

having one tier of guns covered casemated, which tier is crowned by a battery of 24, the whole possibly presenting some sixty guns of which sweep the sea outside, from the southeast to the north-west.

Kimburn has the war flag flying, the sign of armament, and contains a garrison of 2,000 men, not including the military colonists (outside, in a village regularly built, to the south within range of the fort guns. Two fresh batteries lately erected to the north-west of the fortress.

The "Oesterreichische Correspondenz" asserts, on the authority of a telegraph communication from Odessa of the 17th, that at the same time the allied fleets attacked Kimburn 30,000 men landed on the Peninsula of Tendra.

Nothing certain was known of destination of these troops.

Tendra is a long strip of land a vest of Perekop.

DEATH AND SLEEP.

It was towards evening, and ethereal angels of Sleep and Death wandered together through the earth. At length they reposed on a little of far from the dwellings of men. The voice of an evening bell from the distant hamlet was hushed a deep silence reigned around.

Still and silently, as their manhood two angels sat together; their mild countenances of love to one another and to the human race soon night drew on.

Then the Angel of Sleep from his mossy couch, and began to strew the invocations of slumber with a light hand. The gentle breeze wafted them to the quiet habitation of tired peasants, and sweet sleep embraced the inmates of all the cottages, from the aged man who sat without his staff, to the infant in the cradle; sick forgot their sufferings, the afflicted their woes, the poor their cares. All eyes were closed in.

Having fulfilled his task, the good returned to his sister brother, and again repose him: and when the first rosy hue of morn appeared he exclaimed in joyous innocence. "Now I will praise me as their friend and benefactor. What a pleasure it is secretly and invisibly to be doing good! How happy are we, the unseen messengers of a Good Spirit. How beautiful is our silent work!"

So spoke the gentle loving Angel of Sleep.

The Angel of Death pressed sadly and a tear, such as immortal beings may shed, in his full dark eye. "Alas!" said he, "that I, like thee, rejoice in grateful thanks. The evils me her enemy—the destroyer of her peace!"

"Oh! my brother," returned the Angel of Sleep, "it is true that thou art the messenger of eternal justice; but since the awful moment thou wast permitted to place thine icy hand upon only sinless heart that ever beat on earth, those king of terrors to the guilty and impatient of the righteous and the penitent meekly bow their heads at thine approach, submitting with humble trust just decree. And wilt not these at their aweful recognition thee for their friend and benefactor gratefully bless thee? Are we not still brothers, the messengers of one FATHER?"

And as he spoke his brother's eye bled; and the two angels embraced one another with love. —Krummacker.

THE GREAT CANAL; OR, ALL HAVE THING TO DO.

I was travelling near the sources of the Congo river, and, in passing over a rough, at every short distance I met little streams, I could step over, but all of them were going the way. I at last asked one of them where he was?

"Why," replied the little rill, "I am going to New Orleans, I hear the people there want a canal, a thousand miles long and fifteen hundred feet, and I am going to help to make it."

"And pray what can you do? I can over you."

"I don't know what I can do, but I shall try." And so saying it hurried on. I came after, and asked the same question, and received the same answer. All were hurrying on, to make a canal, in which the steamships of the West, their heavy burdens, were to be transported.

At the heads of the Alleghany, the Scioto, the Mississippi, I found thousands more of little streams, hurried on by the same impulse, and while I yet spoke to them, passed out of sight. Now

what he could do, but all were determined to do something.

I passed on, till I came to the mighty Mississippi, and there I found the canal was made! The noble steamships rode proudly on its surface, and as its waters diminished they were again replenished to the brim by every mountain spring and every stream.

Thus do the little rills make the streams, the streams the river, till the united waters of the whole pour on their way rejoicing, to the glorious ocean. So is one man to the multitude, and the multitude to the grand tide of human life. Each little mortal, weak and weary though he be, can do something in making up the mighty stream of human events, as it rolls on to the ocean of eternity.

NO APPEAL FROM THE POPE.

Persons who doubt—if there indeed be any who do doubt—that the Romish Church claims temporal as well as spiritual allegiance from its disciples in the United States, would do well to read the pastoral letter of the Archbishops and Bishops of the "Province of St. Louis," in council assembled—just issued. The document explicitly says:

"We maintain the superiority of the spiritual over the temporal order. We maintain that the temporal ruler is bound to conform his enactments to the Divine law. We maintain that the Church is the supreme Judge of all questions concerning faith and morals, and that, in the determination of such questions, the Roman Pontiff, as Vicar of Jesus Christ, constitutes a tribunal, from which there is no appeal, and to whose award all the children of the Church must yield obedience."

After this authoritative and official announcement, let us have no more fine-drawn distinctions between spiritual allegiance and temporal allegiance. We see here that both are binding alike.—New York Express.

DR KANE'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Messrs. Childs & Paterson, of this city, (says the Philadelphia Ledger,) have contracted with Dr. Kane for the publication of his personal narrative of this recent Arctic Expedition. It will include a variety of scientific papers, and be illustrated with maps and several hundred engravings, from daguerreotypes of Arctic scenery, taken on the spot, and also from original sketches made by the author. The work will comprise two large octavo volumes. The manuscript is in a very forward state, the greatest portions having been prepared while hemmed in by the ice, and during the voyage home. The subjects for the engravings will first be painted by an eminent artist of this city.

News Department.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

RECEPTION OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER BY PRESIDENT RIVAS.

[From *El Nicaraguense* (Gen. Walker's organ) extra, No. 13.]

We allude in our regular issue of Saturday to the fact of the official reception of the Hon. J. H. Wheeler, by His Excellency Don Patricio Rivas, President of the Republic.

At 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 10th inst., the Prefect of Granada and the Governor, by the direction of the President, waited on the Minister at the house of the United States Legation, where all the American residents of Granada had assembled, when they repaired to the Council Chamber of the Government House, where the officers of the Commandant-General, the clergy, and many others, had assembled.

Colonel Wheeler then delivered the following address:—

Mr. President—I congratulate you upon your accession to the Presidency of the Republic of Nicaragua. I had the honor of presenting, in May last, to the government of this city, a letter from the President of the United States accrediting me Minister resident near this republic. The diplomatic usages of the United States, from the earliest period, have always acknowledged that every nation possesses the right to govern itself according to its own will, and to transact its business through whatever agent it may think proper to employ. In conformity to ancient and honorable precedents, I request that you will regard the letter of the President of the United States, now on file in the archives of your State Department, as addressed to you, as President of the Republic of Nicaragua, and that you rely with confidence on his sincerity in the expression of friendship entertained by him and the people of the United States for this Republic, and the desire of the President and our government to cultivate the harmony and good correspondence which now so happily exists between us. From the period of her independence from Spain, in 1821, to the date of

the treaty by virtue of which you, Mr. President, hold your office, Nicaragua has been the scene of revolution and warfare, of intestine convulsion and blood. If there were, at some short intervals, a temporary cessation of hostilities, it was only to enable the political storm to gather fresh fury by repose. I hail the treaty of the 23rd ult., between the chiefs of the respective armies as was the sacred dove bearing the olive branch of peace, proving that the bitter waters of desolation and of destruction had subsided. And I trust that the ark which has been so long tossed upon this troubled ocean of political strife, may now rest secure in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity. With a soil as fertile as any on earth, abundant in mineral wealth, the "El Dorado" of the hopes of Columbus, a salubrious climate, a geographical position so important, that it is the "golden gate" between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which opens the commerce of the world, your republic, "the centre of Central America," only requires peace, industry and enterprise to take its appropriate place among the nations of the earth. The example of the "great republic of the North," like the North star to the seafaring mariner, plainly points to you the true way to national greatness. Their interests are the same; their principles should be also. Our true policy is to decide and to maintain that the people of American republics can govern themselves; that no foreign power shall be allowed to control in the slightest manner our views, or interfere in the least degree with our interests. Our dignity, our rights and security as republics demand this, and the idea of any interference or colonization by any foreign power on this side of the ocean is utterly inadmissible. Be assured, Mr. President, that nothing shall be wanting on my part to advance the interests of both republics, and as the representative of the United States, to discharge my important and delicate duties in a manner agreeable to you and satisfactory to my own government.

To which address the President made the following reply:—

Mr. Minister—With particular pleasure I have listened to the expression of those generous sentiments with which your Excellency congratulates my accession to the Presidency, and for which I return you my sincere thanks, and so far as in my power, in the position in which I find myself placed, nothing will be more grateful to me than to maintain cordial relations with your Excellency, who so worthily represents the government of the illustrious American nation. If those relations have at all times been considered by Nicaragua as of great importance, for her improvement and well-being, how much, without doubt, more important are they now, when an extensive and disastrous civil war is just terminated by the means of fraternal understanding in favor of the republic, upon whose young and powerful elements of liberty and order, hopes are founded that this country will march with a firm step to the same elevation of advancement which its free institutions and natural advantages present. Several years since, by a solemn declaration of the legislative power, these principles which flow from the liberty and independence of the American continent, were adopted; they strengthen the chains which unite us to the great republic of the North, which was the first to proclaim such principles, and which has been constant in maintaining them. Nicaragua, as other sections of Spanish America, following the example which had been set by the magnanimous nation of the North, declared her independence and established liberal institutions, and since then both nations have considered themselves identified by such peaceful interests, and every day their mutual welfare becomes more immediately connected. Firm in these convictions, I flatter myself that your Excellency, when treating on the appropriate subjects of your important mission, will find me always animated by the same sentiments which you have already expressed in favor of the two countries.

The whole ceremony was impressive and important, and all present appeared much gratified. After the Minister had returned to his house, escorted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Maximo Jerez, Col. P. H. French, Minister of Hacienda, and others, a national salute was fired.

In pursuance of the treaty which we published in our last number, General Corral entered the city and was received, with his troops, in the Plaza, by General Walker and the forces of his command. The two generals embraced, dismounted, and with respective staffs proceeded to the church and were received by the clergy, who offered them hymns and incense. Te Deum was chanted, and the new government was inaugurated with the most solemn ceremonies. A re-