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tinguished, lest that he given to the creature which belongs to the Creator, and such as when profanation run into idolatry.

A controversy was also started about the posture of the Lord's table, 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 altar-wise, in the chancel) it ought to be set in the body of the church when the sacrament is celebrated thereon.

Such the heat about this altar till both sides had almost sacrificed their charity thereon; and this controversy was prosecuted with much needless animosity. This misdeed, one 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 new-building 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 concession on both sides. But as a small accidental heat or cold (such as a healthful body would not be sensible of) is enough to put him into a fit who was formerly in *luteo-trepidibus*, 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 passed over and no notice taken thereof.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1815.

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 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 "earnestly 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, against 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 Church-members 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 efficiency, 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.

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 "men who, in their earnest strife for what they call "Church principles," remarkably violate the very obligations which they seek to impose upon their neighbours. Themselves treading under foot the judgment, and slighting the practice of their Dioceses, they want to load others with a burden of conformity, which they themselves touch not with one of their fingers. Preaching submission to Bishops in other Dioceses, they practice rebellion in their own.

The reviewer, does not design an attack upon the ancient societies whose rules and history he draws from "forgetfulness"; he only exposes the futility of the objections 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 brethren as a test of churchmanship. 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 Laud'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 "eccetera" oath of the Laudian party was responded to by the solemn league and covenant of the anti-episcopal; civil war desolated the land, and the monarchy was overturned. If the recent revival of Laud'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 ailged for a Church without 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 both sides alike.

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 cast a glance back at the origin of "the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge" of which many now profess 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, exhort, 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 enable private Church-members to feel that, 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 Molesworth.

THE NEW BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—The following Ecclesiastical changes are spoken of in English papers recently received. The arrangements which are in progress for rendering the Primate of All England independent of Episcopal control over any particular see will create some changes in the dioceses of Rochester and Winchester, while the limits of the present see of Canterbury will remain comparatively untouched, consisting as heretofore of the Archdeaconries of Canterbury and Maidstone. Over this Diocese a Bishop will be appointed who will rank with the other suffragan Bishops in the order of consecration. The diocese of Rochester, at present comprising part of Kent, and the whole of Essex and Hertfordshire, 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, Weybridge, Walton, Charlwood, Kew, and all the intermediate 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. 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's was appended upon its severance from the diocese of London, is not less than fifty-four miles, a distance from the cathedral of its diocese greater by far than that at which any other ancient place in England has been removed. A foundation for a dean and four canons is to be provided from benefices in public patronage within the county; and funds which, by eventual extinction of two of the present canons at Rochester, must devolve at no very distant period to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are to aid in furnishing the diocesan with a suitable house of residence. On the completion of the arrangements the patronage at present in the hands of the Archbishop 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 certainty 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. Eschine, Dean of Ripon, will be appointed Bishop of St. Alban's.

As we consider the formation of a Primacy, unconnected 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 by 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 re-appoint or suggest the foundation of a new bishopric of Canterbury."

THE LORD'S DAY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Opinion given by Judge Coville of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—We are a Christian people and State; we are part and parcel of a great Christian nation. All over the 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. All our Courts, National or State, so regard it.—William Penn, in the form of government and laws which he brought over to regulate 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 imitation of the primitive disciples.

The pilgrims in the Mayflower, after being long tempest-tost, when they reached the shores of this continent, declined to land on the Sabbath-day. It comes to us a holy day from the very dawn of our existence as a people, and was so regarded by the people from

whom we sprung since the days of King Athelstan. It is one of the primitive institutions of Christianity—one on the existence of which its continuance depends.—General Christianity enters into the very frame of our social 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 hopes 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 regarded by this Court, according to precedent, and for the establishment of conservative authority. I do not recognise the right of legislation 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 goddess, the tenth day, and the government have perished, or faded into the calmer lights of Encyclopaedists. Like water that flows, and the air we breathe, the Sabbath of rest—when the bondman and the freer, the master and the apprentice, and all men meet in equality at the Christian altar—comes to us secured by the very organization of society, and the formation of the social compact. And it is, therefore, protected and guarded by our laws.

CHRISTIANITY LEGISLATED AWAY.—We have often denounced the godless system which confines a man's christianity to the church and the closet, and excludes it from public and political duties. The following graphic illustration of the downward tendency of such a system was supplied by a statement made by the Bishop of Oxford in the recent discussion on the Jews' bill:— "When extreme distress prevailed in Ireland, the Wesleyan lady 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 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. I 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."—*Acill Herald.*

DEATH OF A CONVERT FROM ROMANISM.—The readers of the *Acill 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 Barbadoes. The following letter was addressed to the writer at his own dictation, the communication enclosing it announced the sad intelligence of his death:—

"Part of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, May 15th, 1815.

"MY DEAR MR. NANGLE.—By the time this note reaches you I shall probably be in eternity.

"Before I go, however, I wish to bid you good bye, and pray God to enrich you with his choicest blessings. You will please to bless the children for me, particularly little Harry. Make my adieux 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 her.

"Again good bye, and pray for your dying friend, "SOLOMON FROST."

"Rev. Sir,—At the request of the Rev. Mr. Frost I wrote the above, which he dictated. I did hope at the time that he would be able to sign it before the departure of the 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 country.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant, "G. CUMMINS, "Archdeacon of Trinidad."

"To the Rev. Edward Nangle, Island of Achill, county Mayo, Ireland."

HOSTILITY TO THE SCRIPTURES.—BUCHANAN 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. McKeague 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 out the yarn, and put the books into that creel; saw the priest put the creel, with the books in it, on the boy's back; there was one Irish bible, one large English Bible, and one Irish 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; he 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, Esq.—Can read and write a little; can't read too well; can read both English and Irish; don't just remember how many letters are in the Irish alphabet; supposes there are twelve; can't say how many letters are in the English alphabet; the priest got the books on a shelf in

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 the books; [An Irish bible was here handed to the witness.] This is the Irish language; can read 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 McCarron 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 magistrates 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 scripture reader of the Irish Society; knows the books that were taken; can state their value; Irish Bible value for 8s. 10d.; English Bible 8s.; Irish grammar 5s.; Irish testament 1s. 10d.; one of the English testaments 1s. 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 inspector; Bradley sends witness a return of his proceedings every four months; the inspector gives a return, but does not give the names of the parties; he generally gives the total number; 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 hand-writing 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.

DEFENCE.

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 lodged; knows the boy that brought the books; can't tell his name.

John Molloy v. the Rev. John McKeague.—Michael McKenny sworn and examined by Mr. Johnston—Knows the plaintiff, John Molloy; saw the Rev. Mr. McKeague 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 book they were; there was a good bulk of them; they would not fill a creel unless it were small; was cleaning corn in the room; the priest (Rev. Mr. McKeague) took a bag from witness and put the books into it; put the bag on a boy's back; the boy took them away by the priest's directions; the mistress of the house said nothing to the priest; the priest went away with the books.

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't read; can't say how long the books were in the house; can't say the state the books were in.

The Court granted a decree for damages in the first case, to the amount of £ 3, and in the second to the amount of £ 1. 10s.—*Acill Herald.*

WHAT! THE BIBLE FOR A SOUS-LIEUTENANT?—"I proceed on my way," says a colporteur (in France) "and visit the lodging-house of the sous-lieutenant. Several 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 sous-lieutenant? 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 repentance, 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."

The 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 SCHOOL-BOOKS AND MAPS.—The Committee of Council on Education passed 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 and maps for the use of the scholars, and of textbooks for the teachers and pupil-teachers.

That schedules of such books and maps as have received the most extensive sanction from public opinion be prepared for the approbation of the Committee. That all books and maps, for the purchase of which any grants are made, shall be selected by the School Committee from these schedules. That grants of school books and maps be made to schools, under inspection, at a rate not exceeding 2s. 6d. for every scholar ordinarily in attendance, on condition that two-thirds of the value be subscribed by the promoters of the school. That these grants be renewed in three years, on condition that four-fifths of the value be subscribed.

GOVERNMENT AID TO ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND.—Minute of the Committee of Privy Council on Education:—That the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee be the ordinary channel of such general inquiries

as may be desirable, as to any school applying 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. That inspectors of such schools be not appointed without 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 reserve 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 Protestants in Ireland, who think they cannot conscientiously adopt the so-called "National Education" plan favoured by Government aid, 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 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 may as 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 lives first.—The Lord Lieutenant has already given these men a pecuniary reward.—As the Police in this country are all armed like soldiers, this act of Mr. O'Brien is equivalent to summoning a Sergeant's Guard to surrender—I 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 him 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 nights ago, the Papers head it, 'all is uproar' whereas the town was rather more quiet than usual."

PROTESTANTISM IN TURKEY.—From a communication 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 Reformed churches, is one hundred and thirty-nine; of whom, eighty-nine are connected with the church at the capital. The number of Armenians, men, women, and children, actually separated from their former church, and now openly professing Protestantism in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one thousand 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 connection with their former churches. A much larger 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 Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in this institution, by Dr. Horace Webster, on the 1st instant, the Board of Trustees elected to the vacancy Major DAVID B. DOUGLASS, LL. D., the scientific 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 enterprise 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 water-pipes? 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 cisterns; 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 individual) 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 bestir 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 by 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 and experience, Major Douglas, who surveyed and planned the Croton Aqueduct at New York, and, is likely to remain in the vicinity for some time, who would render valuable assistance to so useful an enterprise.

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. Mason, No. 225 to 276; Mrs. Thielcke, No. 231 to 285; Mr. Woodham, No. 229 to 280.

Moral and Political Intelligence

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 attempt in Ireland has been clearly established 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 tranquillity. We commence with extracts from the *Eur. Times*, dated Liverpool 5th instant: "From the latest advices received from the disturbed districts about Halimarty, 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 mans in the neighbourhood of his late exploits."

"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 propitiate the Government to show clemency to the men whose lives are jeopardized? As the sincere friends of Ireland, and earnest supporters of order, the only basis for commerce and prosperity, 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 contented 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; Carrick-on-Suir, 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 number:

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 strong-holds in the south. On the 25th ult. Mr. O'Brien and other Confederate chiefs addressed the people at Carrick-on-Suir, and then plunged into 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 100,000 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 cause which imperilled their lives. All the penalties of high treason attached to the harbourers or abettors of the movement, and the whole body was completely panic-stricken.

DUBLIN, July 29.—The Irish metropolis is this day in a state of the most intense excitement, 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 hopeless; that the year 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 Suspension 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 embassy to Paris; with the ultimate view of entering the French army; however, taken a few lessons in military tactics, he changed his mind; and returned to Ireland, where he shortly afterwards became president of one of the clubs.

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At Liverpool and London markets, at the close of business, were: Beef, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Pork, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Mutton, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Lamb, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Butter, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Flour, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Wheat, 10s. 6d. per cwt. Corn, 10s. 6d. per cwt.

GRAIN, FLOUR, &c.—At Tuesday's Corn Exchange, there being but a small supply of fine wheat, an advance of 2d. to 3d. per 70 lbs. was obtained, above our last quotations. In Wheat and Flour, a fair amount of business done; in Flour, a fair amount of business done; in Flour, a fair amount of business done.

Public Securities were subject to fluctuations, according to the character of the intelligence received from day to day from Ireland. Consols, at the latest date, 87 1/2 to 1.

At the sitting yesterday, M. Banchard read the report of the committee appointed to inquire 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 second to the events of the 15th May; and the third to the insurrection of June.

The reporter first passes in review the representatives 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. Cassidiere and Louis Blanc were compromised in all the disturbances which have agitated, and have figured in them more or less directly. Cassidiere was seen on the barricades on the 25th of June, and Louis Blanc on the 24th, at the abattoirs of Clichy. M. Prudhon was signalled 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. 15, is cited in the commencement of the report, and Madame Georges Sand stigmatised as its author. The charges against Cassidiere are very grave. After the report was read Ledru Rollin moved the tribunal, and defended himself with feverish animation, but without producing any fact. The Mountain cheered him furiously. M. Louis Blanc next spoke with still more embarrassment than Ledru Rollin.

The Parisian population has so exhausted all ordinary sources of excitement, and is so sensual, so irreligious, and so desperately depraved, that it can find zest only in horrors and abominations. 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 Parisians have been excited by their pernicious literature and dramas, which are a mixture of incense, over-wrought horrors, and a mingled philosophy of the Communist atheistical kind, all calculated to excite to criminal indulgence without moral restraint. There is a cynical, laughing, cold blooded ferocity in the city population when roused, a love of filth 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 talking of the scenes of 1793 and of 1791, it is impossible that such horrible occurrences can ever be repeated—times have changed, the people are educated and refined, they have had the example of that period, and they appreciate upwards of thirty years of constitutional government too well to relapse into the massacres of September, the reign of terror, the *royades* of Nantes, the destruction of Lyons; and yet what is our surprise to find that we stood on the brink of the same times! Now, do you think that if you had a rebellion in Ireland you had a Scullabogue or Wexford bridge? Let the example of Paris in 1848 answer the question of Paris exactly 55 years ago! Let those 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 government is very resolute, composed in chief of military men of high reputation, and it must be added, of ambition.—Corresp. of the Dublin Warder.

PARIS.—An awkward duty for a Christian minister, 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 friend 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. Vermeil then read to them a 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 shouts of *Vive M. Vermeil! Vive le Protestantisme! Vive la Republique!* And such was their enthusiasm that the worthy pastor with difficulty prevented them from carrying him through Paris in triumph.—Evangelical Christendom.

IN ITALY 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 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 upon the position of the Piedmontese at Rivoli and Somma Campagna, and, after a fierce resistance, achieved their object. During the 22nd and the 23rd the Piedmontese were driven from their positions in all the country between the Upper Adige and the Lag di Garda, and the plain of Verona and the Milanese. The Sardinians retired towards Villafranca. On the 21st the contest still continued, and Charles Albert, by a series of judicious manoeuvres, contrived to recover the position at Somma Campagna, and the news was spread over Europe that he had gained a decisive battle, which left no doubt of the result of the campaign. However, on the 25th, the Austrians, bringing up their fresh troops from Verona, crossed the Mincio, and, after an obstinate fight, again succeeded in driving back the Piedmontese, who now were ordered to retreat to Villafranca. The Austrians, by a vigorous effort, followed up their successes, and on the 26th the two armies met and fought a pitched battle on the heights overlooking the plain of Villafranca and Verona. The positions were taken and retaken twice during the day, but at five o'clock in the afternoon, when the Piedmontese were wearied with so many successive days' fighting, the Austrians brought up a fresh body of 25,000 troops on the flank of the Piedmontese and completely routed them. Charles Albert retreated to Golt, where his beaten forces were again disorganised; and by the last accounts the King, after having in vain attempted to make a stand at Asola, was in full retreat towards Cremona, where he had sent officers to provide necessaries for his defeated army.—Eur. Times.

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On the 2nd July, at the residence of his mother, Ch. Churchill, Ballinacole, Ireland, the Rev. PASCAL LE CLERC ARKENSON, late Curate of Claydon and Moldington, Oxfordshire, and younger brother of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector of St. Catharines, and of Wm. Atkinson, Esq., of Hamilton, C. W.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, THIS DAY, the 24th of AUGUST.

THE Misses CHADRON have removed their School from La Cheroite Street to No. 65, St. JOHN STREET, within the walls, where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 25th instant.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bishop's COLLEGE beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE 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-stoves, Cookers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Gentle Family; 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Parlour, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-buildings.

THE FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 195 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugar; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, 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 of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, REAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &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 usual style, at moderate charge.

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

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

THE 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 is established, and their allocation to the Members 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 Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada.

At Montreal, on the 10th instant, Mrs. WICKSTEED, of a daughter.

At Montreal, on the 17th instant, Mrs. JOHN R. FOSYTH, of a daughter.

At Teropore, East Indies, on the 9th of May, of Anoplexy, ALEX. GARDNER, Esq., Sen. Capt. of 32nd Regt., son-in-law to C. HOFFMAN, Esq., of this City.

At Montreal, on the 17th instant, aged 13 months, of inflammation of the brain, JOSEPH, only child of JOSEPH JONES, Esq.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, 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 paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships 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 compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Assurances whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money 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 risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower 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 Application, 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 appointed:

- Branford.....William Muirhead... Colborne.....James Cameron... Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher... Dundas.....Dr. James Hamilton... London.....George Scott,.... London.....Alex. Anderson,.... Montreal.....Frederick A. Willson... Paris.....Dr. S. C. Sewell... Paris.....David Buchan,.... Port Sarnia.....Malcolm Cameron... Quebec.....Welch and Davies,.... St. Catharines.....Lachlan Bell.... Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne... Toronto.....Dr. Geo. Herrick.... Woodstock.....William Lapointe... Woodstock.....Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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

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: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron; Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. AND—Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES, & PINNACLES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

TRY AGAIN. 'Tis a lesson 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.

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 stout 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 nice-looking old gentleman, who put 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 them 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, TRY, 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 know what you mean," he said to himself, "as he fixed his eyes upon my spelling, and tried to think no more of what was going on, outside."

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 slate, but the dog TRY got his paw up between the boy's socks and trousers, 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 TRY 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 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 TRY went to lie down under the Master's desk again.

When the new boys were called up to say the lesson in their new book, TRY 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 perfectly 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 TRY to help me in doing my sums and getting my lessons."

other, and have no stake around which 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 radical 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 TELLS (MOUNT ARARAT). As to the weather in Telles, from all I observed myself during my short residence there of two months, and from all I have heard from the inhabitants, I feel convinced that some most interesting results would be obtained if any one were to engage in such an inquiry for a few years, or even for a single year, without intermission. The exceeding regularity of its course is a striking characteristic, which could not escape notice even during a very short residence in this country, and hence may be drawn with tolerable certainty some general conclusions. The heat and aridity of the atmosphere begin to be oppressive as early as the month of May, and they continue to increase through June, July, and August, till they become intolerable; so that, for three hours before, and six after midday, during these last two months, no one will willingly leave the house, in which, by dint of excluding the light of the sun, and sprinkling the apartments with water, some degree of coolness may be maintained. If Telles 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 foot square, and so contrived as to be readily turned with the hand like a fan; they produce such a motion in the air that, when 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 foot above the level of the roof. This bed of earth acts hygrometrically upon the atmosphere, imbuing the damp 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 unduly introduced by foreigners into Telles, an actual reverboration of the heat takes place. These flat terraces are, moreover, usually overgrown with weeds; it is said to be particularly the Lepidium vesicarium which is there most met with. This becomes scorched in summer, and then is set on fire to get 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. P. Parrot's Journey to Ararat.

APPROACH TO MOUNT ARARAT. (On leaving the Armenian Convent Ech Miadzin.) We started from the great monastery on the 10th (22d) of September, at 10 in the forenoon, bidding adieu to the patriarch, his twelve bishops and archbishops, more than forty archmandrites, and a host of deacons. We took our way southward by the neighboring little monastery of St. Gayanne, and through two Armenian villages, in the direction of the Araxes, across a plain partly cultivated and partly uncultivated, but overgrown with grass and herbage—in fact, a steppes. As for me, my eyes and all my thoughts were ever directed to the mountain reposing in brightness and majesty before us. My mind was filled with its presence, its splendor, and its magnitude. The laden wagons, rolled heavily on, accompanied by ourselves and the Kossaks; our two Armenian friends presented a striking contrast with the rest, being in their holiday attire, completely armed, on active Persian horses, and showing the excitement of their spirits 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 had 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 leagues 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 bushes, which we discovered at a little distance, though almost concealed among some 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 dirty in appearance, but who proved to be both intelligent and sagacious, and who led us, about three quarters of a mile farther on, to a place where the stream was broader, but more shallow, and its channel was partly filled with a wide accumulation of sand and stones. The Tartar here requested the loan 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 how easy it would have been for him, had he been as treacherous as some others of his tribe, to ride off with the horse before our very eyes, and that without any danger of pursuit. But I dismissed the injurious suspicion; the faithful Tartar returned as soon as he had satisfied himself of the safety of the ford, and assisted us, with every appearance of anxiety, in loading our strongest horses with our effects, which we had taken from the wagons, lest these might be overturned, and which we carried over in this manner, one horseman leading, and two others supporting each of the loaded horses; for the current was strong, and the water reached above our girths. We were all safely landed on the other side, with our baggage, in about an hour. We made suitable acknowledgments to our Tartar friend, and dismissed him to escort 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, for footpaths or very narrow passages. A short one brings the traveller again into the open plain, constituting the level bottom of a wide basin, almost totally uncultivated, and consisting, for the most part, of a barren sandy or clayey soil, which bears only a few stunted solitary shrubs; but not a tree is to be seen for miles. This tract exhibits such indubitable traces of having been once under water, that the most uneducated person can hardly fail to arrive at this conviction, unless under the influence of some prejudice, when he takes a survey of the plain; so level and regular is the surface of the ground, only intersected now and then by a longitudinal depression, as if it had been the channel of some rivulet in former times; and in numerous places, stretching away for miles so even and so smooth, that nothing but the gradual subsidence of a large body of water could have effected its conformation.

At half past seven in the evening we reached a little stream which is known by the name of the Blackwater in Tatarian, Armenian, and Russian; a name which it seems to deserve, as its channel is deep, blackened with mud, and rendered still more striking by the reeds with which its banks are covered to the distance of some hundred paces, and which keeps the water in constant shadow. Several other Blackwaters are met with in the plain of the Araxes, 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 its main channel, 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, in 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 bridge. As soon as we had waded through the reeds, which grew in great quantity upon the swampy margin of the river, we directed our course to a spot of rising ground, where we resolved to halt for the night; so, pitching our tent and kindling a fire, we composed ourselves to rest till the following day.

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.

A SAMPLER OF EARLY TRAINING.—Often have I seen young officers, parading for the first time in their splendid uniform—I have seen unadorned in their ball-dress—the handsome bride of a prince arrayed in her festive attire; but no joy compared to that which I witnessed last evening in a child, a little girl about four years of age. She had received a present of a new little blue frock and a new rose coloured bonnet. The finery was already put on, and all present called out for candles, for the light of the moonbeams that shone in at the window was far too little. "Light, light!" was the cry. There stood the maiden, as still as a doll—her little arms anxiously stretched out from the frock, and the fingers wide apart from each other; and oh, how her eyes and every feature beamed with joy! "To-morrow you shall go out," said her mother. And the little girl looked up at her bonnet, then down at her frock, and smiled with rapture. "Mother," said she, "what will the dogs think when they see me in my smart dress?"

"THE LOND BRINGS IT." A SURFIDENT ANSWER.—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 house-leek. In the little garden are only cabbages and potatoes; but in the hedge stands a hawthorn 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 sawn off at the top, a stork has built its nest. He stood above, and rattled his bill. A little boy came out, and stood beside the girl; they were brother and sister. "What are you looking at?" he asked. "I am looking at the stork," she replied. "Grandy told me that he will bring us a little brother this evening, or a little sister; and I am watching, that I may see it when it comes." "The stork brings nothing," said the boy; "trust me. Grandy told me so too, but she is only joking; and then I asked her if she dare say so upon the Bible; no, she dare not do that; and I know well enough that what they say about the stork is only a story to please children." "But where, then, is the baby to come from?" said the girl. "Our Lord brings it," said the boy; "but no one can see God, and therefore we cannot see that he brings it." 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;—author not mentioned.

GUN COTTON.—Who would have imagined, 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 styptic for dressing cuts and wounds? But so it is. Dissolved in ether, and applied to the severed cut, it forms an adhesive covering of singular closeness and adhesiveness, protects the wound, and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectually; and when all is well, the "protection," having done its duty, is removed. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, we are informed, singularly applied chloroform and gun-cotton. This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistence of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the wound; the chloroform instantly evaporates, and the gun-cotton remains a perfect, flexible, 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 uncertainty, 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. Journal 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 "aetherial 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 cold 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 use on an abrasion on his hand that day, with immediate relief. The wound so treated, appeared covered by a thin glazing or varnish, 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 ether, during its evaporation, would likely afford a cooling application.

soon observed, and the painful sensation almost instantly subsided. The want of a sufficient quantity of the fluid to cover the hands, in like manner, prevented me treating them in the same way. It will be sufficient for my present object to state, that nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the application, and I know of none at all to be compared with it for convenience, as well as efficacy, in superficial burns of the face. Montreal, July 21, 1818.

CHARTISM, REPEAL, AND REVOLUTION. It is certainly fortunate for the governing powers of England and Ireland that, at a moment like the present, with a collision impending on the continent and inevitably bringing not a few sparks over the channel, those parties avowedly based on the sympathies and discontent of the lower classes should have fallen to the uttermost degree of insignificance and contempt. As a rational movement, as a self-controlled and temperate body, chartism might, in the present state of England and of Europe, have held its head high, and maintained an influence impossible to either crush or to deride. The imbecility, the braggadocio, the transparent selfishness, cowardice, and treachery of those allowed to represent 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 taking toly pay and doing work, by going about to interrupt, discredit, and destroy, every rational effort at liberal movement. The last degradation of this ill-conditioned English rabble is their fraternization 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 industrious population which employs and feeds them. Whatever excesses the Irish peasant may have for entertaining discontent, and showing it in the sister island against the Saxons, whom he deems to oppress 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 industrious Irishman, who succeeds in gaining employ 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 than the privations and the fugacity to which he has been accustomed. It is a chance which the union expressly offers to Irishmen, and of which the Irish profit largely and successfully. The Irish labourer or operative, therefore, who in England gets up a riot for the repeal of the union, is an ungrateful and criminal fool, for whom the best punishment would be to take him at his word, and send him home to misery and starvation. And as to the English chartist, who condescends to play second fiddle to the Irish madman, he is even a sterner fool; for he shows that it is not indigestion of political grievances or social wrong that he aims at, but merely mischief for mischief's sake.

We wish that any of the discontented English operatives, or their leaders, who are for betting themselves to physical force, and who are buying pipes and distilling, in order to better their condition, according to Irish ideas of improvement—we wish they could behold the state of things produced by physical revolution in so many countries of Europe. There the noble has lost 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 labour. And after overthrowing the government, they are obliged to have recourse to weekly and daily insurrection 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 off worse and worse, notwithstanding the desperate bravery of the French artisan, and his perfect knowledge of arms. Englishmen should take as a maxim, that in order in their doing any thing great, just, or improving, they must do it as Englishmen. There is no use or dignity in their raising like dogs after every four-horse or steam vehicle of revolution that batters by, to bark after it, or try to imitate or catch it. All English classes have advanced their condition, changed and mended their political and social frame, from time 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 institutions of the country afford ample means. We repeat, and especially reiterate, by which the industrious classes may reform, but riot is not the way to it.—Daily News.

IRELAND.—INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENTS. Freeman's Office, Monday Morning, (Dublin, July 31) Four o'clock. We have received the following, by special express, from our correspondent in Kilkenny:—"Kilkenny, Sunday Night."

Early on Saturday morning, Sub-Inspector Trant, of the Callan station, County Kilkenny, with between forty and fifty men under his command, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballinacorney, on the borders of the County 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 peasants. In some time afterwards, a mounted policeman, constable Carroll, was despatched from the Maninstown station, Kilkenny, with a despatch for Sub-Inspector Trant. Carroll rode on until he came to a part of the country between Ballinacorney 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, "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 cloths. He was then brought into the presence of Smith O'Brien, who it appears, wore a cap with a peak and silver band, and carried a stick in his hand.

half-past eight o'clock in the evening, the city was thrown into an awful state of excitement by the moving onwards, towards Ballinacorney, 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, headed by the Resident Magistrate, Joseph Green, Esq., and the rear was brought up by another body of police. There were in all between three and four hundred soldiers, and about one hundred and sixty of the constabulary. A guard of the 63rd Regiment kept watch on the Tholsel, and a very large number of police were under arms in the Assembly-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 safe 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 Kilmahonagh, about eight miles from Kilkenny, and returned at an early hour on this morning.

Mr. Trant and his men got off in safety; 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 he 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 well give up. Shortly afterwards he parted from Carroll, giving him his stick, and rode off by himself."

FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec; and R. & A. Miller, St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS FOR TWO WEEKS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. CHARLES HANCOCK, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price 75d. April, 25th 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: ROBBING, CHAIN, PATENT FOLDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WERTLEE. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS ROWEN, Blackox, St. Peter Street. Quebec 4th May, 1845.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. ONE or two intelligent Jads as APPRENTICES to the Printing Business, to whom every attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction. Berean Office, 29th June, 1848.

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