to signify the defenders of matters doctrinal in the English church. Formerly the word was only taken to denote such as dissented from the hierarchy in discipline and church-government; which now was extended to brand such as were Anti-Arminians in their judgments. As Spalato first abused the word in this sense, so we could wish he had carried it away with him in his return to Rome. Whereas, now leaving the word behind him in this extensive signification thereof, it hath since by others been improved to asperse the most orthodox in doctrine, and religious in conver-

THE ARCHBISHOP OF SPALATO'S CHAR-ACTER.-He had too much wit and learning to be a cordial papist, and too little honesty and religion to be a sincere protestant.

OUR CHURCHES SUCCEED NOT TO THE TEMPLE, BUT SYNAGOGUES, ADDRATION TOWARDS THE ALTAR DISLIKED BY MANY. -One controversy was about the holiness of our churches; some maintaining that they succeed to the same degree of sanctity with the tabernacle of Moses, and temple of Solomon; which others flatly denied. First. Because the tabernacle and temple were, and might be, but one at a time; whilst our churches, without fault, may be multiplied without any set number. Secondly. They both for their fashion, fabrick, and utensils, were jure Diving, their architects being inspired; whilst our churches are the product of human fancy. Thirdly, God GLORIOUS-Ly appeared both in the tabernacle and temple ; only craciously present in our churches. Fourthly. The temple was a type of Christ's body; which ours are not. More true it is, our churches are heirs to the holiness of the Jewish synagogues, which were many, and to which a reverence was due as publicly destined to Divine service.

Not less the difference about the manner of adoration to be used in God's house; which some would have done towards the communion table, as the most remarkable place of God's presence. Those used a disfraction between bowing adultare, "towards the altar," as directing their adoration that way, and ad altare "to the altar," as terminating their worship therein; the latter they detested as idolatrous, the former they defended as lawful and necessary. Such a slovenly unmannerliness had lately possessed many people in their approaches to God's house that it was high time to reform, Mal. But such as disliked the gesture, could not

or would not understand the distinction, as in. the suburbs of superstation. These allowing some corporal adoration lawful, yea, necessary, seeing no reason [why] the moiety of man, yen, the total sum of him which is visible, his body, should be exempted from God's service, except such a writ of ease could be produced and proved from Scripture. But they were displeased with this adoration, because such as enjoin it maintain one kind of reverence due to the very place, another to. the elements of the sacramonts, if on the table, a third to God himself, these several degrees of reverence ought to be railed about as weil as the communion table, and clearly distinguished, lest that he given to the creature which belongs to the Creator, and such as thun profunction run into idolatry.

A controversy was also started about the posture of the Lord's board, communion-table or altar; the last name beginning now in many men's mouths to out the two former. Some would have it constantly fixed with the sides east and west, ends north and south, on a graduated advance next the east wall of the chancel; citing a canon and the practice in the king's chapel for the same. Others pressed the queen's injunctions, that (allowing it at other times to stand, but not aliar-wise, in the chancel) it ought to be set in the body of the church when the sacrament is celebrat-

Such the heat about this altar till both sides had almost sacrificed up their charity thereon; and this controversy was prosecuted with much needless animosity. This mindeth me of a passage in Cambridge, when King James was there present, to whom a great person complained of the inverted situation of a college chapel, (north and south,) out of design to put the House to the cost of newbuilding the same : To whom the king answered; "It matters not how the chapel stands, so their hearts who go thither be set aright in God's service." Indeed, it moderate men had had the managing of the matters. the accommodation had been easy with a little condescension on both sides. But as a small accidental neat or cold (such as a healthful body would not be sensible of) is enough to put him into a fit who was formerly in latitudine tebris, so men's minds distempered in this age with what I may call "mutinous tendency," were exasperated with such small occasions which other-wise might have been passed over and no notice taken there-

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1818.

With reference to the "Gleanings from Fuller's Church History," which we have inserted in successive numbers, it may be proper to mention that we prefixed our own headings to them, for the sake of conciseness; but that the heading of the last, respecting Churches and Altars, is left as we found it: and we think that our readers, not previously familiar with the old historian's style and sentiments, will be glad to have the manner laid before them in which he, a writer not to be suspected of imperfect attachment to the Church whose history he -wrote, treated the attempt at perverting the Anglican communion-table into an altar, and our places of worship into a succession to the tabernacle and temple. His mild remarks upon heat in controversy deserve to be well weighed by all who are engaged in the trying, but indispensable duty of ceernestly contending for the faith which

was once delivered to the saints." It is instructive, to look back into former days and discover how the principal attempts at introducing error which disturb the peace of the Church now, were also made in the time past: and there is also some consolation in tracing with him both the origin and the injurious application of the word "Puritan." Instances are not rare in which that same word is applied, as a term of censure, ngainst Church-members, who, together with their "Anti-Arminian" judgment, are scripturally zealous against worldly conformity; and so now, as in Fuller's time, the word is used "to asperse the most orthodox in doctrine, and religious in conversation." They point out the evil tendency of the theatre, the card-table, the ball-room, ballets of Viennese children, novels, races, and drinking-usages; they admonish Churchmembers against them, as inconsistent with their profession, and dangerous to their souls' health; and the reproach of being "puritanical" is raised against them. If it comes from notoriously loose Churchmen, of course it ought to cause no surprise; but when the objection is raised by those who profess much zeal for the Church's purity and efficient working, it manifests both a strange inconsistency and a singularly deficient perception of that which tends to adorn the Church and to promote her best interests.

3 3 We have come across an article upon the question of support to religious societies. which contains some very useful, not very widely diffused, information upon the history and rules of those societies to which it has been attempted to confine the support of Churchmen, as well as a striking retort upon mien who, in their earnest strife for what they seall " Church principles," remarkably violate the very obligations which they seek to impose upon their neighbours. Themselves treading under foot the judgment, and slightinguithe practice of their Diocesans, they want to lade others with a burden of conformity 3viffeh; they themselves touch not with dite of their fingers. Preaching submissionto Bishops in other Dioceses, they practice rebellion in their own.

LineaTho reviewer, does not design an attack upon the ancient societies whose rules and upon the ancient societies whose rules and All our Courts, National or State, so regard it.
history lie draws from forgetfulness; he William Penn, in the form of government only exposes the futility of the objections and laws which he brought over to regulate raised by men who claim for themselves the utmost license of private judgment; and then, when they have made their arbitrary selection, want to impose the result upon their brethen as a lest of cliurchmanship. The old Church-historian had experience,

by the events of the times in which he lived,

of the result of such a movement in the Church as characterized the period in which Archbishop Land's influence prevailed—the identical one which has been set on foot, and with some good effect resisted, in our days. A fierce spirit of opposition was raised; the etectera" oath of the Laudean party was responded to by the solemn league and covenant of the anti-episcopal: civil war desolated the land, and the monarchy was overthrown. If the recent revival of Land's spirit had not been checked, we might have had the mother-country in a combustion again before this time; brother arrayed against brother; zeal aileged for a Church with Bishops on the one side, and for a Church without Bishops on the other; but religion all the while mourning over the wounds inflicted upon her by combatants on

In the midst of the controversy respecting the claims of the different societies within the Church to the support of her members, it is instructive to east a glance back at the origin of "the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" of which many now prefess to be zealous members who discountenance, as far as they can, social means for personal religious improvement. The originators of that institution used their first association as a call for meeting together " to pray, sing psalms, and read the Holy Scriptures; and to reprove, exhert, and edify one another by religious conferences." We earnestly wish that members of religious societies may look upon each other as associated together for the formation of similar means of good; and no less earnestly do we pray that all Bishops may be found to look so favourably upon designs of this character as to when they engage in such efforts, they do every thing with their Bishop, even as Churchmen in the Diocese of Chester used to do, naught discouraged by the insubordinate meddling of Drs. Hook and Moles-

THE NEW BISHOP OF CASTERBURY .- The ollowing Ecclesiastical changes are spoken of in English papers recently received :-- The ing the Primate of all England independent of Episcopal control over any particular see will create some changes in the dioceses of Roches ter and Winchester, while the limits of the resent see of Canterbury will remain compaatively untouched, consisting as heretofore of the Archiescouries of Canterbury and Maid-stone. Over this diocese a Bishop will be apcointed who will rank with the other suffiagan Bishous in the order of consecration. The dioese of Rechester, at present comprising part of Kent, and the whole of Essex and Hertford. shire, will, under the new arrangement, comprise that portion of Kent at present under the jurisdiction of its Bishop, the whole of Essex, and part of Surrey now under the diocese of Winchester. The part of Surrey which will be added to the diocese of Rochester will comprise Southwark, Lambeth, Camberwell, Battersea, Kingston, Epsom, Dorking, Wey-bridge, Walton, Charlwood, Kew, and all the ntermediate towns and villages. Hertfordshire, which now forms part of the diocese of Rochester, will be erected into a new Episcopal see, deriving its name from St. Alban's. The distance from St. Alban's to the cathedral of St. Paul's is not more than twenty-two miles, but the distance to the Cathedral of the diocese of Rochester, to which St. Alban' was appended upon its severance from the diocese of London, is not less than fifty-four miles, a distance from the cathedral of it diocese greater by far than that at which any other ancient place in Englar,d has been re-moved. A foundation for a dean and four canons is to be provided from benefices i public patronage within the county; and funds which, by eventual extinction of two of the present canons at Rochester, must devolve at On the completion of the arrangements the patronage at present in the hands of the Archhishop of Canterbury will go to the new Bishop, whilst a considerable number of benefices at present in the gift of the Crown and the Lord Chancellor will be transferred to the Primate. His Grace will also continue to enjoy his "options," a claim to which he is entitled of presenting to the first vacant benefice he chooses to take in the gift of either of the suffragan Bishops of his province. It is stated, but whether with any degree of cer-tainty it is at present impossible to say, that the Hon. and Right Rev. Robert John Eden, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, and brother to the Earl of Auckland, will be transferred to the see of Canterbury, and that the Hon. and Rev. H. D. Erskine, Dean of Ripon, will be appointed Bishop of St. Alban's.

As we consider the formation of a Primacy. nconnected with a Diocesan Episcopal charge, a deviation from scriptural episcopacy which would seriously weaken the argument on behalf of the Church of England against non-episcopacy, we are glad to find the report contradicted hy the following passage from a London paper : "There is no foundation whatever for the statement that it has been in the contemplation of the Ecclesiastical-Commissioners to recom-

mend or suggest the foundation of a new bishopric of Canterbury." THE LORD'S DAY IN THE UNITED STATES. Opinion given by Judge Coulter of the Su-niche Court of Pennsylvania. We are a hristian people and State; we are part and arcel of a great Christian nation. All over he length and breadth of this great nation, the Christian Sabbath, is recognized, and guarded by the law as a day of sacred rest. Every convention of the people, for the establishment of State or United States' constitutions, recognized and regarded it as a day of sacred rest. the people of the new colony, so regarded it, and enacted that as such it should be observed, as a day for worshipping the Almighty, in im-Italian of the primitive disciples.

The pilgrims in the Maytlower, after being Can read and write a dittle; can't read too long tempest-tost, when they reached the well; can read both English and frish; don't shores of this continent, declined to land on just remember how many letters are in the the Sabbath-day. It comes to us a holy day Irish alphabet; supposes there are twelve;

It is one of the primitive institutions of Christianity-one on the existence of its continuance depends .- General Christianity enters into the very frame of our ocial existence; it is part of the common law of the State? Law and order springing from the same source, the bosom of the Almighty, lean upon it for support.—Our memories of the past our hones t of the future, are dependent upon

it. Why, then, should the Supreme Court not regard it, as our forefathers regarded it, and as the statute declares it to be-the Lord's day? In many other statutes it is so denominated, and in my humble judgment ought to be so re garded by this Court, according to precedent nd for the establishment of conservative au thority. I do not recognise the right of legis lation to make a day of secular cessation from labour independent of the Christian Sabbath It never was attempted in any Christian country except in France, when it formally abolished Christianity, and set up the goddess of Reason, and established the tenth day as a day of rest. But the goldess, the tenth day, and the government have perished, or faded into the calmer lights of Eucyclopedists. Like water that flows, and the air we breathe, the Sabbath of test-when the bondmen and the free, the master and the apprentice, and all men meet in equality at the Christian altar-comes to us seaired by the very organization of society, the formation of the social compact. And it is therefore, protected and guarded by our laws.

CHRISTIANITY LEGISLATED AWAY. - W. have often denounced the godless system which confines a man's christianity to the thurch and the closet, and excludes it from public and political duties. The following earful illustration of the downward tendency of such a system was supplied by a statemen made by the Bishop of Oxford in the recent discussion on the least bill :-

" When extreme distress prevailed in Ire land, the Weslevan body transmitted to the committee a considerable sum, and it was arranged that a letter of thanks should be written to those who had thus liberally contributed to a good work, and the terms of the draught of that letter conveyed thanks to them for their 'Christian charity,' One of the enable private Church-members to feel that, Jewish nation was a member of the committee, his name need not be mentioned, but he took exception to the use of the word Christian; he would not have it, and his argument was this, ' You admit me to sit here as a member of your committee, you admit me as a Jew, I will therefore not agree to have the proceedings of this committee conducted on Christian principles. 1 say you are not charitable in consequence of being Christians, but in spite of your Christianity. I require that those words be struck out : and the word 'Christian' was struck out."-Achill Herald.

> DEATH OF A CONVERT FROM ROMAN. ISM .- The readers of the . Ichill Herald will recollect that the Rev. Solomon Frost, a converted Priest who had been for a year an inmate of our Priest's Asylum, was subsequently appointed to a curacy in the Diocese of Chester; he afterwards obtained a living in Trinidad under the Bishop of Barhadoes. The following letter was addressed to the writer at his own dictation, the communication enclosing it announced the sad intelligence of his death:

" Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, May 15th, 1818. "MY DEAR MR. NANGLE,-By the time this note reaches you I shall probably be in

"Before I go, however, I wish to bid you good bye, and pray God to enrich you with bless the children for me, particularly little Harry. Make my adieus to good Mr. Lowe, Dr. Adams, and any one else whom you know to take an interest in my fortunes. I had well nigh forgot Mrs. Nangle; she will forgive me, she knows how I feel towards

"Again good bye, and pray for your dy g friend, "Solomon Frost." ing friend, "May 19th, 1818.

"Rev. Sir,-At the request of the Rev. Mr. Frost I wrote the above, which he dic-I did hope at the time that he would Commissioners, are to aid in furnishing the be able to sign it before the departure of the diocesan with a suitable house of residence, packet, but he has not been permitted to do packet, but he has not been permitted to do so; for yesterday, at six o'clock, A. M., his existence in this life terminated.

" Mr. Frost's lungs were considered to be in a bad state by two physicians who were called in to attend him about five weeks ago, when he thought of leaving the West Indies. He has never left his room since; and he had previously been very ill in the coun-

try.
"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
"C. Cummi "G. CUMMINS " Archdeacon of Trinidad. "To the Rev. Edward Nangle, Island of Achill, county Mayo, Ireland."

HOSTILITY TO THE SCRIPTURES .- BUNCHANA QUARTER SESSIONS .- Patrick Bradley v. the Rev. John McKeague.- This was a civil bill case, to recover damages, which were laid at £5, for bibles, testaments, &c. the property of plaintiff, which were taken from his house by defendant (who is Roman Catholic curate of Malin) and carried away.

Edward Bradley sworn and examined by Thos. Johnston, Esq., Q. C.—Is son of Patrick Bradley; recollects the 4th January last; was in his father's house on that day; recollects the Rev. Mr. M'Keague coming to the house, he had a little boy with him; the boy had a creel on his back; the priest searched different places for the books and found them on a shelf in the room; the priest called out he had found the devil; the priest struck his (witness's) mother; the priest saw a creel hanging up in the room with yarn in it; he threw ou the yarn, and put the books into that cree! saw the priest put the creel, with the books in it on the boy's back; there was one Irish bi ble, one large English Bible, and one Irlah grammar, one Irish dictionary, four Irish testaments, three English testaments, one Irish prayer-book, forty scripture portions, &c.; witness wanted the priest to let the books alone till his father came home; the said he would break his (witness's) nose if he spoke any more; some of the books have been for nine years in the house; has never seen nor heard anything of the books since they were

taken away. Cross examined by Thos. T. Macklin, Eng.

whom we sprung since the days of King the room; knew the books that were taken; was in the habit of arranging them on the shelf frequently; did not make a memorandum of [An Irish bible was here handed to the witness.] This is the hish language; can re ad a little Irish. Witness read a little, and tried to translate it into English, which he partly accomplished.] The books were bound, some of them have been in the house for eight or nine years, the names of the books were on labels outside; was looking at the books when the priest took them. [Here witness enumerated the books taken.] Daniel M'Carron was with the priest in the house; is a Roman Catholic ; his father is a Protestant ; he became so not long since; his father can both read and write; did not converse with any of the magis trates on this subject since he was first brought before them; never conversed with any ladies about the matter.

Rev. Wm. Fitzpatrick examined by Mr. Johnston-Knows Patrick Bradley; he is scrip-ture reader of the Irish Society; knows the books that were taken; can state their value Irish Bible value for Ss. 10.; English Bible Ss.; Insh grammar 5s.; Irish testament 1s ld.; one of the English testaments Is. 10d.; the other 2s. 7d. each ; Irish prayer-book 4s. ; scripture portions 3d. each. Cross-examined by Mr. Macklin-The books

in this county he found generally well taken care of; they do not improve by keeping in the house; some of the books were given to Bradley by witness a short time ago; is superintendent of the Irish schools; is over the spector; Bradley sends witness a return of his roccedings every four months; the inspector gives a return, but does not give the names of the parties; he generally gives the total num-ber; can't exactly tell the number mentioned in last return; has not the return with him Bradley is paid according to the number and standing of his scholars. [Here witness was handed a document.] Never saw this before; saw Bradley sign his name two or three times; cannot say whether this is Bradley's handwritng or not; Witness pays Bradley on inspector's return ; can't just remember the number paid for ; witness is a clergyman of the Church of England; Bradley is a Protestant; he has received the communion from witness.

To the Court-Never was in Bradley's house.

Mr. Macklin having stated the grounds of defence, proceeded to examine a witness.

Sarah Molloy examined by Mr. Macklin through an Irish interpreter—Saw no books in Bradley's house; saw them in Hugh Molloy's the books were dirty in appearance; can't say if they were smoky; can't tell how many books there were.

To Mr. Johnston-Saw some books burned ; they were burned in Hugh Molloy's, the house in which the priest lodges; knows the boy that brought the books : can't tell his name.

John Molloy v. the Rev. John M. Kengue, -Michael M. Kenny swom and examined by Mr. Johnston-Knows the plaintiff, John Molloy; saw the Rev. Mr. M. Keague coming to his house; he came there alone, and stood for a short time on the kitchen floor; he commenced searching for books; he found some after a short time ; does not know the kind of books he found : can't tell their number could not say what bulk they were; there was a good bulk of them; they would not fill a creel, unless it were small; was chaning corn in the room : the priest (Rev. Mr. McKeazue) took a bag from witness and put the books into it; put the bag on a hov's back; the boy took m away by the priest's directions; the mis tress of the house said nothing to the priest the priest went away with the boy. To the Court-The books looked about the

size of two pecks of meal; witness remained in the house after the priest went out; got back the bag again.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macklin-Can' read; can't say how long the books were in the house ; can't say the state the books were

The Court granted a decree for damages in the first case, to the amount of £ 3, and in the his choicest blessings. You will please to second to the amount of £ 1. 10s. - Achill Heraid.

> WHAT! THE BIBLE FOR A SOUS-LIEU. TENANT ?- " I proceed on my way," says a colporteur (in France) " and visit the lodgng-house of the sous-lieutenants. Sev eral appear to scoff at the word of God, and one of them dared to say to me, ' How can you offer the New Testament to a poor souslicutenant? Has not God forbidden that he should possess it?' I showed them that no one may dispense with having this book, and that God now invites *sous-lieutenants* to re pentance, as he formerly called centurions. Doubtless touched in his conscience, he said to me, 'No preaching!' Then I prayed, and he sought to ridicule, not the truth, but me-a poor earthen vessel, a bearer of the sacred cordial. I became silent, without a murmur; they began to examine the word of God, which lay upon the table, and one of the sous-lieutenants, having examined it attentively said, 'Well, I will purchase this New Testament,' and he paid for it. Going into another room, I received payment for another New Testament, purchased by the leader of the band in the same regiment, and I left the house giving thanks to God, and praying him to bless his holy word." colporteurs have sold 810 Bibles; 11,000 New Testaments, and upwards of 100,000 tracts. The Society of Geneva adheres to the rule of employing those colporteurs only who are capable of explaining the word of God, and of becoming instruments, through the Holy Spirit, of making it penetrate the hearts of those with whom they come in contact. - Evangelical Christendom.

IMPORTANCE OF SHOOL-BOOKS AND MAPS. The Committee of Council on Education passes the following Resolution on the 18th of December last :- That it is expedient to encourage by grants, the introduction into elementary schools of the most approved lesson-books an mans for the use of the scholars, and of text pooks for the teachers and pupil-teachers That schedules of such books and mans as have received the most extensive sanction from pub lie opinion be prepared for the approbation of the Committee. That all books and maps for the purchase of which any grants are made shall he selected by the School Countities from these schedules. That grants of school books and maps be inade to schools, under inspection. at a rate not exceeding 2s.; and to schools in which pupil-teachers are apprenticed, at a rate not exceeding 2s., 6d. for every scholar ordinarily in attendance, on condition that two-thirds of the value he subscribed by the promoters of the school. That these grants be renewed in three years, on condition that four-lifths of the value be subscribed.

GOVERNMENT AID TO ROMAN CATHOLIC School's in England .- Minute of the Comfrom the very dawn of our existence as a can't say how many letters are in the English the Roman Catholic Poor School committee people, and was so regarded by the people from alphabet; the priest got the books on a shelf in be the ordinary channel of such general inqui-

plying for aid as a Roman Catholic school. That Roman Catholic schools, receiving aid from the parliamentary grant, be open to inspection, but that the inspectors shall report respecting the secular instruction only. inspectors of such schools be not appointed vithout the previous concurrence of the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee. That no gratuity, stipend, or augmentation of salary be awarded to school masters or assistant teachers who are in holy orders, but that their Lordships teserve to themselves the power of making an exception in the case of training-schools and of model schools connected therewith."

In connection with this intelligence, it deserves to be remembered that the Protes. tants in Iroland who think they cannot conscientiously adopt the so-called "National Education' plan favoured by Government aid there, have been peremptorily refused aid towards schools which they conduct according to the only plan (the scriptural one) they can consent to act upon. The Roman Catholic in England is allowed a privilege in providing education for his children, which the Protestant in Ireland is flatly refused.

STATE OF IRELAND .- A private letter, written by a military officer now on duty in Ireland to his parents in England, has been communicated to us by a relative of the writer in this city to whom it has been forwarded: we are permitted to draw the following extract from it, which may help towards the formation of a right estimate of some of the alarming accounts which have of late come swarming in from that distracted country; especially of those impregnated with the sympathy of a portion of the United States' press:

"As you may wish to know something about this country, and as I perceive the accounts in the English Papers give very exaggerated statements of what takes place here, I well say that every thing is as quiet in this spot (Cork) as could be wished—not the slightest attempt at disturbance of any kind. Any of the disaffected who have already drawn down the notice of the authorities upon themselves would only be too glad to be out of the scrape they have got themselves into, if they could get out.—There are various accounts about Mr. Smith O'Brien.—He has evaded all pursuit, and there is a reward of £ 500 offered for him. He has declared he will not be taken alive, so the chances are he will be shot. The only thing certain about him is, that at the head of some armed men, he called on a Police station to give up their arms and join his party. The Police answered they would lose their ives first .- The Lord Lieutenant has already given these men a pecuniary reward.--- As the Police in this Country are all armed like sol-diers, this act of Mr. O'Briens is equivalent to summoning a Sergeant's Guard to surrender-1 should think he'll be hanged for this, if he should be taken alive .- General Napier with 10 or 1500 men is pursuing him through Tipperary, and Admiral Napier is looking out for iim in case he should try to make his escape by sea .- It is amusing to read the accounts in the papers of what takes place :- In noticing our marching down into this town, a few lights ago, the Papers head it, " all is uproar" whereas the town was rather more quiet than

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY .- From a com nunication recently received at the Missionary Rooms, in Boston (U. S), from Rev. Mr. Dwight, of Constantinople, it appears that the present aggregate of Protestant communicants, in the four Reform churches, is one hundred and thirty-nine; of whom, eighty-nine are number of Armenians, men, wonen, and children, actually separated from their former church, and now openly professing Protestant-ism in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one thousand and seven. Besides these, there are nearly three thousand who are known to their own people and to others to be of Protestant sentiments, but who still retain a loose connex ion with their former churches. A much large number must be more or less desirous of seeing the reformation advance .- Christian Union.

GENEVA COLLEGE, STATE OF NEW YORK. -On the resignation of the chair of Mathema-tics and Natural Philosophy, in this institution, by Dr. Horace Webster, on the Ist instant, the Board of Trustees elected to the vacancy Major David B. Douglass, LL. D., the sciic officer now engaged in laying out the grounds of the Quebec Protestant Cemetery.

To the Editor of the Berean.

It is extremely gratifying to every lover of enterprize and improvement to see the rapidity with which the Quebec Gas Company are pushing on the work of laying the pipes in the different streets, and to know that in a short time our gloomy and dismal thoroughfares will be made brilliant with gas-light. But at the same time, Mr. Editor, the unpleasant reflection always occurs to my mind, where are our materpipes? I wish we could see the works for the one progressing as satisfactorily as those of the other do. Every one who has resided in Quebec for even a short period is aware of the absolute dearth of water which prevails; every family feels the want of it and knows the unpleasantness as well as the expense of obtaining a very limited supply of bad water from the carters; while the losses which the town has sustained from time to time by destructive fires afford another argument against the present system. We have then in favour of a water company the following weighty claims: the convenience and diminution of expense to almost every

family (consequently to almost every indivi dual) in town; the improvement of the public health by the substitution of pure water for the present frequently impure supply, and security against fires. And yet, though water is a necessary of life and an article of hourly consumption to every one, while gas is merely to add to the comfort and luxury of a comparative few, the latter is to be supplied to us while no steps are taken to furnish us with the former! Really, Mr. Editor, the Press should bestin

itself in the matter, for it only needs that public attention should be drawn to the state of things, and a remedy will be afforded We have an abundant supply of water within our reach which may be pumped up by steam, from the St. Lawrence, as is the case at Montreal, or may be brought in by aqueducts from the St. Charles or Montmorenci. The interesting report recently published by Mr. Baldwin, of Boston, who was employed by our Corporation to survey the above mentioned streams, shows the entire feasibility of an aqueduct from either

source, as well as the great purity of the waters; and the calculations of probable income subjoined, founded on data supplied iv the operations of water companies in England and the U. States, show a prospect of a fair return on the capital invested, if economy and good management are observed. At this very moment, too, we have among us an American engineer of ability ind experience, Major Douglass, who surreyed and planned the Croton Aqueduct at New York, and, is likely to remain in the icinity for some time, who would render valuable assistance to so useful an enter-

With all these arguments in favour, let us not allow the matter to drop until the object is attained, and every house in town has an abundant supply of

PURE WATER.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Mrs. Muson, No. 225 to 276; Mrs. Thieleke, No. 234 to 285; Mr. Woodham, No. 229 to 280.

#### Nocal and Political Entelligence

The newspapers brought by the Mail Steamer Acadia arrived in Quebec on Thursday last, about one o'clock; the intelligence contained in them, in addition to what had been received in letters, has lost its interest by the more recent news received by the Cambria, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, which arrived at Halifax last Wednesday night; her letter-bags reached this city early on Monday morning, and the newspapers on Tuesday afternoon.

The hopelessness of the insurrectionary trempt in Ireland has been clearly establish. ed by the events of which we have authentic accounts by means of regular channels of intelligence. A false report of outbreaks had been spread in Liverpool, and disproved, previously to the sailing of the Acadia; an account of a battle-success of the insurgents-their vast numbers-fraternizing of troops with them &c. is published by the New York Tribune, purporting to be furnished by a letter from Dublin of the 3rd instant. There is every reason to look upon it as an impudent invention. It will certainly be much safer to believe the telegraphic report, dated Dublin, Thursday (3rd) evening, found among our selections following, which describes the provinces as in a state of tranquility. We commence with extracts from the Eur. Times, dated Liverpool 5th instant :

" From the latest advices received from the disturbed districts about Balingarry, where General Mardonald has established his headquarters, every thing continues peaceable, with the general impression that the moment the troops were withdrawn dissatisfaction would again show itself. O'Brien is supposed, by the most cool-headed people writing from the spot, to be concealed in some of the mines in the neighbourhood of his late exploite.

It is quite evident, from all that has occurred, that the movement has totally failed. The most sanguine of the Confederates must now be aware that there never existed the smallest chance of successfully coping with the British arms. Now that it is all over virtually, might it not be more prudent for the leaders of public opinion in Ireland to turn the direction of their countrymen's minds into another channel—the course of honest industry—and thereby propiliate the Covernment to show clemency to the men whose lives are jeopardised? As the ain-cete friends of Ireland, and earnest supporters of order, the only basis for commerce and pros-perity, we should be rejoiced to see a general amnesty, and a prospect of better times; but, whilst men are still in the open field, this is too much to expect. Nevertheless, the Irish leaders who are not compromised have much in their power."

Viscount Hardinge had arrived in Dublin; it was understood that he would assume the command of the forces in Ireland (amounting to less than 50,000) if the services of so distinguished a chief should become necessary. The disarming process was going on: Car rick-on-Suir, and Carrick Beg, two spots in the heart of the disaffected part of the country, had their arms taken from them.

The following passage from the Eur.

Times, and further selections from that and other publications, carry on the history of events from where it was left in our last num-

Prior to the news of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act having reached Ireland, Mr. W. Smith O'Brien, Mr. O'Gorman, Mr. Dillon. and, we believe, Mr. Meagher, perceiving the danger which was impending, quitted the capital of Ireland, and repaired to their strongholds in the south. On the 25th plt Mr. O'Brien and other Confederate chiefs addressed the neonle at Carrick-on-Suir, and then plunged nto the heart of Tipperary, where, for several days, no authentic accounts could be obtained respecting their movements. At first it was declared that O'Brien was at the head of 10,000 insurgents, which rumour magnified to 100,000; but more trustworthy reports having since arrived, we find that at no period could there have been more than 2000 adherents to his cause. In the meantime the Government proclamations, offering a reward for the apprehension of the leaders of the insurgents, was extensively posted throughout the chief towns of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Waterford and Limerick, and many were deterred from continuing in a course which imperilled their lives. All the penalties of high treason attached to the harhourers or abettors of the movement, and the whole body was completely panic-stricken. Dunian, July 29.—The Irish metropolis is

this day in a state of the most intense excitenent, all business is literally suspended, and every hour a crisis is expected. The proclamation of outlawry against Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other leaders has struck with dismay the friends and adherents of these ill-fated men. They admit that a successful insurrection is utterly honeless; that the pear was far from being ripe; but that there is now no help for the mistake into which they have fallen, and that even a decent retreat is not to be thought of.

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly, a rather prominent leader of the Confederates, and against whom a warrant has been issued, surrendered himself to the magistrates, and has been committed to Kilmainham under the Habeas Corpus Suspenion Act. Mr. O'Reilly took this step at the instance, or on the compulsion rather, of his father, a respectable solicitor, who accompanied his son to the police-office. The prisoner, who is an extremely pre-possessing young man of education, with good" expectations, formed one of the Irish embassycto Paris, with the ultimate view of entering thes French aimy. Having, however, taken a few lessons in military tactics, he changed his minds and toturned to Ireland, where he shortly afterwards became president of one of the clube.

It is stated, on competent authority, that Mr. O'Brien traversed the district about Mullinahone armed with pike and pistols, and surrounded by a body guard of several hundred men similarly equipped, and fully determined to resist to the death any attempt upon the body of the leader of the tehel movement. Mr. O'Brien, thus highed and escorted, had the temerity to halt at the police station at Mullinahone, and called upon the sergeant of the party, consisting of only six or seven men, to surrender-a command with which the sergeant did not think fit to comply. After a parley Mr. O Brien changed his course of tactics, and endeavoured to induce the police to fraternise with the pike-men. With so small a force at his command, men. With so small a force at his command, and the numbers opposed being extremely formidable, the sergeant promised to think over the matter by the following morning, and on this promise the General? resumed his march: The moment, however, his back was turned the police set about putting their house transfer as a tabe prepared to give Mr. O'Brien stand that Mr. Waghorn, after a long and the property of the country and India. We understand the cause of stam communication between this country and India. We understand the police set about putting their house stand that Mr. Waghorn, after a long and the present the cause of stampers. in order, so as to be prepared to give Mr. O'Brien an over-warm reception should he have the hardihood to repeat his visit on the morrow. The precautions, it seems, were unnecessary, as he left Mullinahone the next day without repeating his traitorous device to seduce the police from their allegiance. There is just one shadow of an excuse for this unfortunate gentleman. He must be one of the most down-right lunatics that was ever left free from the

thraldom of Bedlam.

A Privy Council was held at the Castle, on the 30th of July, when it was resolved to place the following counties and baronies under the operation of the Prevention of Crime and Out-This step has been taken with a view of effecting a general disarmament of the rebels.

I. County Kerry. 2. County of the town of Galway. 3. Baronics of Kanturk, Skibbereen, Skull, Castletown, Beerhaven, Bantry, Macroom, County Cork. 4. County Wexford. 5. County Carlow. 6. Queen's County. 7. County Kildare. 8. County Wicklow. 9. Baronies of Ballybay, Ballycarran, Coolestown, Kilcoursey, Geashill, Upper Philipstown, Lower Philipstown, Warringtown, King's County, 10. County of Westmeath. 11. County of 10. County of Westmeath. 11. County of Louth. 12. Baronies of Castlepollard, Clonkee, Tullygorry, Lower Loughree, County Cavan. 13. Barony of Farney, County of Monaghan. 14. Baronies of Upp r Fews and Epper Orier, County Armagh. 15. Barony of wry, County Down.

Duntin, July 31 .- The news of the action at Ballingarry, with the defeat and flight of Mr. Smith O'Brien, was published in a second edition of this morning's Freeman, and it would be impossible to picture the consternation into which the rebel party has been thrown by this disgraceful issue of an insurrection which has heen in process of gestation since the memora-ble year of the monster meetings; and now, after all the stimulants that had been applied to bring it to a healthy maturity, has crushed in the bad by a handful of policemen. This is a sad response to all the ravings and blusterings about the armed millions united in a holy cause, the " wild blood of Tipperary fighting to the death. &c. Alas! for the last appeals of Mesos. Daffy, Martin, and Later! The rebellion, to use their favourite phrase, has been "squelched," and, in all human probability, before the opening of the commission on Ruesday next the leaders will be in the hands of the "enemy."

The clubs, panic stricken, are dissolving all over the country. Throughout Tipperary the disarmament is almost general.

Four penuants are now flying in the Suir, before Waterford—the Tweed, Lord F. Russell; the Strondoli, Lord A. Beauclerck; the Rhadamanthus and Frolic, gun brigs.

THAKE O'CLOCK -The Cashel train has just arrived. All is tranquil; no insurrection The plasanity all along the conte from Limerick are reported to have been perfectly praceable, both on vesterday and to-day. It is universally admitted that this day will determine the hopes of insurrection. No lear of the re-

The proceedings taken by the magistrates of Waterford, and the other towns in that county, for enfolling special constables, have been sucit is thought they will not be at all called into tennisition.

required by the police, at once ordered all the young mento open their boxes. This was instantly complied with. The police then inquired whether certain persons, whom they named. swere present-ten answered, who were at once preceived regular commissions to act as fieldofficers and Captains, in the rebel army. The spattics were all known to have been connected with the seditions Clubs of the city, and have for some time back, been numbered amongs the suspected. Their proceedings have, therefore, been watched so closely by the authorities, that just as they were about to depart for headquarters, at Slievenamon (which some of them purposed doing this very day), all their highflown expectations of military rank and eternal glory were abruptly and unexpectedly terminated by their most opportune arrest.

DISCOVERY OF REBEL UNIFORMS .- A peculiar discovery was made a few mornings ago.

Two travellers of respectable exterior landed by one of the Kingstown packets from England, and on their arrival they were watched by two of the detective police, who were acting upon private information which they had received. A friend of the strangers having warned them that they were in danger, they eluded purstonning for a second at one of the intermediate stations. The luggage of the travellers was taken possession of, and found to contain fourbeteen suits of uniform-green and gold, and of every costly manufacture.

By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH-THIS DAY, AUG. DOBLING Thursday Evening. - All the ac-There is no intelligence of the movements of the rebel leaders. Acof the movements of the rebel leaders. Actine 22nd ult., the Austrians made an attack upon the position of the Piedmontese at Rivoli and Somma Compagna, and, after a fierce ers, as well as for taking part in the insurrec-"tidnaryimovement.

Smith O'Brien slept at Kilcooley on Satur-day night, in the house of an under forester in the service of Mr. Ponsonby Barber. Meagher and Doneny are believed to have taken up their quarters on the north side of Slievenamon. The troops have been moved out of Ballingarry,

to to the Liverpool and London markets, at the second markets, as the second markets markets as the second markets ma At Terepore, East Indies, on the 9th of May decisive battle, which left no doubt of the result belone, were inactive. Beef, prime, mess, per decisive battle, which left no doubt of the result belone, of Niagara, counsel for the hym. Boomer, o

Exchange, there being but a small supply of fine wheat, an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs, was obtained, above our last quotations.

ness done; the Irish demand for Indian Cornhaving fallen off, the sales were very light, an crop show that there is every probability of large supply of sound.

Public Securities were subject to fluctua

tions, according to the character of the intelli gence received from day to day from Ireland Consols, at the latest date, 874 to 1.

Pension to Lieurenant Wagnorn, R. N. -The Court of Directors of the East India laborious public career, has retired into private life.—Allen's Indian Mail.

[Since we sent the above to be put in type, we have read that a contradiction to the whole eport is given by Lieut. Waghorn himself.] PARIS .- NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Thursday .-At the sitting yesterday, M. Banchard read the report of the committee appointed to inquite into the events of May and June. This is a document of the very highest importance, and likely to be followed by most serious consequences. It consists apparently of three parts. The first relating to the events of the 17th March and 16th April, which preceded the convocation of the National Assembly; the secoud to the émeute of the 15th May; and the third to the insurrection of June.

The reporter first passes in review the re-presentatives compromised. M. Ledru Rollin is compromised in the affairs of April and May. No charge is raised against him in the affairs of June. MM. Caussidiere and Louis Blanc were compromised in all the disturbances which have agitated, and have figured in them more or less directly Considiere was seen on the barricades on the 25th of June, and Leuis Blanc on the 24th,

at the abattoirs of Clichy. M. Prudhon was signalised on the 27th of June, in the Faubourg St. Antoine. M. Louis Blanc is proud to have taken part at the Hotel de Ville on the 15th of May. Lamartine does not appear to have been compromised.

The affair of the 17th March, is qualified as a manifestation; that of the 16th April, as a conspiracy; that of the 15th May, as an overt act of treason; and that of June, as civil war. The celebrated bulletin of the Republic. No. IG, is cited in the commencement of the report, and Madame Georges Sand stigmatised as

The charges against Caussidiere ate very

After the report was read Ledru Rollin mounted the tribune, and defended himself with feverish animation, but without produc-

The Mountain cheered him furiously. M. ouis Blanc next spoke with still more embarrassment than Ledry Reilin.

The Parisian population has so exhausted all ordinary sources of excitement, and is so sen-sual, so irreligious, and so desperately depravd, that it can find zest only in horrors and bomination. The orgies that were committed in the wine vaults of the Tuilleries and of Neuilly are such as a veil must be drawn over. The same scenes would have been enacted in the wide theatre of the whole city, had it been conquered. The imaginations of the Patislans have been excited by their pemicious literature and dramas, which are a mixture of lineautious-uess, over-wrought horrors, and a mingled philosophy of the Communist atheistical kind, all calculated to excite to criminal indulgence without in ral restraint. There is a cynical, laughing, cold blooded ferocity in the city population when roused, a love of fifth and refined cruelty, all brought to light within the last few days, enough to make man despair of his fellow. Hour after hour we said here, when talk-ing of the scenes of 1793 and of 1791, it is mpossible that such horrible occurrences can ever be repeated-times have changed, the people are educated and seffined, they have had the example of that period, and its consequences quisition.

Anaese of Tex Rebei. Officeas.—At an in a military dictatorship, and they appreciate upwards of thirty years of constitutional government this morning, a party of police, activities the massacres. early hour this morning, a party of police, acting under informations received beforehand, of September, the reign of terror, the moyades visited the haberdashery establishment of Mantes, the destruction of Lyons; and yet Messis. Pim & Co., South Great George's what is our surprise to find that we stood on the street, and, to the unspeakable surprise and consternation of the proprietors and other in-mates, commenced a search for arms. It ap-pears, the clerks of the establishment reside on the propriets; and the chief clerk, on being tion of Paris exactly 55 years ago! Let those the example of Paris in 1848 answer the quesmand that there is no need to fear defeat." ill-advised persons who are opening Paris Clubs reflect for a moment on what has occurred. Let them consider that what has passed will arm power and arm society with tenfold resolution, and let them be wise in time. The taken into custody. It appeared by certain government is very resolute, composed in chief The wind was a gale from the south, the heat documents found upon them, that they had of military men of high reputation, and, it of the weather and the fire intense, and every resolved regular commissions to act as field-must be added, of ambition.—Corresp. of the thing dry and combustible. In an inconceiva-

Dublin Warder. Paris .- An awkward duty for a Christian finister, well performed .- When the people of Paris were zealously engaged in planting "trees of liberty," they planted one in the front of the Institution of Deaconesses. The Rev. M. Vermeil, the president of the institution, a triend of our own, and from whom a letter appears in our present number, was invited to bless the tree. He replied, " It is not the manner of Protestants to bless an inanimate object, but I will pray for you, if you like."
"Yes, yes," responded a thousand voices "pray for us." M. Vermell then read to them portion of scripture, and commended them and the nation to the care and grace of Jehovah. The multitude listened in silence and deep interest; but when the prayer was ended, they rent the air with shouls of Vive M. Vermeil! Vive le Protestantisme! Vive la République! And such was their enthusiasm that the worthy pastor with difficulty prevented them from carrying him through Paris in triumph.—

defeat; it is said to be quite disorganised, and all the ambitious hopes of Charles Albert are demolished. A brief sketch of the actual events will here be interesting. On Sunday, the 22nd ult., the Austrians made an attack son's known to have harboured the rebel lead resistance, achieved their object. During the 22nd and the 23rd the Piedmontese were driven from their positions in all the country between the Upper Adigo and the Lag di Garda, and the plain of Verona and the Min-cio. The Sardinians retired towards Villafrance. On the 21th the contest still conthuned, and Charles Athert, by a series of judicious manueuvres, contiived to recover the position at Somma Compagna, and the news

the two armies met and fought a pitched battle on the heights overlooking the plain of Villafranca 70lbs, was obtained, above our last quotations, In Wheat and Plour, a fair amount of business done; the Irish demand for Indian Cornhaving fallen off, the sales were very light, and prices receded since then. The weather has been very fine, and the reports of the potato crup shew that there is every probability of a and completely routed them. Charles Albert retreated to Goito, where his beaten forces were again dislodged; and by the last accounts the King, after having in vain attempted to make a stand at Asola, was in full retreat towards Cromona, where he had sent officers to provide

recessaries for his defeated army.—Eur. Times.
It is stated, that the King applied to the French Republic for assistance; and there are conflicting accounts respecting General Cavaignae's intention on the subject.

Rome .- There were serious outbreaks on the 19th and following days. The ministry had resigned, owing to the Pope's refusal to declare war against Austria. An extraordinary confier, arrived at Paris from Rome with news of the 22nd, states that the Pope not having been able to form a Ministry imbued with sentiments of neutrality, the people and the Chamber of Deputies had established a Provisional Government. Yet this latter intelligence was not confirmed by accounts from

Genoa, dated 25th.
Narnes.—The King designed an invasion of Sicily, for the purpose of re-gaining his authority in that island.

GERMANY .- It is understood that Lord Cowley has been appointed to proceed to Frankfort, in order to represent British interests with the newly formed Central authority over the German Empire.

It is stated on high authority that Chevalier

Bunsen, who left London two days since, had been recalled by the King of Prussia to occupy an important post now vacant in the Prussian Cabinet. It is also stated that Lord Palmerston has decided upon sending an English Ambassa. dor to Frankfort (Lord Cowley is spoken of), whose office it will be to act as mediator in the Danish question, and to recommend energetically a settlement of that question. He will be seconded in this by M. Bansen, one of the negotiators of the late armistice. M. Bunsen is replaced here by Secretary of Legation, Prince Lowenstein.—London Chronicle.

DESMARK AND SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN .- The Victoria, Prust, arrived at Hell on Thursday evening from Hamburg. She brings no intel-ligence of importance from the duchies. The chief matter of interest is a letter contained in he Borsenhalle, addressed by Count Nesselrode to all Russian diniomatic agents, stating that the military preparations of the Emperor of Itassia have been made with strictly defensive, and not aggressive intentions.

Austria.—The Emperor was expected to re-

turn to his palace at Shonbrunn, near Vienna, in the first week of the present month.

THE CHOLERA.-STETTIN, July 27 .- Accounts from Sweden state, that, notwithstanding the quarantine regulations, the cholera has penetrated into the interior of the country, and in Finland Oaland it has assumed a most virulent character. Trade and commerce, which are already lying prostrate, are yet more impeded by the superfluous quarantine regulawe have, however, the prospect of a splendid

harvest. INDIA AND AUSTRALIA MAILS.-It is satisfactory to learn that a contract for the monthly conveyance of the mails between Sydney and Singapore has been at length granted to the India and Australia Steam Com-pany, by which means the route to Sydney for passengers and letters will be shortened at least one-third of the time now occupied by sailing vessels. The arrangement is, to proceed from Ungland to Singapore by the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and from thence by the India and Australia steam-ships to Sydney, and return by the same route. The time occupied between Southampton and Sydney will be about 72 days. This expediting of remittances will be a great saving of capital to the Austrafeel very grateful to Lord Grey for his energy in perfecting their communication with the mother country.—Morning Chronicle.

Monocco.—Intelligence from Maghinia,

province of Oran, to the 15th July says:—
"Most serious news has just arrived at the camp. Morocco is again tising in insurrection. The emperor, himself, too weak to resist his people, and excited by foreign intrigue, has decided upon making war upon us. The Caid of Ouchda, very influential in the country, is exciting the populace to rebellion, and making

ALBANY. - DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION. Our city is literally desolate. A fire broke out about noon yesterday, in a stable in the rear of the Albion Hotel, corner of Broadway and Herkimer st., between Broadway and the river. bly short time, the fire spread over a wide surface, prostrating every thing before it. The efforts of the firemen, aided by the Troy, West Troy, Greenbush, Arsenal, and Shenectady companies, were directed as well as they could be under such appalling circumstances but they were powerless against such an amazing force of flame, of raging wind, and the fierce heat of the wide-spreading and all-con-

suming element.

The fire was not arrested until after 5 in the afternoon; and only then by a providential change in the wind, which threw the current of flame back upon its vast track of devastation, followed by a heavy and drenching rain. This alone preserved to the city all the business and commercial portion of it that has escaped.

Full four hundred buildings are consumed-and property worth probably not less than two or three millions, though no estimate of value is yet attainable .- Albuny Argus.

THE WEATHER for the last fortnight has Evangelical Christendom.

In Irally the scene has seriously changed.
We may indeed say, in one word, that the Piedmontese army has received a most signal defeat; it is said to be quite disorganised, and weather, while the potato disease in this province has not progressed so rapidly as in former years. The supply of this valuable esculent in our market continues to be plentiful, the quality very fine, and prices reasonable being as low as 2s. 6d. per bushel.—Courier, St. John, N. B.

NIAGARA Suspension BRIDGE.-They are already fighting it across the unfinished sus-States, over the Niagara. A difference having arisen between the Engineer, Mr. Ellet, and the Directors of the Company, Mr. Ellet was dismissed by the latter from their employment, when a brother of Mr. Ellet, and some other persons, acting under his instructions, was spread over Europe that he had gained a took possession of the bridge, and the High decisive buttle, which left no doubt of the result Sheriff of the Niagara District, accompanied

GRAIN, FLOUR, &c .- At Tuesday's Corn t effort, followed un their successes, and on the 26th TAfter great trouble and disturbance, Mr. Ellet's brother and two other persons were arrested and committed to the pail of the Niagara District, where they now lie.

At the latest dates the half of the suspen

sion bridge on the Canada side of the river was in the hands of the Directors; the half on the other side was in the hands of Mr. Ellet's friends, but an injunction from Chancery to dispossess them had been applied for .- Guzette INCENDIARY FIRES AT THE FALLS .- On Tuesday, at one, A. M., Drummondville was alarmed by a fire in the stable and outbuildings of a respectable boarding house kept by Mrs.
Frelick, a widow. A valuable span of horses
in the stable gave the first alarm: but not in
time to deliver them from the flames. All the other property, including carriages, was con-sumed. The origin of the fire is unknown painful suspicions are entertained. Last night at 10 o'clock, the fire alarm was again heard. The house over the spiral stairs at Table Rock was in flames; no efforts could save it, and with the wind in the direction it was at the time, no danger was apprehended as to adjacent buildings. The Fire Company exerted themselves to save the spiral staircase, and succeeded The covered steps connecting it with the house ahove were partially consumed. No casualty can be conceived of as the cause, but it is the full conviction throughout the neighbourhood

His - Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Ben jamin D'Urban, Commanding the Forces, and suite, arrived last .ght, at Horwood's North American Hotel, by the land route, from the west. Accompanying His Excellency, are Major G. Talbot, A. D. C., Sir James Alexander, Capt. Kirkland, Military Secretary, Capt. Murray, and four servants.—The Lieut mant-General and suite, proceeded this fore noon, en route for Penetanguishene, and re-turn to Toronto on Friday next; and on Mon-day or Tuesday next, they will pursue their journey to Montreal.—Toronto Colonist, Aug.

that it is the work of an incendiary.

The Commission appointed to investigate and report upon the financial affairs of King's College, have entered upon the discharge of their duties .- The members of the Commission are duties.—The members of the Commission are, Robert Eastern Burns, Esq., Barrister, and formerly Judge of the Home District Court; John Wetenhall, Esq., M. P. P., formerly Warden of the District of Gore; and Joseph Workman, Esq., M. D., one of the Alderman of the city of Toronto. Dr. Williamson is the Socratury to the Commission.—Th Secretary to the Commission .- Ih.

TRADE WITH THE UN. STATES .-- We are gratified in being able to state that the heavy differential duty lately exacted at Chicago on certain goods, the property of an eminent commercial house in this city, was not authorised by the laws of the United States, and that it will be refunded. The actual differential duty authorized is ten per cent on the duty, and no on the invoice, as was erroneously exacted. Strong representations have been made to the American Government on the subject of these duties, by the Hon. Messrs. Lafontaine and Sullivan, and we are gratified in being able to state that instructions have been given to the Collectors of Customs not to exact discriminat ing duties on goods imported from Canada where similar duties are not charged in Canada. This is a most satisfactory settlement of the question. - Pilot.

FLECTRIC TELEGRAPH FROM QUEBEC TO HALIFAX.-With reference to the delay in proceeding with this line, on the part of the eastern provinces, the Nova Scotian of the 7th inst. states that measures have been taken since the rise of the Legislature of that pro vince to obtain the most accurate and reliable information relative to the best mode of building and working the line, and that it would be crected through Nova Scotia before the close of the season, were it not for the difficulty of extending the communication throughout New Brunswick, either to the States in the one direction or to Quebec in the other. - Mercury.
GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY. - The issue of Provincial Debentures, to last Friday was

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE Governon General: - Joseph O. F. Braun, Esq., and George Furvove, Esq., to be Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors in Lower Canada.

The Athol troop-ship, from Woolwich,

arrived yesterday. She brings one company of the Royal Artillery for Quebec, and one company to relieve a company in Upper Canada; and a detachment of the same corps, to relieve companies in Canada. The following are the names of the officers

arrived :-Capt. Stace, Lieut. Hastings, Capt. Lyle, Lieut. Pigon, Lieut. Colomb, Lieut. Campbell, and Asst. Surgeon Comb.

They disembarked to-day at one o'clock, and were played up by the band of the Riffe Brigade.

Capt. Stace's company will be quartered in Quebec. Major Fraser's company, under command of Capt. Lyle, proceed by this evening steamer to Montreal, to relieve Cant. Collington's company, which will embark in a few days on hoard the troop-ship Athol.-Monday's Mercury.

Capt. Pool's company, now in Quebec, will

Capt. Pool's company, now in Quebec, will also leave for England, in the Athol.
Information has been received of the wreck of the brig Lady Cremorne, from Gibraltar, off Gaspé, which had on board the baggage of the 79th Highlanders; part of it was brought up in the schooner, but it is feared that a very serious loss will be sustained by the officers. The travelling to Quebec within the last two

months has materially changed. Yesterday, fo the second or third time this season, nearly the entire number of American travellers then ar they left the previous morning. This improved facility of steamboat travelling in Canada, will next year produce its beneficial effect in favor of Quebec; as passengers travelling the Upper Lakes will come direct to this city, and take Montreal on their return. As it is, the majority of tourists first stay at Montreal, many of them do not come down at all, and those who extend their trip this far, limit their stay(in the greater number of instances) but to one day .- Friday Mercury.

SHIPPING AND EMIGRATION.-The number of vessels arrived at this port this year, is 743, (52, less than last year) with a tonnage of 292,602 (18231 less than lust year). Passengers this year 23,615.

ENGLISH MAIL.-The Mail next after the one which is to be closed TO-DAY, will be closed next Wednesday.

BIRTH. At Montreal, on the 10th instant, Mrs. Wicksteep, of a daughter.
At Kingston, on the 17th instant, Mrs. John R. Fonsven, of a Daughter.

DIED. At Terepore, East Indies, on the 9th of May-

On the 2nd July, at the residence of his mother, Churchill, Ballinasloe, Ireland, the Rev. PASCAL LE CLERC ATKINSON, late Curate of Claydon and Molsington, Oxfordshire, and younger brother of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catherines, and of Wm. Atkinson, Esq., of Hamilton,

On the 28th ultimo, at Beverly Farm, Massachusetts Bay, Mrs. Stratt Cushing, wife of WM. C. Avlwin, Esq., of Boston.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec

ost - Office, 'THIS DAY, the 24th of AUGUST. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

21st June, 1848. THE Misses CHADERTON have removed their School from La Chevrotière Street to No. 65, St. John Street, within the walls. where they will be ready to receive Pupils on

Post-Office, Quebec,

the 28th instant.

August 22nd, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Ferm commences on the 1st of September ie xt.

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day.
For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. Nicolles, Prin August 1st, 1848. Principal.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS.

MIE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES.

consisting of :Single and Double Stoves,
Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings,
Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron.
Orders received for any description of

ASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 13th July 1848. BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

> OF THE Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad o devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publ sher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or sold,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sheebrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience

L for a Genteel Family: 3. Sitting Rooms, Sursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8. Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cot-

tage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence id Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a pur chaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq. Sherbrooke.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced husiness, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection

this stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usua style, at moderate charge.
H. KNIGHT.

12, Palace Street. Quebec, Oct. 13th 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

# Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

TY HE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society s established, and their allocation to the Mem bers is made on fair, simple, and popular

principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

miums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

RECEIVING FOR SALE DATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lond, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELR, St. Paul Streets

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ANTED, by a young person of respec-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this

THE CANADA

Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

# LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS. FHYSICIANS : G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

Survivoiships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of com-pound interest much beyond that which can e obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs: guaranteeing Assuances, Survivoiships or Endowments for a anders, Survivolstips of Endouncers to a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Anxurries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy tisks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with on WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the mair CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seves premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

Term of Life.

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.	
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2	
11200	and the statement	GERTS PRESSE	A sea Contract Visit of the Co.	

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be Lowen than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Apdication, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already as

Cobourg ..... James Cameron .... Robert M. Boucher . . Colborne..... Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, ..... Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris ..... David Buchan .... Port Surnia .... Malcolm Cameron .... Quebec ... Welch and Davies...
St. Catharines ... Lachlan Bell ...
Toronto ... { Edmund Bradburne ... }
Dr. Geo. Herrick ... William Lapenotiers 

> By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary,

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

#### WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
TVIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Builer Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Short

Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Snades and Shovels Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.

INDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 61 x 71, to 30 x 40,

Best English Fire Bricks,

C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE. PER OCEAN QUEEN.

CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street

#### 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. "I I 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 intermissi-

The exceeding regularity of its on. 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 overthoughts were ever directed to the mountain 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 litsome 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 grown, 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 rising ground, where we resolved to halt 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

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," the distance, though almost concealed among said her mother. And the little girl looked 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, chattism 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 ra-

tional 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 union expressly offers to Trishmen, and of which 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.

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 Kil-

kenny, 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."

#### FOR SALE.

At the Book Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St Ann Street, Quebec; and R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier Street, Montreal.

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS

FOR TWO WEEKS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the Ray. CHAHLES HASCHOFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E)

Price 75d. April, 28th 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 1) IGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

NOTICE. HE Subscriber, having leased one-half of Lathat large and extensive LUMBERING STABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Tim-per, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS ROWEN,

BROXER.

St. Peter Street.

Quehec 4th May, 1845.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. E or two intelligent lads as APPREN-TICES to the Printing Business, to whom very attention will be paid both as to morals nd instruction. Berean Office, 29th June, 1848.

FOR SALE

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STARLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec,

R. & A. Miller, St. François Xovier Street Montreal.

## HI THINH,

Intended, principally, as a supplement to Psattas in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Airanged

Selected and Airanged by THE REV. CHARLES BASCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a

NOTICE. PANY having reduced their rate of Preniums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON.

India Wharf, October, 1846.

## The Berean,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Is published every THURNDAY Morning,
13 N G. S N A N L E N,
Printer, Bookseller and Stationer,

4, AME-STREET. Teams: - Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. W. C. Evans, Esq., Montreal, The Rev. Charles Banchort, St. John's, The nev. Charles Banchott, M. Joa G. F. Bowen, Esq., Sherbrooke, John Durnyndd, Esq., Toronic, The Rev. Aciex, Sanson, York Mills, The Rev. R. V. Rodens, Kingston,

The Rev. R. V. Roders, Kingston,
Samuel Muckleston, Esq., do.
J. P. Battersby, Esq., ducater, C. W.
Alex. Davidson, Esq., P. M., Niagaro, C. W.
The Rev. Henry Storeman, Dunnville, G. W. THORMS CHAIG, ESC., London, C. W.,
The Rev. S. B. Andach, Barrie, C. W.,
11. INCR. ESQ., Halifar, N. S.,
GEORGE BLISS, ESQ., Fredericton, N. B.,
W. L. Avery, Esq., St. John, N. B., COMMANDER ORLEDAR, R. N., Charlotte-Town Prince Edward Island, The Rev. C. H. Williamson, New York,

are so kind as to act for the Bereau.

Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received y Mr. John Henry Jackson, Booksoller, Islinghy Mr. John Henry Jackson, Booksenes, coing-ton Green, Islington, London. Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines:—33 Dollars a-year, or 31 Dollars if paid in advance;

New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. Fish. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 28. 6d. for six lines and under; first insertion, and 71d each subsequent insertion : for

ton lines and above six lines, 3s; 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion; above tealines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line sections and 1d per lines. each subsequent insertion.

Advertising by the vest or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.