England, &c.

LONDON, August 23.

Friday was the birth-day of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, when he completed his 64th year.

Sir Sidney Smith made a trial at the Hague on Wednesday week of his apparatus for saving the lives of persons shipwrecked. It cost much time and trouble to get it to sea, but it at last succeeded. The concourse of spectators was extremely great.

AUGUST 26.

We have seen a letter received this morning from a British Officer in the Turkish artillery, the contents of which show still more certainly than the recorded loss of battles, that all hope of resistance is vain—the corps, which was entirely officered by foreigners, was the best disciplined in the whole Turkish army, and was placed in advance of the capital for its protection, no longer exists. Without a struggle, without even seeing an enemy, it dissolved itself on hearing of the first defeat experienced by the Turkish army. The soldiers rose against their officers, plundered them, and then disbanded themselves. For some time they had suffered the greatest want, and the officers were endeavouring to escape, with nothing but their lives, out of the country. In every other part, the appearance of a Russian soldier put whole detachments to flight, and the march of the invaders was bloodless and unresisted. That peace will be dictated in Constantinople, or where that city stood, is therefore now a matter of certainty—that that peace will be different from the Treaty of Ackermann, we cannot refrain from crediting, notwithstanding the assurances of the *Gazette de France*; but that the tranquillity of Europe will be disturbed by the events of the East, and the calamities of war transferred to civilized nations, is a contingency which we do not anticipate, and which, we firmly believe, there is no reason for apprehending.

At a meeting held yesterday, at the King's Head, Poultry, of respectable masters of Spitalfields, and other patriotic gentlemen, and some operatives, to consider the proposal of taking land as near as may be to the Metropolis, for the purpose of furnishing occupation for such time as may not be filled up in silk weaving, the proposition was approved, and such steps directed to be taken as may best promote the object.

Van Diemen's Land papers to the 4th April, have reached the North and South American Coffee House. Some excellent specimens of cheese had been produced there, and brought to market. The pasture throughout the island is represented as luxuriant, and mutton and beef in high condition. Attempts to salt beef were also making. The improvement of this interesting Colony is in fact great, and cannot fail to be gratifying to those who contemplate the secluded situation of so many of our countrymen, most of whom have seen better times, so far removed from us.—*Courier.*

PARIS, August 22.

Reports.—It was reported to-day, at four o'clock, that an express had brought the news of the taking of Constantinople by the Russian army.

The embarkation of a considerable number of troops at Marseilles was talked of to-day on 'Change.

It is affirmed that the Chambers will meet at the end of September.

A report was in circulation at Havre, of a levy of seamen among the sailors there, who are very numerous. It was also said, that orders had been given to several houses for extensive purchases of foreign corn.—*Messager des Chambres.*

It was reported to-day on 'Change, that Admiral Malcolm, after collecting the whole of the maritime force that the English have in the Mediterranean, had entered the Dardanelles, with the consent of the Sultan.—*Quotidienne.*

After quoting a passage from the *Courier Francais*, predicting the fall of Constantinople, the *Gazette de France* adds:—

"We know that the liberal faction has long been wishing for a general conflagration favourable to revolutions; but this time, again, its hopes will be disappointed. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia having formally declared that he desired no aggrandizement of territory, and that he was ready to treat of peace on bases at once equitable and honourable, the respective interests of the Russian and Ottoman empires will be amicably regulated by the Powers concerned, who are all of them animated with the most pacific sentiments towards each other. If this grand contest is to be terminated under the walls of Constantinople, the conclusion of it will not differ from what it would have been at Akermann two years ago. For this we may depend on the probity of the Russian Sovereign and the firm will of France, England, and Prussia, for the re-establishment and the consolidation of peace. Thus the prediction of the *Courrier* will fall to the ground; thus the influence of these great events on recent determinations is now in part explained."

BUCHAREST, Aug. 4.—The accounts from the theatre of war continue to be favourable to the Russians. It is said that General Diebitsch, after taking Messembria, &c. has turned towards Adrianople, where, according to all accounts, hardly any resistance is to be expected; though the city has 100,000 inhabitants. The Turks fly in all directions at the approach of the Russian army, and a great number of the inhabitants have left Adrianople, and withdrawn into the interior. General Geismer, with 8000 men, has advanced from Rachova on the road to Sophia, and this movement threatens great and speedy danger to the Turks. It is said that Servia begins to be agitated, and it is not probable that the Sultan can resist all these dangers.

SEMLIN, August 8.—Letters from Constantinople say that the capital is in the greatest danger, and that the Sultan has therefore resolved to remove his camp to Ramis Tchiflik. Many persons in office have been disgraced: among them is Ezrard-Effendi, the dragoman of the Porte, who acted so great a part in the negotiations with the mediating Powers. The Sultan sends orders to all the Provinces to defend themselves to the utmost, and every commander who shows the least weakness is immediately displaced. Hussein Pacha has been ordered to Adrianople to defend it if attacked.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

Dispatches, dated August 7th, were received yesterday at the Foreign Office, from Mr. Gordon, our Ambassador at Constantinople.

Private accounts from Paris state that the French Government had received intelligence from Constantinople, to the 8th inst., at which time nothing was known of any victory gained by the Russians at Kirk-Kilisse, or of their having penetrated beyond Bourgas. The Prussian General Moltke had reached the Turkish capital. General Guilleminot was unwell, but the negotiations with the Porte had taken a favourable turn, and the Ambassadors had strong hopes of succeeding in the object of their mission.

The idea that Constantinople had fallen into the hands of the Russians is now removed. Accounts have been received from that city to the 10th inst., which express no fear of an immediate attack, and all the reports contained in the French and German Papers which arrived this morning, throw considerable doubt on the continued advance of the Russians, and negative the asserted fact of a battle at Kirk-Kilisse, in which the last Turkish army had been totally defeated and dispersed. Indeed, they go even beyond this, and claim a victory on the part of the Turks in the vicinity of Bourgas. The Pacha of Adrianople is said to have brought up his forces in support of Hussein Pacha, who had been driven out of that town, and both are represented as having fought a most sanguinary action, and inflicted a severe loss upon the invaders. In the confused and irregular manner in which intelligence from the seat of war generally reaches us through the Foreign Papers, it is difficult to ascertain the real truth of the case. Official Bulletins alone give distinct facts, dates and places, from which a correct opinion can be formed. Whether the Turks, therefore, remained more true to themselves than the private letters shown us yesterday and the public accounts stated, or whether the Russians were stopped in their course by pacific overtures on the part of the Sultan, cannot yet be distinctly ascertained. It appears, however, that the latter have not proceeded towards Constantinople with the rapidity which had been anticipated: and the prevailing opinion in London this morning is, that they have either *made or received overtures of peace.* Indeed, private communications from Paris state that the late disasters had not only brought the Sultan to his senses and convinced him of the necessity of making peace, but that he had requested the Allied Ambassadors to send proposals in his name to the Russian camp, and that those proposals would be sent as soon as the invaders reached the plains of Adrianople; the Ambassadors thinking them more likely to be favourably received *after* the Russians had passed the Balkan than *before* they had completed that operation, the success of which they considered necessary to their military character. The nature of the proposals is also said to be such as to command attention, as the Ambassadors would not consent to interfere unless it were with the prospect of doing so effectually. That these statements are true to their full extent we have as yet no means of proving, but we have some reasons to believe that they are not very incorrect. After the fearful anticipations which had for some time been entertained, it is gratifying to behold signs of a more propitious event displaying themselves. May they grow stronger every hour, and may a contest which lately assumed on one side a character of constant and resistless triumph, terminate, under the mediation of the European Powers, in a reasonable and solid peace!—COURIER.

JASSY, AUG. 6.—In proportion as the progress of General Diebitsch is rapid, his march of the troops destined to reinforce the different divisions of the army accelerate their advance. The whole of Moldavia is covered by them; those troops composed almost exclusively of infantry only take the rest absolutely necessary, and then proceed towards the Danube. A great part go to join the Army of Observation before Choumla, for the purpose of keeping in check the Grand Vizier, who otherwise might be induced to commence operations on the flanks of the Russians. It is true that the Army of the Vizier has much diminished since the battle he lost, but he still maintains himself in his position, which acquires strength from the circumstance that fresh troops may reach him by the south and western passages of the mountains, which it is impossible for the Russians to occupy.

The abundance of the harvest has destroyed all fear of famine, and the peasant begins to take courage now that he sees his means of existence secured. He owes this to the Russian Authorities—who forced him to cultivate his land in spite of himself, and to the rain that has fallen during the summer. The health of the Province does not any longer occasion serious uneasiness; and if in foreign countries the contagion is still represented as very dangerous, it is without doubt for good reasons, even if it were merely to have a pretext for assembling troops upon our frontiers as a sanatory cordon.

The letters we receive from Odessa are filled with lamentations upon the stagnation of commerce, which becomes more insupportable every day. The warehouses are filled to an overflow with the productions of the neighbouring provinces, and there is no opening for their exportation. On the other side, Odessa being the principal point from which the Russian armies draw their supplies, the navigation of the place has much increased. The number of vessels employed for the conveyance of provisions is astonishing, and increases every day; and, what is remarkable, the Russians, dreading the arrival of the moment when they may cease to be masters of the Black Sea, have built their vessels in such a manner as to enable them to keep close in with the shore, without fear of the large ships, which might be in possession of the Sea. To judge by the preparations which are making in the Palace of the Governor of Odessa, the Emperor Nicholas seems to intend going there before the end of the summer.

TRADE.—In Manchester, during the present week, there has been experienced, by a few principal houses in the general trade, a slight improvement in business, whilst others complain of the want of improvement.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

We have the pleasure this week to announce an improvement in the woollen cloth trade of the West Riding of Yorkshire.—*Leeds Mercury, Aug. 22.*

EMIGRATION to America is taking place to a considerable extent, from the Manufacturing Districts.—*Ib.*

Literature.—The College of Glasgow has proposed, for a prize essay, the following subject:—"The probable effects, both in England and in India, of removing all existing restrictions on the commerce between the two countries."

Mr. J. Reeves, the King's printer, who is just deceased, has left above £200,000 to different connexions. He had no child of his own.

It is expected that the Earl of Glengall will be elected representative Peer of Ireland in the room of the Earl of Blessington, without opposition.

The St. Patrick steamer, laden with passengers, carriages, horses, &c. from Bristol to Dublin, on Tuesday morning last, was within view of Bray Head; but so violent was the hurricane, and so boisterous the sea, that she did not reach the Custom-house quay until Saturday. At one time she was in so dangerous a situation that all on board, except the master, abandoned every hope of safety. The tables and seats in the cabin were thrown down, and the passengers were obliged to dine off the floor. No person or thing could remain in an upright position, and the sailors were obliged to crawl about on all fours. The horses were severely injured. Six fine animals were so bruised, that two of them died on board.—*Dublin Paper.*

BATTLE OF NAVARIN.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPT. DICKENSON.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 26.

The Court Martial sits on board the Victory, not the Melville as had been announced. Sir Robert Stopford is the President, and Moses Greetham, Esq. Judge Advocate.

The following is a correct copy of the Charges preferred against Captain Dickenson:

"1. That from not making proper use of the springs directed by he orders of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, of the 8th October, 1827, to be placed on the anchors, the bend side of the Genoa was not directed to her regular opponent in the Ottoman line; and that in such position she could not fire any of her guns, except those of stern and quarters, without endangering the Asia, and those of the Allied squadron on the larboard side, and the Albion and others on her starboard side; that, consequently, the shots which injured the Asia, and which came in that direction, were apparently fired by the Genoa.

"2. That the Genoa did positively fire into the Albion, which ship had an English Ensign at her mast head to prevent such mistakes.

"3. That Captain Dickenson, having been reproved by Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington for not using springs, accounted for it by the inability to get men from the gun; nevertheless, it was asserted in the ship's log book that springs were used.

"4. That the log says that the Genoa had three Ottoman ships opposed to her on the starboard side, three 60 gun frigates on her larboard side a head, and a double banked frigate astern.

"5. That Captain Dickenson reported Captain Bathurst as killed, and procured the Surgeon's signature to the same, although he did not die until the next morning, and retained his faculties to give orders during the whole time of the battle, by which he gained an honorary distinction, which perhaps might not otherwise have been conferred upon him.

"6. That the refitting of the Genoa for leaving Navarin was unjustifiably slow; and that the same slackness prevailed on her way to Malta.

"7. That the Genoa's mast was suffered to go by the board for want of being secured.

"8. That the Genoa fired after the battle was over, to the probable injury of the ships of the Allied squadron.

"And for handing a round robin to the Admiral from the ship's company, expressing their wishes that Capt. Dickenson should retain the command of the Genoa to England, to which command the Admiral had appointed Captain Irby."

The Court consists of the following distinguished Officers:—Sir Robert Stopford, K.C.B., President; Sir Henry Blackwood, K.C.B.; Rear Admiral Otway, K.C.B.; Captain Mundy; Captain Schomberg; Captain Elliott; Captain Inglefield; and the Hon. Capt. Wm. Gordon.

THE ARMY.

The following is a statement of the Effective Military Force of Great Britain:—

Six Field Marshals, 140 Generals, 250 Lieutenant Generals, 240 Major Generals, 240 Colonels, 788 Lieutenant Colonels, 820 Majors, 1699 Captains, 2372 Lieutenants, 1230 Cornets and Ensigns—7865 Officers.

Cavalry—Two Regiments of Life Guards—Cuirassiers; 1 Regt. of Horse Guards (Household Troops); 7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards; 3 Regts. of Heavy Dragoons—1st, 2d, and 5th; 5 Regiments of Light Dragoons—3d, 4th, 11th, 13th, and 14th; 4 Regiments of Hussars—7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th; 4 Regiments of Lancers—9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th; Royal Horse Artillery; Royal Waggon Train.

Infantry—Three Regiments of Foot Guards (Household Troops), 99 Regiments of the Line,* 1 Rifle Brigade, 2 West India Regiments, 1 Ceylon Regiment (Riflemen), 1 Cape Corps, 1 Royal African ditto, 3 Royal Veteran Battalions, 1 Royal Malta Fencible Regiment, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Staff Corps.

Departments—Ordnance, Commissariat, Medical, &c.

Forming a force of about 140,000 effective men.

* In these 99 Regiments are included 3 Scotch Lowland Regiments, 8 Highland, 6 Irish, and 1 Welsh.

Amongst the prisoners brought yesterday before Alderman Porter, at the Public-office, was an haggard looking female, whose name was *Jane Shore.* The officer who took her into custody said, he found her in a state of insensibility, from intoxication, lying in the public street. The worthy magistrate asked her if she had ever read the history of her unfortunate namesake, of whose end he warned her, lest she, like Shore of old, should finish her days in a ditch. With this good counsel the prisoner was discharged.—*Liverpool Courier.*

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the friends of this Society, in Liverpool, was held on Tuesday evening last, in Great George-street Chapel, which was crowded to suffocation. The annual report of the Society's operations having been read, the meeting was addressed by a number of ministers and laymen. The contributions in aid of the funds of the parent institution were liberal, several gentlemen subscribing £50 each on the occasion, besides increasing their annual subscriptions. The collections made after the different religious services were handsome, and the society's treasury will be considerably swelled by the contributions from the friends of missions in Liverpool.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—According to the statement given in at the Annual Conference in Sheffield, the following increase in the members of the society has taken place during the last year:

In Great Britain	2135
Ireland	99
Foreign Stations	2743
	4977

Twenty-four preachers had died since the last conference, seven of whom were missionaries; and forty preachers, who have performed their probationary duties, were received into full connexion.

The tower built on the battle field of Culloden, by a proprietor of the lands, who thought that the field which secured the family of our gracious Sovereign on the throne should not be without some distinctive mark having been completed and tenanted by a military man, the birth-day of His Majesty was considered a fit occasion for the first display on it of the national colours, which had not been exhibited there since the days of Duke William—more than eighty years since. The flag-staff having been reared on the preceding day, the Union flag was hoisted on the 12th, and a royal salute fired of twenty-one 9 pounders in honour of the natal day—to the surprise and rather alarm of some distant mountaineers, who knew not that the Chevalier had left no heir to his pretensions. The healths of His Majesty, and of all the Royal Family, were toasted in brimmers by the Governor and some jovial companions who had faithfully served their Sovereign in foreign climes, and who now in their retirement cherish warmly the sentiments of affection and loyalty which marked their military career.

EMIGRATION AND RE-EMIGRATION.—We inserted, some months since, a paragraph, in which we gave an account of an eccentric being from this neighbourhood, who had sailed for America, provided with the wherewithal to pay charges, in the shape of *a stone and a half of Sovereigns!* This adventurer has returned to "Old England" within these few days, and is at present sojourning at Beverley, if not much wiser than when he left Yorkshire, at least better reconciled to his native country. The reason of his re-appearance in this quarter will be found in the following anecdote. On his arrival at New-York, he walked through the streets of that opulent city, scanning every novelty with a curious eye, with the intension of devising the means of employing most profitably his talents and his sovereigns. After viewing many rarities, he was struck by the sight of a large building which professed to be a "coffin warehouse." (It seems that the Americans, who are large dealers in ready-made goods of all sorts, are accustomed to keep a supply even of such lugubrious articles on hand.) The Yorkshireman went in, and observing a very large quantity of those narrow tenements of the dead, of shapes and sizes to suit all customers, heaped up on every side, waiting for tenants, he shrewdly remarked, that "people must die a great deal faster there than they did in England, or there could be no occasion for such numbers of coffins." He immediately returned to his inn, inquired for the next vessel for his native land, took his passage, and actually sailed on his return home, after having remained in America *only four days!*—*Hull Packet.*

MARCH OF THE RAZOR!—A letter from Belgrade, containing the latest news from Constantinople, says that it is remarked in that city that the Sultan's once great beard is already greatly diminished, as he cuts it himself from time to time; and those who are about his person imitate his example. Nobody doubts that in a short time the fashion of wearing the beard will entirely disappear. It is also mentioned, as something very remarkable, that one of the Sultan's daughters, nine years old, has shewn herself in public, attired in French costume, with a corset and without a veil. It is even said that all the women in the Seraglio have taken to wear corsets.—*Constitutional.*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

(From the Hobart-Town Courier.)

The *Hindostan*, 74, is now building here with teak timber from Trincomalee. Surely, if it answers to export ship timber from Ceylon to England, we have an abundant fund for export from Van Diemen's Land in our magnificent stringy bark trees, Huon pines, sassafras, native cedar, myrtle, and many other trees of excellent quality, growing in innumerable and stately forests, on various parts of the coast and banks of rivers.

India rubber is now generally used in the sheathing of vessels. A thin coating is strained over the surface of the wood, which effectually protects it from shell fish. The India rubber cotton cloth has long been celebrated as an impervious covering for roofs, tents, awnings, and travelling cloaks.

Besides the common species of pepper tree, the leaves as well as the seeds of which are strong and spicy with an aromatic taste, another resembling the clove in flavour has been lately discovered by Mr. G. Robertson's party, when in quest of the natives. The leaf is not so large as that of the other species and is slightly notched at the tip and heart shaped, and the bark may be used for culinary purposes in place of imported spices.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Aug. 23.

THE COURSE OF RUSSIA.

The history of all ages is very nearly the same.—We are told in the records of the past century, that, at a time when neither Russia or Prussia were yet known as leading Powers in Europe, Sweden was a first rate State, together with Poland, and the empire of the Turks.

Never was a greater error committed by France and England, and juster punishment brought upon the head of the enemies of freedom, than by suffering Poland to be swept from the list of nations, and some of the fairest provinces of the Turkish empire,—its most fruitful districts, and commanding maritime positions in the Black Sea, to be subjugated by Catharine II. and to be scheduled, as it were, amongst the enormous masses of the Russian empire.

The partition of Poland was no sooner accomplished, than Russia began to turn her thoughts and point her intrigues to the minor states of Germany,—the attention of whose petty princes has always been directed to a more powerful monarchy, in consequence of the habit which has grown upon them, from the condition of vassalage in which they have always been holden by the Germanic empire. Unfortunately, England has too much favoured the course of Russian politics. The time for resisting was when Mr. Pitt armed the country upon the seizure of Ocksakow by the Empress Catharine; but Mr. Fox, and the Whigs of that day, thwarted, from revenge, and by means of the basest intrigue, the councils of the ablest statesman that ever directed the cabinet of this county.

Our policy has been too uniformly directed to France and America, and, together with the rest of Europe, we have been almost blind to the wonderful strides of the Court of St. Petersburgh. Russia has had great advantages in the progress of her ambitious career; she has only had to defend a frontier, from whose barrenness and rigorous climate she had a surer protection than in fortresses. She has always been safe in her rear, and has contrived to get under her sway an immense population, one half of which was in direct hostility to her forty years ago,—That population from which she recruits her armies, has now fallen to the lot of a few Russian Lords, just as the cattle grazing upon pastures are the property of the landlord. Such, however, has been the course of events, that this empire has been enabled with one wing to touch the wall of China—and, by another, to overshadow and keep down the rising liberties of the Rhine—to enter the capital of Persia with her Asiatic troops, and the capital of France with an European army at the same time.

Before the reign of the present Czar shall terminate, unless Europe (and France and England in particular) shall be prompt and bold in resisting him, we shall see a power more formidable than was ever swayed by Napoleon. Catharine the Second had not in her dominions a sufficient number of men, capable of reading and writing, to supply one for each village. At the present day, the daughters of Cossacks are acquainted with music, and the perfumes of Paris and London form the decorations of their toilets. The luxuries and elegancies of Parisian saloons have been carried into the heart of Tartary; and as Rome, in a few years after the conquest of Greece, grew polite and classical, in the same manner we shall find the remotest districts of Russia bending to the soft yoke of fashion and taste.

But the question now is, what course shall we pursue? It would be quite absurd to depend on the moderation of the Emperor Nicholas, should he be permitted to overturn the Ottoman Empire.

Since the late settlement of Europe by the Congress in 1815, whilst all the other Powers have been fixed and stationary, Russia alone has been advancing—a multitude of people, unknown to us, have within the last twenty years, been added to the dominions of the Czar—those, for example, who inhabit the immense surface amongst the polar ices which separate the north of America from Russia. Again, if we draw a line from the mouth of the Vistula, across the Borysthenes to the mouth of the Volga, we shall merely draw a faint boundary of the former and more recent acquisitions of the successors of Catherine. Besides an extent of country equal to the surface of France, and situated to the westward of those rivers, another still more unknown district, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, has served to augment the mass of Russian usurpation.

Now all this multitude of people are the immediate vassals of a Government which acknowledges no law but its will, and which is at liberty to raise armies, to wage war, and to conclude peace, at its own option, without any restraint from popular assemblies, senates, or internal institutions. This immense monarchy can keep armies on foot almost without the knowledge of the rest of Europe—armies nearly equal to the united forces of all the other Powers, because the intercourse which Russsia merely exists on a single point whilst the relations of Russia with other states branch out into numberless ramifications.

The Emperor Alexander was friendly to peace, and anxious to uphold his own work; but there is now on the Russian throne a prince fond of war, and anxious to distinguish himself by arms and conquests. What measures have the Powers of Europe (England in particular) taken, to keep an ambitious and warlike sovereign, wielding the resources of such an enormous empire, in check? None! unfortunately, none at all. On the contrary, by extinguishing the Turkish navy at Navarino, we have done every thing to assist the ultimate projects of Nicholas.

But we will not pursue this subject any farther; suffice it to say, that the policy of Russia has now completely developed itself, and it will become our duty, by prudent and timely alliances, to guard against it.

Prussia will be compelled to follow the course of Russia, in order to maintain her sway over the countries which she possesses from Memel to the other side of the Nieman, as far as the mouth of the Vistula. Prussia can compel Saxony to imitate her example; and a great portion of the Northern States of Germany will (in revenge of being disappointed of free Constitutions promised to them at the Treaty of Vienna) pursue the same course.—Austria, conjointly with Bavaria, can do nothing single handed; she cannot support the Turks and defend herself at the same time.—What, then, is to be done? We answer:—that the seasonable change of the French Ministry offers to the Duke of Wellington a most noble opportunity of constructing a coalition of Austria, France, England, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands to oppose, in the first place, by negociations—and in the next, by arms, the progress of the Emperor Nicholas. At all events he must not get to Constantinople, or obtain an inlet into the heart of Europe through the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean.

From the Liverpool ALBION, August 17.

VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP.

On Tuesday the Lord Bishop of the diocese held his primary visitation to his clergy in this deanery, on which occasion an able and argumentative sermon was delivered in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. Hesketh, A. M. of St. Michael's, Toxteth Park, from Eph. ii. 20, 21, "And are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone; in whom all the building fitly framed together groweth unto a holy temple in the Lord." The attendance in the church was more than usually numerous. After the service, the Bishop delivered from the communion-table, an impressive and luminous charge to the Clergy by whom he was then surrounded. His lordship began by requesting the clergy to consider him as their fellow labourer, and by earnestly soliciting their co-operation in a spirit of conciliation and charity. He then directed their attention to the two great branches of their duty, as preachers of the Word *within* the church, and ministers of it *without*, by the means of parochial visitation. With regard to the first of these, he drew a just and forcible distinction between the legal and evangelical (we do not use the word in an invidious sense) mode of expounding the Bible. He enforced upon his hearers the apostolical "*determination of knowing nothing, in their sermons, but Christ, and him crucified.*" He painted strongly the unfruitfulness of merely enforcing *moral* truths—of merely representing vice as its own punishment, and virtue as its own reward; truths which, however incontrovertible, never yet converted one soul to Christ. He represented forcibly the absolute necessity of holding Christ up as the only author of *the way, the truth, and the life*, and of dwelling upon the great and vital doctrines of justification by faith, sanctification by the Spirit, and salvation by grace and mercy alone. As a subsidiary to preaching, he enforced the absolute necessity of catechizing, by stating the evident and manifest impossibility of producing any great or permanent effect upon an ignorant and uninformed mind by the means of a weekly lecture delivered from the pulpit. He then proceeded to treat upon the important duty of parochial visitation; in the course of which he magnified the office and duty of the ministry, by a beautiful and most pathetic representation of the difference between (what we take the liberty of calling) a *converted* and an *unconverted* soul, in the humbler walks of life; between a peasant without the illuminating graces of Christianity, little elevated, in intellectual rank, above *the beasts that perish*, cautious only how to gratify his animal appetites; or a mechanic, under similar circumstances of irreligious ignorance, and under worse circumstances of temptation to sin, led by the passions of his corrupted nature into every species of vice and profligacy, and goaded by poverty to discontent and outrage; and the same man, changed by the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit, through the preaching of the Word, and induced, by the blessed hopes of the gospel, to despise the pleasures and endure the afflictions of the world, in the assurance of that far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory which is reserved for those who have patiently borne the cross for their Master's sake. This great and glorious work, he said, the Clergy, under the blessing of Providence, were commissioned to effect, and this, he said, they must labour to do. This, in smaller parishes, he said, they might do, by the grace of God, unassisted and alone; and in larger ones, by availing themselves of the assistance of the laity.

DIRTY WINDOWS.—We have frequently remarked small radiant and aborescent crystallizations on dirty windows in London, and have found them to consist of sulphate of ammonia. This salt, or at least, sulphite of ammonia (which becomes sulphate by exposure to air,) is an abundant product of the combustion of coal.—*Brande's Journal.*