

Miscellaneous.

EDUCATION IN EGYPT.

(FROM THE RECORD.)

We have been favoured, by the committee of the Ladies' Society for promoting Female Education in the East, with the following literal translation of a Turkish letter, addressed to them by the ladies of the Royal Harem, at Cairo, and accompanied by some beautiful specimens of needle-work:—

"To the most honourable members of the Society which takes the trouble and furnishes the means necessary for the encouragement of instruction and education in the females of Eastern countries.

"This time we have received a document of friendly testimonials from your part, together with choice presents of inestimable value, and of uncommon beauty and elegance, being the fruits of your ever-virtuously-employed hands in your hours of convenience.

"Your benevolent souls, in the plenitude of divine piety, impelled by an ebullition of compassion and affection for humanity, have manifested to a high degree a joyful perseverance to promote among ourselves, that is to say, among the generality of females, the acquisition of instruction and education for the purpose of their happiness and tranquility in life; and, truly, you have been to us a subject of wonder, of satisfaction, and example worthy of our imitation.

"Being the followers of the amiable example of your excellencies in the guardianship of innocence and purity, we also feel that it is an obligatory duty to exert ourselves to the degree permitted by the isolated state in which we live, to employ the means and ways which are necessary for the happiness of those who will be parents, and who will have families and children in these countries; that is to say, to spend and sacrifice a portion of the power and means which God has granted us, for the purpose of instructing and educating those of our girls who have blossoming on their cheeks the flowers of youth.

"Moreover, the philanthropy which you have manifested in favour of the instruction and education of the females of our countries, has filled our hearts with tender emotion; your approbation of the feeble degree of effort and zeal which have been employed by us towards the same object has encouraged us, and the testimonials of affection which you have vouchsafed to present us have pleased us.

"In conclusion, we request that you will be pleased to accept, as a proof of our thankfulness and gratitude, and in our obedience to the received usages of friendship, the poor offerings which are of things in vogue with us, and which are the fruits of the occupation of our friendly hands; and we pray God the Most high that you receive eternal rewards for your benevolent labours to augment happiness among the females of the divers countries of the East, and that it may increase in you as it increases in them; and we take this opportunity to inform you that your delegate, the gentlewoman Holiday, employed in your service in these parts, has pleased us with her rare knowledge, and her exemplary conduct has laid the foundation of affection.

(Signed) "The eldest daughter of H. H. Nady Hanum.
"The youngest daughter of H. H. Zeineb Hanum.
"The lady of H. H. Ibrahim Pasha.
"The lady of H. H. Ibrahim Pasha, the younger.
"The lady of H. H. Tossoum Pasha.
"The lady of H. H. Abbas Pasha.
"The lady of H. H. Ismael Pasha.
"The lady of H. H. Ahmed Pasha.
"13th day of Romazan, 1251."

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CHAPEL.—Some years ago Messrs. Powell and Edward, cutlers, of Chester

discovered at the back of their premises some traces of Gothic architecture, and to a certain extent they removed the rubbish which has hitherto concealed the arch work. However, conceiving it was merely a cellar which had in course of time got filled with rubbish, they did not proceed in clearing it until a few weeks back. To their credit they have carried upwards of one hundred loads of rubbish out of the place, and now is exposed to view to the lovers of antiquity, a chapel upwards of fifteen yards long, fifteen and half a feet broad, and fourteen feet in height. The arches are Gothic, beautifully groined, resting on pilasters, about half way down the wall, very much resembling those at the entrance into the cloisters of our cathedral near Little Abbey-square; the whole is in an admirable state of preservation. At the west end are two niches in which the baptismal or sprinkling founts (for holy water) have been kept, one of which was found in the rubbish, and is now placed in the situation it originally occupied; the other was broken by the workmen. At the east end of the chapel are steps which have led up to the altar; and on the south side of the chapel are a flight of steps leading into a subterraneous passage, now choked up. It is plain that this was anciently a place of worship for the monks belonging to the monastery of Grey Friars, which was situated near where the St Bride's New Church, opposite the castle, now stands. Many conjectures have arisen as to the date of the foundation of this place of worship; but all is mere conjecture, as nothing has been discovered which could lead to fixing the point of time.—*Chester Gazette*.

"Education," says Burke, "is the cheap defence of nations." "This maxim," says Dr. Chalmers, "is one of the weightiest oracular sayings which has ever fallen from any of the seers or sages of our land." As to its author, he says—"His was the wisdom of intuition; so that, without formal development or the aid of a logical process, he often, by a single glance, (as in the case before us,) made the discovery of a great principle, and, by a single word, memorably and felicitously expressed it."—*Scott's Guardian*.

The Rev. Mr. Moriarty, a convert from Popery, has, in the remote town of Dingle, Kerry, in which a Protestant was not formerly to be found, collected a congregation of 200 converts. The sermons and services are given in the Irish language, which the Rev. gentleman uses with the fluency of a native. His exertions have brought on him and his flock the persecution of the Catholic priests.

M. Arago has proposed a plan for discharging clouds, in cases of storms, of the electric fluid which they contain, and thus preventing the frequent occurrence of hail-storms, which, as is well known, are generally produced by two currents of clouds, charged with positive and negative electricity, crossing each other. It consists in an improvement upon Franklin's experiment of the kite, with which he obtained an electric spark from a cloud, and afterwards Dr. Romas, of Norae, and Messrs. Lining and Charles, of the United States, produced electric flashes three and four feet in length. M. Arago recommends that a balloon, properly secured, armed with metallic points, and communicating with the ground by a rope, covered with metallic wire, like a harp string, should be kept permanently floating in the air at a considerable height over the spot which it is wished to preserve from the effects of lightning or hail; and he expects that by such an apparatus as this a cloud might have its electric contents entirely drawn off without any damage being caused, or that at least the intensity of a hail-storm would be greatly diminished. The experiment is so simple that it is well worthy of a trial.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

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VOLUME II.

Mr. Editor.—The
three years since by
and addressed to the
tain stanzas from his

Yes, I remem
When the fair
Upon the mou
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Then through
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In childish play
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And gentle zep
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And I rememb
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Or cast a halo
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Gives to thy
Lansdale Cotta

* The eldest son
painter.

† The full portr
the individual add