

if, indeed, he made any attempt to address the crowd, and the chaplain having given his blessing, he was turned off. The corpse remained hanging all day, and at a few paces' distance military music played without ceasing. The whole population afterwards defiled before the gibbet. At the present moment 1,314 persons are in the casemates of the citadel awaiting their sentences."

**THE BIRTH OF A PRINCESS IN TURKEY.**—The *Levant Herald* of the 20th of August publishes the following particulars of the recent ceremony attendant upon the birth of the princess, which will doubtless be interesting to our readers: "When the ladies of distinguished personages present themselves on the occasion of the Sultana's confinement, the custom is for them to offer their congratulations to the Sultana. They appear before his Majesty un veiled, and dressed in the richest costumes, but they wear no jewels. On the recent occasion they were introduced according to the rank and position of their husbands; first, the lady of the Grand Vizier, then the Lady of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, afterward the wife of Mustapha Pasha, and of the Skeikh ul Islam, followed by the remainder. There were also some Christian ladies present, among others, Madame Gustelli, Madame Picipio, (the mother to Marco Pasha,) Madame Dadian, etc. On the presentation of the ladies in the apartment where his Majesty was awaiting them, the first bowed on passing the door, then advanced, prostrated themselves, kissed his Majesty's foot, and, on arising up again, bowed. Upon this his Majesty, who remained on foot during the whole of the ceremony, replied by a bow, and made inquiries individually of the ladies as to themselves and their husbands. After passing several days at the palace the fair visitants returned to their homes, each of them having previously received munificent tokens of his Majesty's bounty in the shape of a beautiful costume richly embroidered in gold and an ornament in brilliants. Among other customs peculiar to an event of this kind, it may be mentioned that the lady during her confinement

wears a red handkerchief on her head. The Sultana's apartment was hung with rich silk damask, the coverlets of the bed were embroidered in gold, and the curtains which surrounded it with pearls of considerable value. The cradle of the royal infant, the coverlets, and everything which enveloped it, were ornamented with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds. Presents were also given to the attendants of the ladies. It was a fairy scene which must have been witnessed to be realized. The exquisite beauty of many of the ladies, the brilliancy and richness of their toilets, their animation and grace, were in every respect a most pleasing object to behold, and cannot fail to have removed many prejudices which might have existed.

**RUSSIAN WORKS IN PALESTINE.**—The Russian government is carrying on extensive improvements in Palestine. A piece of ground outside the walls of Jerusalem, on the Meidan, belonging to Russia, and containing nearly sixteen thousand square yards, has been inclosed by a stone wall, several houses erected on it, and four tanks constructed for a supply of water. The cathedral of the Holy Trinity is ready to receive its cupolas, and a large house for the ecclesiastical mission has been nearly completed; a hospital to receive sixty beds has reached the first floor, and the foundations of an asylum capable of receiving three hundred mail pilgrims have been commenced. Inside the city the ground belonging to Russia, near the Holy Sepulcher, has been cleared of its rubbish which cover it to the height of thirty five feet. During the excavations remains of porticos and pillars were found which formed part of the principal entrance to the Temple of the Holy Sepulchre in the time of Constantine. Before the end of the present year an asylum for female pilgrims will be commenced.

**THE CODEX SINAITICUS.**—Much has been said lately of a famous Codex which Professor Tischendorff had found in a monastery at Sinai, which was pronounced by the learned in such matters to be of most venerable antiquity, dating at least as early as the century, is now being printed.