

der, when the Earl, pulling out instead of a purse a pistol, shot him dead upon the spot.—*Lord Mahon's History of England.*

**GAMBLING A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**—There is one case recorded of a lady who lost three thousand guineas at one sitting at "loo." Among the men, Brookes' Club and White's are mentioned as more especially the seats of high play. Mr. Wilberforce, coming up to London, as a young man of fortune, has related the endeavors that were used to engage him at a faro-table in the former, where George Selwyn kept bank. And, he adds, "The very first time I went to Hoodle's, I won twenty-five guineas of the Duke of Norfolk." Many in that age were the ancestral forests felled, and the goodly lands disposed of to gratify this passion—scarcely less than in the days of Charles II, when the King himself would hold the dice-box, when Lord Carnarvon used to say that wood was an excrescence of the earth provided by Nature for the payment of debts! But although the high play continued, this game was wholly changed. Thus the terms in *Ombré* and *Basset*, which Pope in his "Rape of the Lock," and Lady Mary Wortley in her "Town Eclogue," assume as quite familiar, became by degrees almost unintelligible. The discovery of a new game in the last years of the American War tended greatly to diffuse the spirit of gaming from the higher to the lower classes. This was the E. O. table, which was thought to be beyond the reach of law, because not distinctly specified in any statute. In 1782 a bill was brought in providing severe penalties against this or any new game of chance; and the bill, after some debate, passed the Commons, but in the Lords was lost, owing to the lateness of the session, and the pressure of business at Lord Rockingham's death. In the debates upon this subject, Mr. Byng, as Member for Middlesex, stated, that in two parishes only of Westminster, there were 296 E. O. tables, and that he knew of instances where bankrupts had gained £20,000 by E. O.—*Lord Mahon's History of England.*

#### THE MENTAL FACULTIES.

1. The perceptive faculties are those by which we become acquainted with the existence and faculties of the external world.
2. Consciousness is the faculty by which we become cognizant of the operations of our own minds.
3. Original suggestion is the faculty which gives rise to original ideas, occasioned by the perceptive faculties or consciousness.
4. Abstraction is the faculty by which, from conceptions of individuals, we form conceptions of genera and species: or in general classes.
5. Memory is the faculty by which we retain and recall our knowledge of the past.
6. Reason is that faculty by which, from the use of the knowledge obtained by the other faculties, we are enabled to proceed to other and original knowledge.
7. Imagination is that faculty by which, from materials already existing in the mind, we form complicated conceptions or mental images, according to our own will.
8. Taste is that sensibility by which we recognize the beauties and deformities of nature or art, deriving pleasure from the one, and suffering pain from the other.—*Dr. Wayland.*

OUR reading will be of little use without conversation, and our conversation will be apt to run low without reading. Reading trims the lamp, and conversation lights it: reading is the food of the mind and conversation the exercise. And as all things are strengthened by exercise, so is the mind by conversation.—There we shake off the dust and stiffness of a recluse, scholastic life; our opinions are confirmed or corrected by the good opinion of others; points are argued, doubts are resolved, difficulties cleared, directions given, and frequently hints started, which, if pursued, would lead to the most useful truths, like a vein of silver or gold that directs to a mine.—*Bishop Newton.*

WHAT are termed by irreligious men "the fortunate chances of life," will be regarded by the devout mind as constituting a hidden treasury of boons, held at the disposal of a gracious Hand for the incitement of prayer and for the reward of humble faith. The enthusiast who in contempt of common sense and of rectitude, presumes upon the existence of this extraordinary fund, forfeits by such impiety his interest in its stores. But the prudent and the pious, while they labour and calculate in strict conformity to the known and ordinary course of events, shall not seldom find that from this very treasury of contingencies God is "rich to them that call upon him."—*Natural History of Enthusiasm.*

**AERIAL VOYAGES.**—Mons. Godard, aeronaut, advertiser in the Cincinnati papers sent in his great balloon America, for aerial voyages at \$50. As an extraordinary inducement for travellers to patronize the America, it is announced that passengers will enjoy a seat in a small house, to which the balloon is attached, and in which a table, containing luxuries, such as wine, cordials, cakes, &c., will be set on a magnificent scale. Husbands and wives, or a whole family, can be taken on this excursion, the pleasure of which can never be described. Three persons—two gentlemen and a lady—have engaged seats for the next ascension.

**FREE DISCUSSION.**—Who ever is afraid of submitting any question, civil or religious, to the test of free discussion, seems to me to be more in love with his own opinions than with truth.—*Bishop Watson.*

#### News Department.

From Papers by R. M. S. Asia, October 27.

#### RUSSIA.

The allied fleet began bombarding Kinburn on the 15th, and on the 17th the three forts capitulated.—The particulars are given in a formal despatch from Admiral Bruat, which, published at length in a special *Moniteur* on Saturday, must have been communicated by telegraph, and superseded, of course, the usual brief communications of the allied commanders. The French Admiral reports, under date of Kinburn, Oct. 17—

"That on the morning of the 14th of October the allied squadrons quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn." In the night four French gunboats, with five English gunboats, passed the Strait of Oczakoff, and entered the Dniéper. "On the 15th, at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4,500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the mortar-boats commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell, which rendered their range uncertain. The day of the 16th was nearly lost to us, the wind having changed to the south-west." But the wind having gone round to the north during the night, the allied Admirals proceeded with the attack in the morning, three French floating batteries opening their fire at twenty minutes past nine. "The success they obtained during the day lulled every hope of the Emperor. The rampart against which they directed their fire soon presented practicable breaches on several points. The French and English mortar-boats opened their fire at a quarter to ten o'clock; their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute to them a great part in the speedy surrender of the fort." Five French gunboats, supported by six English gunboats, took up their position almost at the same time as the mortar-vessels. "Their ricocheting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to our floating batteries." As soon as the fire from the fort slackened, the gunboats were moved up to the line of floating batteries.

"Precisely at noon the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes, and advice-boats, were got under way. The steamers formed in line, anchored in twenty-six feet water, with their broadsides to the forts, and at a distance of 1,600 metres from them. At the same moment six English frigates, led by Rear Admiral Stewart, and three French frigates, under the orders of Rear Admiral Pellion, entered the strait of Oczakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse.—The English ship *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of the strait. General Bazaine and General Spencer sent forward their skirmishers and field-pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

"These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, in close line, broadside on, thundering from all their guns, had a decisive effect. At thirty-five minutes after one, observing that the Fort of Kinburn had ceased to fire, although the batteries on the north continued to serve their mortars, Admiral Lyons and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave men we were fighting; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, at the same time sending on shore a French and English boat. The forts accepted the capitulation offered.—The garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and were allowed to march out of the place with the honours of war. The Russian works are now occupied by our troops. By the terms of the capitulation it was agreed that the place should be given up to us

in the state in which it was at the moment of surrender. We have therefore taken possession of all the stores and ammunition of the enemy. Admiral Lyons and myself sent surgeons from both squadrons to attend to the wounded of the garrison, about eighty in number. There are from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners.—We intend to organize here a permanent establishment."

The despatch from Admiral Lyons, received at the Admiralty on Saturday evening, was to the following effect:—

"Off the Mouth of the Dniéper, Oct. 17.

"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of seventy guns, and garrisoned by 1300 men, under General Konovitch, have this day capitulated to the allied forces.

"The day before yesterday a flotilla of gun-vessels forced the entrance into the Dniéper, and the allied troops landed on the spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrison and the arrival of reinforcements were effectually cut off, so that the forts being bombarded to-day by the mortar-vessels, gun-vessels, and French floating batteries, and being closely commanded by the steam line-of-battle ships and frigates (having only two feet of water under their keels), were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleet were very few, but the enemy had forty-five killed and 130 wounded. A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Stewart and Pellion, lie at anchor in the Dniéper, and command the entrance to Nikolaiéff and Kherson.

"The forts are all occupied by the allied troops.

"The prisoners will be sent to Constantinople immediately."

The Russian account simply states that their fire ceased at noon, and the enemy entered the place. The next day, the 18th, Admiral Lyons telegraphs—

"This morning the enemy blew up his fortifications on Oczakoff Point, mounting twenty-three guns, which were assailable by our mortar-vessels."

The *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* asserts, on the authority of a telegraphic communication from Odessa of the 17th, that at the same time that the allied fleets attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the peninsula of Tendra, a long spit of land a little west of Perekop, and south of Kinburn. Nothing certain was known of the destination of these troops, but they are probably an exaggerated account of those mentioned by Admiral Bruat. Indeed it is doubtful if there was more than 10,000 on board the fleet. The departure of the fleet on this expedition fills the letters in the daily press, which come down to the 7th, and are the most uninteresting that have been received, hardly affording a paragraph for quotation. According to Vienna despatches from the Crimea, it was thought that a grand encounter between the two armies would take place about the 20th, for it appeared quite impossible that the Russians could be able to prevent the French from advancing against Baktchi-Serai. General Gorischakoff had therefore the only alternative of either accepting a battle or making a retrograde movement behind the Belbek, to endeavour to reach Simpheropol.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Emperor Alexander had not left Nicolaieff on the 9th, and that on the 5th of October he reviewed the crews of the fleet arrived from Sebastopol.

The *Times* correspondent gives some particulars of the Tchongar road, recently constructed by the Russians:—

"It leads from Perekop over the old road going round the northern shore, passing the villages of Kiutshu, Buraki, Oelli, Koshkikhken, and Taroshik. At the neck of the peninsula of Tchongar the new road begins, it crosses the peninsula in its whole length, and leaves it again where its southernmost point makes a bend to the east. By a bridge of 171 Russian fathoms in length it goes over to the peninsula opposite, and runs by Kirk, Bakush, Osmak, Kitoi, Turkan-Surak, Kirtout, Chokrali, Az, Tchambalde, and Kadaga to Kopchak. At Sheik-eli it enters the road from Perekop to Kara-su-Bazar, but leaves it again at Konrat and then goes by Tashli-Dair, Baran, Itak, Akesh, K. Kabash, Belatch, Bailar, Kermash, Biutun, down to Ispa, where it crosses the Salghir, following from Bulatch the old Perekop road, passes Tshounk, and there unites at Karokiat with the great Perekop road. The distances are from Perekop to Tchongar bridge eighteen hours, the Tartar travelling hour being about the same as the Turkish one, that is three English miles; from Koshkikhken to the bridge there are three hours, from the bridge to Simpheropol twenty hours, from the bridge to Kara-su-Bazar the same. At Gaitell there are two forts—