

at Athens; and on the 29th of October we arrived at Athens, where I was introduced by Sir Edmund Lyons to both their Majesties the King and Queen of Greece, who detained me for one hour and a half, so that when I wanted again to embark on board the Iberia steamer, for Constantinople, she had sailed away: for the captain had been informed that I would proceed with the French steamer, which was not the case. However, Sir E. Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Sir James Stirling, ordered Capt. Osmancy, commanding the Vesuvius steamer of war, to bring me as far as Syria, where the Iberia was to stop twelve hours; so the next day we met the Iberia, where I was cheered by the whole ship's company.

On the 3rd of November we arrived in the harbour of Constantinople, where I resided the greater part of the time. I staid at Constantinople with Sir Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador, and preached every Sunday in his chapel, where always the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, American, Dutch, and Spanish Ambassadors did me the honour to attend. I was then introduced to the Grand Vizier, the Reis Effendi, or Turkish Secretary of State, the Sheikh Islam, i. e., High Priest of the Mohammedans, and the Cadi of Roumel: they treated me with the greatest distinction; and after having been three weeks at Constantinople, the following letters were delivered to me:—firstly, two letters from his Majesty the Sultan Abd Almejed himself, and written with his own hand, to their Majesties the Kings of Bokhara and Khiva, ordering the former, as the Khalif of all the Mussulmans, to release Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and the latter to second the order of the Sultan with his influence. The Sheikh Islam, or high priest of the Mohammedans, gave me four letters for the Mullahs of Bokhara, Khiva, Kokan, and Daghestan, exhorting them to exhort the King of Bokhara to release the prisoners. The Secretary of State (Reis Effendi) gave me letters to the Pasha of Erzurum and Trebisond; and the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors, for Tabreez, Teheran, and St. Petersburg; and the Russian Ambassador also wrote to his Government on my account.

After I had been furnished with all these letters, beside the letters of Sir Stratford Canning, to whom I, of course, was strongly recommended by the Foreign Office at London; the amiable and pious Lady Canning, with her own hand, sewed up the letters of the Sultan in my coat, and Sir Stratford Canning delivered to me also the despatches for Persia, and sent me, at his own expense, as far as Trebisond, in the Austrian steamer "Metemich"; the captain of that steamer had orders from Count de Sturner to sail with the steamer to the British palace at Bujukdere, where I resided with the British Ambassador, and not to leave until I was ready to embark. Sir Stratford Canning, previous to my departure, made me a present of a telescope and compass, and ordered Lord Napier, Messieurs Todd, Pisani, and Allison, gentlemen attached to the British Embassy, to accompany me on board the Austrian steamer; and, stopping only for one hour at Samoon and Sinope, I landed safely at Trebisond the third day after my departure from Constantinople, where I was welcomed heartily by the British, Russian, and French Consuls; staid there two days, and then mounting the rocks and precipices of Trebisond, I arrived, after eleven days, in spite of the horrid snow, safely at Erzurum; but, on my arrival at Erzurum, the snow-storm was so horrible that above fifty people of the natives, and one French physician, perished in the snow. My friends, therefore, at Erzurum, Colonel Williams and Mr. Redhouse, Commissioners of the British Government, sent there to settle the dispute between the Turks and Persians—and also Mr. Braut, the British Consul, in whose house I lodged—and the Pasha himself, protested against my proceeding until the weather had settled. I therefore remained there with my English friends over Christmas, preached in the Consulate, administered the sacrament to my friends, and delivered also lectures to the English and Armenian inhabitants, which were also attended by the Turkish authorities.

On the 27th of December I left Erzurum, accompanied by two guards, called, in Turkish, Canvass, by order of the Pasha, who defrayed the expenses of my journey from Erzurum to Aw-jik, the frontier of Persia, a twelve days' journey.

You will be interested that a great commerce is especially consists of English and French goods, as chintzes, silk, stuff, and other kinds of manufactures.

I arrived at Tabreez on the 13th of January, where I was most hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Bonham; and the Prince Governor of Tabreez, brother to his Majesty the King of Persia, received me in the kindest manner, and had sent to Aw-jik, six days' march from Tabreez, a guard of honour and an order to provide me with post horses at his expense at Tabreez; when I called on him his Royal Highness promised to furnish me with every letter of introduction for Teheran. All the Mullahs of Tabreez furnished me with letters; and now I must mentioned in my lecture, that when I was made slave in Khorassan I was brought to Torbad Hydarca, where the famous Muhammed Iszak Khan Kerahe, governor, who passed by the name of the *Heads-Tearer*, for he had cut off the heads of hundreds of his subjects, and taken out their eyes, and he asked me sternly, "How much money have they taken from you?" and on my telling him eighty Tomanus—"Eighty Tomanus!" he exclaimed, whereupon he got the robbers flogged, got the money from them, and continually exclaiming, "Now you shall see my justice!" put the money into his pocket, and gave me nothing! Now, is it not very curious that very Heads-Tearer (Kalken) is now a prisoner of State at Tabreez, and is not allowed to stir from his house, and even at his very room armed soldiers are stationed to prevent him escaping! I begged Bahman Meerza the Prince, to permit me to visit him in his misfortune. His Royal Highness smilingly granted my request. I therefore called on him accompanied by Mr. Bonham, the above-mentioned Consul General: that mighty but now imprisoned and helpless-rendered giant immediately recognis'd me, shook hands with me in a truly English style; we sat down near him; he is a most well-informed and well-read gentlemanly fellow. He observed, "You saw me in my grandeur, now you see me in my littleness." He reminded me of having ordered those fellows who took my money to be bastinadoed, but was perfectly silent of having kept the money himself, and I did not like to remind him of it, but thanked him most cordially for having given me my liberty.

I arrived at Teheran on Saturday, where I was received most hospitably by Colonel Smith, a brother to the celebrated Right Honourable Mr. Sheil, of Ireland. Colonel Sheil is Her British Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Teheran, and though Colonel Sheil is a Roman Catholic, he most kindly allowed me to preach in his house on the day following, when Messrs. Thompson, Glen, and Reed, gentlemen belonging to the British embassy, and His Excellency the Count de Medem, the Russian Ambassador, the Russian Consul-general, the Secretaries of Legation, &c. &c., all Protestants, and a Chaldean bishop who understands English, attended. I preached on the second coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I shall be introduced to his Majesty the Shah of Persia, and to his Majesty's Vizier (Prime Minister) to-morrow morning. His Majesty has already written the necessary letters for the King of Bokhara and the Viceroy of Khorassan. I shall be accompanied by armed soldiers to the frontier of Bokhara, where I hope to enter dressed in my gown and Doctor's hood, for I am described in the letters of the Sultan of Constantinople, and that of the King of Persia, as the celebrated clergyman (mulla) of England! An uncertainty prevails at the fate of Stoddart and Conolly at Teheran, and throughout Persia, as strong as in England, and though there is an ambassador from Bokhara here, he can give no account about them. This looks rather well, for it is the custom of the King of Bokhara to keep people imprisoned for five and six years, so that all should believe their being dead, when they unexpectedly are brought forth again, and at liberty! Not one single person at Bokhara has seen them executed, whilst some other foreigners have been publicly executed, and seen many! Col. Sheil was kind enough to detain in the palace Meshedee Rajah, who was servant both to Stoddart and Conolly, and had accompanied them to Bokhara. He believes them to be in prison, for as he says, "not one person has seen them executed!" Beside that, there are eleven English officers in slavery around Bokhara; it is there-

fore worth the while of my going there, and attempt their liberation.

Now, my dear friends, I have given you a sketch of my proceedings. I have now to make one request to you:—1st. That you may pray that the Lord may preserve alive my wife and child. 2nd. That the Lord may give success to my mission. 3rd. Should either my wife or child come to you, be kind to them. And lastly and fourthly, Should it be the Lord's will that I should learn at Bokhara the fate of Conolly and Stoddart, that I may be enabled to look up to my Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ, with faith and confidence; and may be enabled, if Stoddart and Conolly should be dead, to follow them to the grave trusting and believing in, and openly confessing, the ever blessed Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, God blessed forever, who will come, and shall come, and shall not tarry.

Give my love to Micklethwaite Thexton, and all the people of Clayton West, Darton, and High Hoyland, especially to your family.

Yours affectionately, JOSEPH WOLFF.

THE WAY TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES.

Two neighbours (who were brothers by marriage) had a difficulty respecting their partition fence. Although they had mutually erected a substantial fence four and one half feet in height on the line separating the sheep pasture of one from the grain field of the other, yet the lambs would creep through the crevices and destroy the grain.

Each asserted it to be the duty of the other to chink the fence.—After the usual preliminaries of demands, refusals, threats, challenges, and mutual recrimination, they resolved to try the glorious uncertainty of the law—they were, however, persuaded by their friends, to the more amicable mode of submitting to the defence to the final determination of a very worthy and intelligent neighbour, who was forthwith conducted to the scene of trouble, and in full view of the premises: each party in turn, in a speech of some length, asserted his rights, and set forth the law and the facts, at the conclusion of which the arbitrator very gravely remarked:

"Gentlemen, the case involves questions of great nicety and importance, not only to the parties interested, but to the community at large, and it is my desire to take suitable time for deliberation, and also for advisement with those who are learned in the law, and most expert in the customs of good neighbours; in the meantime, however, I will just clap a billet or two of wood into the sheep holes;" and in ten minutes' time, with his hands, he effectually closed every gap.

The parties silently retired, each evidently heartily ashamed of his own folly and obstinacy.—The empire has never been called upon to pronounce final judgment in the case—so the law remains unsettled unto this day.—*Vermont Patriot.*

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER CONSORT.—The *Language* has a narrative by "Adam B. O'Connell," called a "Week in Windsor Forest," in which we find the following passage:—"Her Majesty attends personally in many affairs which used to be managed or mismanaged by others; so the common report about Windsor says. There are people there, and many of them, who lament the departure of the days of George IV., when they could get more profitable jobs than they can get now; when, as a bricklayer told me, they 'could get a pint of beer almost any how, any where, at any time;' but even these people are constrained to admit that the superior arrangement of everything under Her Majesty does more good than a profuse but uncertain expenditure would do. In every case, where the Queen has personally interfered to make an alteration in any old usage, the change has been directed by practical good sense, which none deny save those, perhaps, who have been personally interfered with. Added to this, there is the kind consideration of the Queen and the Prince for the public who visit the castle and the regal domain of the park. It is rare that in any nobleman's park, or near any private residence whatever, there is such freedom given to visitors as about the residence of her Majesty, it is rarer still for strangers to be so kindly permitted to approach the head of the family, to be bowed to, and their presence taken as if conferring a favour, as is the case with the Queen and the Prince.