

first lieutenant, Alfred Royer, who was himself an actor in it and who went as prisoner of war to St. Petersburg, where he saw the grand duke Constantine as well as the Emperor, from whom he received his liberty, and permission to return to England. After the capture of the ship, and the night after the crew of the Tig had been landed at Odessa, the lieutenant says: "It may afford some consolation to our friends at home to know, that in the confusion of disembarking, there were many who brought away with them their prayer-books and Bibles, in preference to other property which remained on board." Aye, truly, it may and does afford consolation to the Christian's heart to learn that these poor captives, amid the haste and terror of those scenes, forgot not the treasure of the heavenly word—nay, even preferred it before the goods of earth!

The Russian general Osten Sacken, showed great kindness to the unfortunate prisoners during their detention at Odessa. He paid daily visits to the captain and officers, and also to the hospital, and seemed much gratified when he saw William Tanner, (one of the men who had been wounded, but was recovered,) engaged in frequently reading his Bible. The general was evidently a man of kindly nature and of religious feelings. "He never visited the establishment" (the lieutenant says), "without going to the graves of his enemies, and there he might often be seen, absorbed in meditation, offering up supplication to the Lord of Hosts." The amiable lady of this kind general also manifested no less kindness and considerate attention towards the prisoners and wounded. She supplied them from her own house with various delicacies and necessities, and when the poor boy, Thomas Hood died, caused an iron-railing to be placed around his grave, and planted trees to overshadow it. She had, not long before, lost a son about the age of this lad, and appeared deeply interested for the parents of the deceased, and also for those of the young midshipman, who died; and to the mother of the latter, she sent a gold locket containing some of his hair.

Our limits do not permit us to add any further details from this very interesting narrative. The compassionate benevolence evinced by these kind individuals towards our countrymen, in the "chances of war" consigned to their tender mercies, naturally leads us to ask how have their countrymen, who have been made prisoners by our arms, been cared for? And it is some consolation to know that a favourable answer may be given to this inquiry. The Russian prisoners, while at Sheerness, were visited by the