

humid; when the precipitation of moisture is slight, fogs are produced; when it is copious, rains are the result. When a mist is closely examined, it is found to consist of minute globules, and the investigations of Smeaton and Kratzenstein, lead us to suppose, that they are hollow, for the latter philosopher discovered upon them rings of prismatic colours, like those upon soap bubbles, and these could not exist if the globule was a drop of water, with no air or gas within. The size of these globules is greater when the atmosphere is very humid, and least when it is dry.

When Sir Humphrey Davy descended the Danube in 1818, he observed that mist was regularly formed, when the temperature of the air on shore was from three to six degrees lower than that of the stream. This is the case on the Mississippi. During the spring and fall mists form over the river in the day time, when the temperature of the water is several degrees below that of the air above, and the air above cooler than the atmosphere upon the banks. A similar state of the atmosphere occurs over shoals, inasmuch as their waters are colder than those of the main ocean. Thus Humboldt found near Corunna, that while the temperature of the water on the shoals was 54° Fah., that of the deep sea was as high as 69° Fah. Under these circumstances, an intermixture of the adjacent volumes of air, resting upon the waters thus differing in temperature, will naturally occasion fogs.

What are called the Banks of Newfoundland are situated from one hundred to two hundred miles eastward of the shores of Newfoundland. Mists of great extent abound the sea on these banks, and particularly near the current of the Gulf Stream. The difference in the warmth of the waters of the stream, the ocean, and the banks, fully explains the phenomenon. This current, flowing from the equatorial regions, possesses a temperature 8° Fah. above that of the adjacent ocean, and the waters of the latter are from 16° to 18° warmer than those of the banks. The difference, in temperature, between the waters of the stream and banks, has even risen as high as thirty degrees.

At the beginning of winter, the whole surface of the northern ocean steams with vapour, denominated frost smoke, but as the season advances and the cold increases, it disappears. Towards the end of June when the summer commences, the fogs are again seen mantling the land and sea with their heavy folds. The phenomena of the polar fogs are explained in the following manner. During the short Arctic summer, the earth rises in temperature with much greater rapidity than the sea, the thermometer sometimes standing according to Simpson, at 71° Fah. in the shade, while ice of immense thickness lines the shores. The air, incumbent upon the land and water, partakes of their respective temperatures, and on account of the ceaseless agitations of the atmosphere, a union of the warm air of the ground with the cool air of the ocean will necessarily occur, giving rise to the summer fogs. Time will not permit me to pursue this subject further for the present.

P. TOCQUE.

Turkey, Aug. 27. 1856.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHURCH TIMES.

SIR,—I beg leave very gratefully to acknowledge through the medium of your paper, the following contributions from the people of Snelburne, in aid of the erection of a Parsonage at Turkey, and Church at Port Latour:

From the Gentlemen of Snelburne	£18	6	2
From the Ladies of Snelburne	6	0	0

Total £24 6 2

P. TOCQUE.

Turkey, Aug. 28. 1856.

News Department.

From Papers by Steamer Niagara, August 16.

CLEANINGS FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

It would seem that the rev. of Durham is not only well endowed, but proportionally favourable to longevity; at all events (says the Times) most of its incumbents have lived to a considerable age. Dr. Malby is about to retire from its supervision at the ripe age of 87. The late Dr. Van Mildert died upwards of 70 years old; his immediate predecessor, Dr. Shute Barrington, at 82, and after an incumbency of 35 years' duration. Since the Reformation the bishopric has been held by only 20 prelates, thus giving about 15 years as the average tenure of the see. Out of these prelates not to mention those already given, four held the see for 28 years, one for 29 years, one for 27 years, one for 26 years; and two for 29 years; and one, viz., Nathaniel Lord Crewe, occupied it for the unparalleled period of 48 years, namely, from 1674 to 1722. Of

the first seven prelates after the Reformation, three, namely, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Matthew, and Dr. Montaigne were translated to York, and one, Dr. Neale, to Winchester; an instance also occurs of one prelate being translated to Durham from the see of London. For the last 200 years no translation from the see of Durham has taken place, and yet, strange to say, Dr. Van Mildert, who died in 1836, is the first Bishop since the Reformation whose body has been interred in the cathedral of Durham.

The Leicester Journal gives full particulars of a grand gala of 6,000 Temperance brethren, held at Trout Hall, in the neighbourhood of Peterborough, and commanding a fine view of the cathedral. "The enjoyments and festivities of the day were sanctioned and consecrated by the rites of religious worship; and with a liberality which cannot be too highly commended, and which was most thoroughly appreciated, the Dean had thrown open the cathedral for the benefit of the visitors, and not only delayed the hour of morning service for their accommodation, but allowed the services to be specially selected with a view to the convenience and edification of those not accustomed to cathedral worship. We are pleased to have this opportunity afforded us of calling the attention of our readers throughout the diocese to the admirable arrangements for the inspection of the cathedral, which, under the management of the Dean, and with, we are assured, the warm sanction of our respected Bishop, the public now enjoy. The admirer of the beauties of sacred architecture, who feels his devotion warm as he treads the 'long drawn aisle,' and listens to the strains of choral melody within the walls which in ages long past were made vocal with the hymns of sincere and ardent, though often unenlightened worshippers, need be in no fear that his thoughts will be distracted and his musings dissipated by the demand of some mercenary vergers for his fee. At all times every facility is given to inspect the cathedral, and placards are suspended in different parts of the building calling attention to its most noteworthy features in an architectural or antiquarian point of view. And if the visitor desires to be present during divine service, he will receive the most marked civility from the vergers in attendance. On Monday, in addition to the placards above mentioned, the officials were in attendance to point out orally the principal objects of interest both in the cathedral itself and the adjoining grounds. The new painted ceiling over the altar attracted special attention, as did also the carved oak screen, and outside the sacred edifice, the Bishop's palace, the cloisters, the Knights Chamber, and the Deanery. The morning service commenced at eleven, when the choir and galleys and a portion of the nave were filled to overflowing with a most attentive congregation, to many of whom not only cathedral worship but the Church of England ritual in itself was evidently new. Yet the greatest possible decorum and interest in the services were apparent.—The anthem was 'Hear my Prayer.' Evening service was held at four when the cathedral was again crowded, the Bishop of the diocese being also present. Before the service the National Anthem was played on the organ. The service commenced with the Old Hundredth Psalm, in the singing of which nearly the whole of the congregation joined. The selection of this sublime composition, the common property as it is of the whole Reformed Church, and the very embodiment, as somebody has said, of the essential spirit of Protestantism, was highly judicious, and amply justified by the favour with which it was received. The anthem selected for the occasion was Handel's 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people.' The service closed with the benediction, pronounced by the Bishop."

THE EMBASSY TO THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR.—In selecting Lord Granville as Ambassador Extraordinary, the country cannot expect a nobleman of very moderate fortune to imitate the example of the Duke of Devonshire or of the late Duke of Northumberland, but must be content to bear a fair and reasonable charge for his special mission. The Count de Morny goes to Moscow with all the splendour and glories of Imperial responsibility; with a splendid outfit, with an immense salary, with a cortège of highly-paid companions and richly furnished followers. Lord Granville proceeds in more modest and temperate magnificence; he fits an old established and constitutional Monarchy. We have indeed heard the sum to be allowed for his mission and at an amount which must leave the country pecuniarily indebted to its representative on this occasion—a piece of economy not at all required by public opinion. At all events, this is certain, that in his special mission Lord Granville is the only person who will be to any extent a charge on the treasury. Sir Robert Peel has indeed been appointed Secretary to the Embassy, but no pecuniary allowance will be made to him or to any other attaché. Moreover, Lord Granville will be surrounded and attended by some of the best blood of England; Lord Ward will be there with his boundless wealth and fantastic habits; the great and liberal house of Sutherland will be worthily represented by the Marquis of Stafford; and in the Earl of Dalrymple, the powerful family of Buccleuch will contribute one of the best specimens of reasonable, moderate, and oscillatory Conservatism. But, after the Incident of England, the brilliant circle around Lord Granville will illustrate the state of England, without seeking assistance from the Exchequer.—Daily News.

Six Indians from Walpole Island were brought on Monday to the Lord Mayor by the person at whose

house they were lodging, to ask what was to be done. The six men and four squaws had been induced to come over by a Mr. Baby, on pretence of seeing the Queen of England about some land that had been taken from them, by engaging to support them on condition of their allowing themselves to be exhibited in the speculation, however, failed, and the Indians were left on the hands of the lodging-house keeper, Baby having disappeared. The Lord Mayor promised to write to the Colonial Secretary.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the French fleet, with General Pélissier on board, left Kamiesch bay on the 5th of July, and General Codrington, with the remaining English troops, embarked at Balaklava on the 12th; and that, on the 17th, there did not remain a single foreign ship of war on the shores of the Crimea; and concluded by stating that "the Russian Government is re-established on every point evacuated by the allies." According to the officers of the English Commission, who left by the last packet—

"The Russian clergy had celebrated at Balaklava a high mass, at which everybody attended barefooted, as a sign of mortification. A grand procession afterwards took place, when holy water was poured forth in profusion, in order to purify the town. Colonel Stanati, commander of Balaklava, had issued a proclamation, recommending his men and the inhabitants to respect the funeral monuments of the allied armies. He had likewise invited the families of Balaklava and Kamiesch to return there, in order to recover possession of their lands, and rebuild their houses on a new plan, under the direction of a commission of civil and military engineers, which had left Odessa for the purpose. Colonel Stanati had also seized articles of consumption, which were sold at exorbitant prices by the foreign traders who remained there after the departure of the allies. A camp of 6,000 men had been established on the heights of Inkermann.

TURKEY.

From Constantinople we learn that the evacuation of that capital by the allied troops was expected to be completed on the 15th of August, and the hospitals given up. "The squadron of Admiral Lyons will be stationed partly at Smyrna, partly at the Piræus, and partly on the coast of Syria."

There has been a frightful fire at Salonica, the origin of which has been laid at the door of M. Skillizzi, a Greek merchant. It appears that he had stored in the cellars under his warehouses, contrary to law, 6,000 lbs. of gunpowder in casks supposed to contain ordinary merchandise. Being informed against, he was summoned to the presence of Achmed Pacha, who wanted to compromise the matter. The Greek denied that he had the powder. Further complaints were nevertheless made; the Pacha thereupon determined to search Skillizzi's stores; but a Consul interfered (!), the Pacha consequently could not proceed further; next day, the fire broke out:—

"M. Skillizzi, fearing an explosion, set off for his country-house; thus abandoning to destruction a crowd of brave fellows left battling against the flames, which were not only attacking other houses, but his own! Such conduct naturally led to Skillizzi being arrested. The Governor and the consul this time concurred in the act. The explosion had occurred. The roar was terrific. The damage was increased from the powder being stowed in cellars, and those fastened up. The commotion was felt all over the neighborhood, and house upon house was blown into the air. Nearly every individual near Skillizzi's house was killed, several being literally cut to pieces by stones, beams, irons, &c. Many must have been buried under the ruins. There was at last a general flight, another explosion being feared. And to this frightful scene must be added, as a climax, the falling, flaming timbers, which set fire to other edifices, and thus much increased this terrible disaster. The Egyptian bazaar was among those places burnt down. At the landing-stage 15 tekhis of wood were also consumed. The flames also destroyed 262 stores or shops, two mosques, one college, two khans, 144 houses, two palaces, one bath, and several public buildings."

The following despatch was received at the Merchant's Exchange News Room, on Wednesday forenoon:—

The Cunard Steamship *Perrin* arrived at New York. Liverpool dates to 23rd August. Steamship *Arctia* hence was reported off Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, 23rd ult. Cotton had advanced 1-16. Water was unsteady. Wheat had advanced 2 1/2 to 3d per bushel. Flour had advanced 1/2 to 3/4 per barrel. Corn had advanced 2 1/2 to 3 1/4 per quarter. Provisions market unchanged. Money market unchanged. Consols for money 25. Sugar unchanged. Coffee at previous quotations. No political news of interest.