# Poetry. "THERE'S ONE OF US IN HEAVEN."

"Untie the wreath," the Father said. "The precious wreath ('re given.
One little flower blossoming.
I'd bear with me to heaven;
I'd plant it 'midst celestial groves.
I'd watch it with love's tending. That it my garden it may bloom, In life that's never ending?"

The word was said; the wreath unbound And gently down Death's river The little flower; floated home. To God the bleesed giver; We clarped the closer to our heart The Wreath His hand had riven, And felt these areas heading. And felt twas even lovelies Since part reported in heaven.

We know that where the palm trees apring Blooms sweet our gentle bloss Reposing soft in leveliness, Blest life in death, colestial gift, Surpassing earthly blessing; We thank thee Saviour, that thou sought Our child for thy careesing.

And, oh, thus ever from this vale. tom this our earthly prison,
Bear us upon the wing of Faith
To where our child has risen.
And seeing 'midst angelic bands, The treasure we have given, We'll praise Thee, God of holiness, Per this child safe in heaven.

-:0:--THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE BIBLE

A little chilld, with a happy look, Sat slowly reading a ponderous book; It was bound in velvel, and edged with gold And its weight was more than the child could

hold.
Yet dearly she loved to ponder it o'er, And every day she loved it more: For it said, and she look'd at her emiling mother It said. Little children should love one another

She thought it was beautiful in the book, And home to her heart the lesson she took. And she walked on her way with a trusting

grace, And a dove like look in her meek young face, That said, just as plain as words could say.
The Holy Bible I must obey;
Somother, I'll be kind to my darling brother,
For little children should love one another.

I'm sorry he's naughty and will not pray. But I love him still, and I think the way To make him kind and gentle to me, Will be better shown if I let him see I try to do what I think is right; And thus when we kneel to pray to-night, I will clasp my arms around my brother, And say, "Little children must love one another.

The little girl did as the Bible taught,
And pleasant indeed was the change it wrought
The boy looked up in glad surprise,
To meet the light of her loving eyes;
His heart was full, he could not apeak, But he pressed a kiss on his sister's cneek; And God looked down on that happy mother, Whose little children loved each other.

### ---:0:----THE SABBATH.

BY EDWARD LYTTON BULWER.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale ; Yet yonder halts the quiet mill:
The whitring wheel, the rushing sail
How motionless, how still!

Six days stern labor shuts the poor From Nature's careless banquet hall, The eventh an angel opes the door, And smiling welcomes all!

A father's tender mercy gave-This holy respite to the breast—
To breathe the gale, to watch the wave,
And know the wheel may rest!

Sig days of toil, poor shild of Cair, Thy atrength thy masters slave must be:
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God bath made thee free.

The fields that vester morning knew Thy footsteps as their serf, survey; On thee as them descends the dow, The baptism of the day.

But where the waves the gentless glide What image charms to lift thine eyes ! The spire, reflected on the tide. Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its nobler worth, Thus rest from mortal toil is given;
Go, snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school, Of power from old dominion hurled. When rich and poor with juster rule, Shall share the altered world.

Also to since ti we itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour: Each age that ripens power in man But subjects man to power.

Tet on one day in seven, at least, One bright republic sha'l be known: Man's world awhile bath surely ceased When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor, O. Dives I from the banque hall; The seventh, the Father opes the door, And holds his feast for all

MEMOIR OF DAMASCUS.

(Continued from our last.)

THE SARACENS OF THE BYRIAN FRONTIER.

The Saracen army advanced to the over the sands of the desert toward Syria.

accede to this proposal. They were exasperated against their governor for counseling such a course. They deposed him immediately from his office, and appointing another commander in his stead, prepared vigorously for defence. They considered themselves, equally with the Saracens, the champions of the cause of God. They hung out crosses and consecrated banners from the walls, instituted grand religious services

to invoke the blessing of heaven upon their cause, and prepared for the onset. In the course of the several succeeding days, many assaults upon the city from the besiegers without, and sallies from the garrison within, took place, without any very decided advantage on either side; when at length one night as the Saracen sentinels were going their rounds in their camp, they saw a man coming out of the city toward them. His dress indicated that he was a man of distinction, as he wore a camlet coat. embroidered and wrought with gold. The sentinel that first met him challenged him. setting his lance at the same time, and pointing it at the stranger's breast.

"Hold!" said the stranger, "I am Romanus, the governor of Bostra. Bring me before Kaled the general."

The sentinel accordingly conveyed the stranger to the general's tent. Here Romanus informed the Saracen commander that he had been the governor of Bostra; that he had urged the people of the city to surrender, but that they had rejected his counsel and deposed him from office; that in revenge for this injury, he was determined to admit the Saracens to the city at all hazards, and had accordingly caused a passage to be dug under the wall of the city from beneath his house, which he said stood close to the wall, and that if Kaled would send a hundred men with him he would admit them to the city through the subterranean open-They, once admitted, could easily surprise and overpower the guards, and open

the gates to the remainder of the army. This plot was carried into successful execution. The one hundred men were admitted into the house of Romanus within the city, by the passage beneath the wall. They then issued forth into the streets, and as it was night, and as they were moreover disguised as Christians, by dresses which Romanus had provided for them in his house, they could traverse the city without suspici on. They were divided into four bands of twenty-five men each, and proceeding to the several principal gates, they killed the guards and admitted Kaled and his whole army. Thus Bostra fell into the hands of the Saracens, and a few days afterward, Kaled leaving a garrison in the place, commenced his march northward toward Damascus.

THE SIEGE OF DAMASCUS. It was four days' journey from Bostra to Damascus. As the Saracen army advanced, the plain of Damascus abandoned their houses and fled within the walls of the city for

ly reinforced; new supplies of arms and lives of the inhabitants should be spared. ammunition were provided; the citadel, the Obeidah moreover promised certain other towers, the battlements, and the gates were privileges and immunities, among the rest all garrisoned by bodies of guards; and that the churches of Damascus should be almilitary engines, constructed to hurl ponderous missiles upon the invaders' heads, were set up every where along the walls. In a word, the whole population of the city was engaged in the most vigorous preparations for defense.

In the meantime, the Saracen army conlinued to advance through the fertile country, and at length entered the region of gardens and orchards that surrounded the city.: The wild sons of the desert were enchanted with the fertility and beauty of the scene. They advanced to the city and encamped on the open grounds which surrounded the walls. They invested the place closely on every side, stationing strong detachments of troops near to every gate, so as to hold all the avenues of communication with the city under their control. They they then sent in a summons to surrender. giving the people their choice, either to to become Mussulman's themselves, or else to submit themselves as subjects and tributaries to the Mussulman power. The Damascenes indignatly rejected those

proposals, and the contest began. rious assaults made upon the walls by the bewithin. Single combats, according to the

They contrived, however, one night to let northward by the great caravan route down a man from the wall in a basket, at a the city, and each immediately began to and though every effort was made to extinant with the other.— guish the flames, they spread in all directions ing the compound har when hot. Some with orders to proceed to the capital and They at length reached the borders of the call for succor. This messenger succeeded cultivated land. The first town was Bostra. in making his way through the Saracen lines, Bostra was situated nearly one hundred miles and then, travelling with all speed, delivered to the southward from Damasons, and being his message. The emperor immediately sent near the borders of the desert toward Arabia, forward a powerful army under the comand thus much exposed to the incursions of mand of Werden, to save Damascus if posthe Arabs, was strongly fortified. Still the sible from its impending fate. The Sara-Governor of Bostra, whose name was Ro- cens, when they heard that this army was manus, was not disposed to resist the inva- drawing near, went to meet it, leaving a ders. Whether he considered the town small portion of their force to watch and it was finally concluded that the city should an immense amount of treasure from Damasnot strong enough to resist them, or whether guard the city. They encountered Werden be was secretly inclined to favor the Sara- and his force at a place called Ajnadin. A

returned to the walls of Damascus, Inden with spoils and fleshed with victory. THE TAKING OF THE CITY.

The siege was now prosecuted with new rigor, and after a long and protracted contest, during which the most desperate assaults on the one side were repelled by the most determined and obstinate resistance on the other, it finally fell. The circumstances under which the Saraceus at last succeeded in gaining admission to the walls, if the tales of the ancient Arabian historians are true, of a very extraordinary character. The people of the city, as they say, became at length wearied out with the contest, and finding that they must finally be overpowered, induced the governor to consent to surrender while it was yet in their power to make some terms with their conquerors. The governor, accordingly, sent a messenger to Kaled to ask for an armistice, that they might have time to prepare proposals for a surrender. Kaled refused to grant this request. He did not within the city, the governor of which refus-wish to make any terms with his enemy, for he now felt sure of his prey, and chose therefore rather to carry the city by assault than to receive it on capitulation, in order that he might be under no restrictions in respect to slaughter and pillage, in the hour of final victory.

Kaled himself had commanded the besieg-

ng army on one side of the city, while on the other side, there was a force led by another general, named Abu Obeidah, a man of more mild and humane disposition than Kaled. Kaled himself was of a very rugged, stern, and merciless character. Being fled in his attempts to negotiate with Kaled, the governor now determined to see what could be done with Obeidah. One night, therefore, he sent out a messenger who understood the Arabic language, through the gate where Obeidah was posted. On issuing from the gate, the messenger called out to the sentinels asking for a safe-conduct for some of the people of Damascus to come out to the tent of Obeidah in order to confer with him on the terms of a capitulation. When the sentinels had communicated this request to Obeidah, he was very much pleased, and immediately sent the safe-conduct desired. Under the protection of the guarantee thus obtained, a commission of about one hundred of the chief citizens of Damas cus, including magistrates, officers, and dignitaries of the church, came forth from the gates, and being received by the sentinels at the Saracen lines, were conducted in safety to Obeidah's tent. They asked Obeidah whether his rank and authority among the Saracens was such that he was authorized to make stipulations. He said that he was not—but that still whatever he should agree to, would be sacredly observed by the army, as the solemn fulfilment of all covenants was made the imperious duty of the Mohammedan soldiers, by a fundamental article of their the people of all the towns and villages on religion. The two parties then entered into a negotiation for the surrender of the city, and it was finally agreed on the part of the safety. Great preparations were made for Christians, that the gates should be opened defending the place. The army was strong- to Obeidah, and on Obeidah's part, that the lowed to stand, after the capture of the city.

> In accordance with this stipulation, the gates on that sids of the city were opened, and Obeidah intended, after thus getting possession of the city at night, to send word in the morning to Kaled, informing him what he had done.

He had not proceeded far, however, in his progress through the streets, before he began to hear shouts and outcries, and to see lights gleaming to and fro, on the opposite side of the city. It seems that while the transactions which we have been describing were taking place in Obeidah's quarter, a somewhat similar scene had been enacting in the tent of Kaled. A Damascene named Josias had come out secretly from the city to Kaled, and had offered to betray one of the gates on that side to the besiegers. He had always been a Christian. he said, but be had been reading the book of the prophet Daniel, and had found there such clear and decided predictions of the rise and future greatness of the Saracenic power, that he was convinced of its heavenly origin. He proposed, therefore, that Kaled For several weeks the struggle continued should send a hody of one hundred men with came forth in token of submission, with the lines were objects of great curiosity and without leading to any decisive or permanent him, whom he said he could secretly admit to keys of the citadel in his bands. Tamerlane wonder to all who examined them, and many advantage on either hand. There were fu- the city, and then with their assistance open ordered him to be beheaded for not having fruitless attempts were made to discover by the gates to the whole Saracenic army .siegers from without, and equally furious This plan was immediately carried into effect. and desperate sallies from the gates, both by day and by night, on the part of the garrison themselves within the walls, opened the gates sistance to the army of Tamerlane, they custom of the times, were fought in the pre-sence of the contending armies on the plain, loud shouts, and outcries of Allah Achbar! But it was not so. The trump of the Tarand on one occasion the Saracen champions, the Saracen cry of triumph-thus awaken- tar chieftain was the means of overwhelming of the steel. in one of the affrays that occurred, having ing the inhabitants from their sleep, and blied two of the Greek generals, carried throwing them into a state of the utmost the greatest probably that Damascus ever time to time, in different parts of Europe, to any dwellings are noon disintegrated and their heads on the tips of lances up to the consternation and terror. A strong column alls, and threw them over into the city as a token of their harred and defiance. The Saracens proved themselves in general, the strongest in these combats, and thus the strongest in the greatest probably that Damascus ever time to time, in different parts of Europe, to any on the option of this suffered during the whole period of its his-discover by what means this peculiar metal discover by what means this peculiar Christian troops were soon compelled to conable possession of the town, under articles surrendered to him, and pillaged it—slaughtfine themselves altogether to the city walls,
and were closely hemmed in on every side. Ing it by assault on the other. The two of the inhabitants. The next day after this agined that it was produced by combining the result, is the steel used at Damascus while others insaid actually fell.

From all those causes the result, is the diers to stop the work of slaughter, and to the lower one was built of stone.

ries, in the hands or the Mohammedans, un- was that some of the arts which had flourish- the Damaseus blades; but the money's tagtil at length, in 1400, it was taken from ed in Damascus up to that time, were lost enever attained any great celebrity. The them by the great Tartar chieftain Tamer- i to the city, by this transaction, and were. Damaseus sicel thus retains, and will prolane.

CONQUEST OF DAMASCUS BY TAMERIANE.

Tamerlane, after baving made many conminion there, turned his course toward the 1400 of the Christian era. He advanced to the gates of Damascus. The people of the city did not dare to resist him, and the nunicipal officers immediately opened the gates to him, and agreed to pay a tax or ransom as the price of their lives. There was, time one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It was built of massive stones, firmly compacted together, and was encompassed with a ditch about sixty feet wide. This ditch was filled with water drawn from the rivers which flowed into the neighborhood gates. At the corners of the citadel were there were placed immense military engines world. constructed for throwing great stones, gigantic darts and javelins, and other ponderous missiles. There were contrivances also, the precise nature of which is not now known | ing silk and linen with ornamental figures, for pouring down upon the assailants below formed in the substance of the web, by means tending. wholly irresistible in its effects. Even wa-

ter would not extinguish it. The troops of Tamerlane advanced to water from the ditch, so as to give access to bastions, by shoring up the wall with im- them first had its origin. mense props, to support the superincumbent mass while they undermined it below. They broke out the lower stones, it is said, by building great fires against them and then pouring vinegar upon them, by which means they were so cracked and opened that they could loosen them with bars. This work of life; for the besieged in the bastion above, of fire upon the laborers below. In fact, city of their temper. A Damascene blade the resistance which the garison within thus became, in fact, a proverbial expression.purpose they built, at a short distance from traordinary tales were told of the feats per- strange figures and costumes witnessed the walls of the bastion which they were formed with these magical blades, of the there, the bazaars, the coffee-rooms, the attacking, an immense platform, or rather cutting off of heads and limbs, and the clear- bathing-houses-the arrivals and departures series of platforms, for the structure was ing down of skulls, and even of the sunderthree stories high. The several floors of ing of bars of iron. They could be bent this staging they protected by parapets, and into a circle and retained in that condition every side, a two the effect upon his mind of this staging they protected by parapets, and then at pleasure, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then, on being released, a bright and commute vision. All that his down you into hell fire, and then you have by their youthul fancy platured to him our reading the manifest of the hard classicity to perfect straightness as before. The date of the Arabian Nights, as fanceless. that were mounted on the walls of the bas- clasticity to perfect straightness as before. tion. Thus they could attack their enemies on the ramparts of the citadel, and from nearly the same level with them; and so ed, or otherwise in any way marred. The were enabled in a great measure to keep art of manufacturing this famous steel was them back, and thus allow the work of un-

dermining to be continued below. When an opening was made beneath the walls, sufficient to remove the support of the bastion on the foundation, and cause the whole mass to rest on the wooden props do not at all enjoy the fame which tradition which had been set up to support it, the men piled up a great mass of fuel against the The most extravagant value was attached walls and against the wooden beams which to the possession of one of these ancient formed the props, and then set the whole swords by the soldiers of the middle ages .-on fire. Of course, as soon as the props were burnt away, the whole bastion, with equal to a thousand dollars of our cur-all the towers and engines and other military rency.

surrendered before. It might perhaps be supposed that since to admit their comrades, and then ran in would escape suffering any serious injury in bands met in the streets near the centre of the city took fire, by accident as was said, alternate plates or bars of iron and stee Obeidah strongly protested against any until a very large portion of it was consuminitations of the Damascene blades were violence to the inhabitants, saying that he had given them a solemn guarantee for their at that time in the city, was to construct the ing the last century, by French armorers, safety, and he begged and entreated the sol- upper stories of the house of wood, though

be was secretly inclined to favor the Saracen cause, or whatever other motive may
have actuated him, he proposed to surrender.

The people of the town, however, refused to

The people of the town, the filling the people of the town the town the people of the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the people of the town the town the people of the town the town the peopl

Europe to recover possession of it, they skillful artisans, with a view of transplanting and polishing the weapon that prowere all in vain. It remained after the the skill itself which produced such treasures I duced, the surface was bound to be marked never recovered.

years after the capture of Damascus, by ther the very lofty reputation which it has Pamerlane, the city was taken by the removed, is not discussed to the spirit of quests in the central parts of Asia, and es- Turks, and it has continued to form a part levaggeration and extravagance in respect ( tablished a very extended and powerful do- of the Turkish dominions-excepting that it levery thing connected with feats of arms was a few years since for a short period in which prevaded in the age in which it was west, and invaded Syrin, about the year the hands of Ibrahim Pasha to the present fabricated, than to any real superiority of day.

MANUFACTURES AND ARTS OF DAMASCUS.

Damascus has been greatly celebrated, during the whole period of its history, for ! the beautiful products of industry and art, however, a very strong castle or citadel which have in all ages issued from the work- and the immense expanse of feetile land salesman who has charge of them at hand, middle ages, the silks, the dyes, the arms, broad plairs and green and fortile valleys. and the ornaments which came from Damas- are as rich, as beautiful, and as populous ladging rooms. Here the marchants and cus were renowned throughout the world, as they were in ancient days. The orchards that surround the place were so famed, were conveyed away from the city which reigns on every side, as he journey. of Damascus-the water being admitted to in all direction by the long caravans, which, the ditches when the rivers were high, and lat stated periods, were sent out across the retained there by suitable embankments and sandy deserts on every side, some to the interior cities of Asia, and other ports on the wast bastions and towers, all constructed in Mediterranean, where they were transportthe strongest manner. On these bastions ed by sea to every part of the civilized is of an entirely different character from

One of the most celebrated of the arts of was for a long time confined to the weavers of Damascus, and the texture was accordingly known by the name of damask; and attack this citadel. They first drew off the although similar textures are now produced the foot of the wall. They commenced countries, they still retain the name derived their operations under one of the principal from the city in which the art of weaving

THE SWORD-BLADES OF DAMASCUS. Perhaps the most famous of all the manufactures for which the city of Damascus has been in every age so renowned, were the sword-blades and sabres which were produced there in the early centuries of the Chris-They would stand the roughest usage, moreover, without becoming blunted, or indent-They were sometimes sold at a price nearly

and to resist the ingress of their foes, but face of the steel was marked by waving they soon found it would be of no avail, and lines, extending parallel to each other in ernor accordingly opened the gates and the point of the sword. These mysterious what means they were produced. Grinding the blade would remove them, for the time being; but on applying an acid to the fresh surface thus produced, the variegation would immediately re-appear-showing that the effect was not superficial, but that it depended upon some cause pervading the substance

under the direction of an officer of artiflery The in that country. His method was to take a feat no idea, whatever of the wealth and sheathe their swords. Kaled, on the other hand, denied the Obeidah had any authority dity, and all attempts to arrest the progress ing from each other in color and fustre, and to make such a compact, and refused to be of them were unavailing.

quently made by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as was said, many of the most idoubly-compounded by the Christian powers of himmoreover, as well as the christian powers of himmoreover idoubly compounded by the christian power idoubly compounded by the conquest of it by Kaled, for several centur, to his own dominions. The consequence by waving variegations similar to the end which themselves that are offered for sale,

bably always return, its traditional preenum-In 1516, a little more than a hundred sence; though it is doubtful, efter all, whothe metal over that produced by the artisans

TRESENT CONDITION OF GAMASCUS

shops and manufactories of the city. In the which extends on every side pround, in on a raised platform, to attend to the cus-These fabries, together with the endless or in tracording this region, is struck with being brought to them from the coffeevarieties of fruit for which the gardens and wonder at the luxuriant verbure of the land toward the city. On outering within the gates he finds the

same air of wealth and prosperity teleping within; although the style of architecture that which provails in the West. The houses of the wealthy classes are very spacious and inagnificent. They cover a gross extent of ground, being built sons to inclos the ancient Damascenes, was that of weav-ing silk and linen with ornamental figures, wall toward the street is plain and unpre-Through this wall a head port streams of sort of liquid fire, dreadful and of a peculiar mode of manufacture. The art opens, leading to the courts and apartment within, It is only on outering these courts that the visitor sees the true front ings of the edifice, which face the oper spaces in the interior, and are enriched with ortleoon, pinzzan, balconies, columns, on by the artisans of various manufacturing all the other adornments of the most impos ing and couly architecture. The court itsolf is a sort of gardent having a fountain in the centre with groups of fig trees, or ango troos, and the rich flowering shrubs of pical climes, blooming near it, and with walks and portleses, pavod with rich mos ales, all around. There are cometimes two courts, on outer and an inner one, and from both of them righty ornamented algoves open, ending to the apartments of the house. These apartments are adorned in was of course carried on in the midst of tian era, and which became celebrated the most samptuous manner with carvings danger, and with an enormous destruction throughout the world for their beauty, the and gildings, and are turnished with rich hardness and keenness of their edge, and corpets, sumptoons divans, and other house hurled down incessant showers of missiles and the very extraordinary strength and clastic hold appliances of Oriental life, all together forming a scene of romantic enchantment which excites the astonishment and quite made would have entirely defeated the efbowliders the mind of the ticholders forts of the assailants, had it not been in bards, celebrated by princes and warriors, strikes the eye of the European travelor in some degree counteracted by the measures and were immortalized in history. In the the city, fills him with wonder, and makes adopted by the besiegers to protect the sappers and miners in their work. For this the deeds of knights and crusaders, most ex-

of the immente caravans, consisting sometimes of several thousand cantels these and other similar scenes which most his eye od but fascinating lilusions, he now finds full before him in living and acting reality. And yet, notwithstanding the elegance supposed to be lost from Damascus when Tamerlane carried the captive artisans away which is presented by the exterior of them and they have raised sidewalks on nither hand, according to the European fashion while the caravanseries, the shops, and the hazaars, present an or on and in some respects

an inviting appearance. But the exterior as noting appearance. But the exterior aspect of the dwellings, as has already been intimated, is gloomy and repulsive in the highest degree. In the first place, it is the true and indicate policy of mon of wealth, structures which it sustained, came down with a terrific crash, burying every thing beneath the ruins. The besieged made a last and desperate effort to repair the breach which the blades were composed. The sur-which avoids all outward displacements are which the blades were composed. The sur-which avoids all outward displacements are which avoids all outward displacements. which avoids all outward display; and roserves its resources for decorations which eno ha in some measure con exled. Thea they determined to surrender. The gov- curious spiral convolutions, from the hilt to the Mohammedan custom of costudion the inmates of a family, and aspecially females as much as possible, from the public ylaw, forbids entirely the placing of domestic the material used in building in these Engly, ern cities consists of bricks inderated only ler being dried in the sup. Fuch bricks are at first sur osed possible. In fact, many such bricks remain perfectly preserved among the ruins of Ninevell and Babylon, to the present day, with the written characters originally impressed upon them, all distinct and well defined. Still the bricks use

From all these causes the result, is that the dwellings of the wenthy chases in Da-mascus present to the street a dark and repulsive aspect. There are but few windows opening upon the street, and those are placed very high; so that the trent of the edifice is in the unin a doad wall, with a plain and unpretending portal in the center of it-u facade which conveys to the speatasplender that reign within.

The bazants and khans are more apen to make such a compact, and refused to be of them were unavailing.

laying them, side by side in alternation, to and more attractive. In passing through governed by it. After a long and carnest. When Tamerlane returned to the seat of weld them all together, so as to form one them the interest and emissing of the Westalteration between the contending generals, his empire in the East, he took with him compound rod or bar. This bar was then orn traveler is strongly excited by the atteration between the contending generals, his empire in the East, he took with him to compound rod or har. This bar was then orn traveler as strongly excited by the condition, a friend brought him a quantity it was finally concluded that the city should an immense amount of treasure from Damasheart at least until the generals could cus, consisting not merely of gold and silver and the report of the case to Medica and the sound of the sound of the condition, a friend brought him a quantity beated to a red heat and twisted into a spiral strange section that he witnesses, and the of Holloway's Cintiment and Pills, which he immediately commenced to use, he soon presented to his view on every hand. Here send a report of the case to Medina and er, but of the rich manufactures of Damaslearn the Kalipo's will.

Thus Damascus cus, the fabrics of linen and of silk, and the

variety of Electorn merchandise, while the

then stile and fashion, and the groups of cosmbie, an i timir whole demeaner, present the most stracing contrasts to their several took a pratition on the hither side of the Algean. The traveller, as he walks along among these somes, game at the ever-shifting parano which present themselves to view and continual emissicy and wonder Amor , the mest striking of the camblish-

ments which attract the visitor's attention

in walking through Damascus are the Khans. Thekhan is a nest edifice which answers the double purpose of a warehouse and a hotel. The viciter enters by a portal, and finds, himself in the interior of a spacious court. surrounded by a splendid range of buildings. The lower story of these buildings is finished in areades, in each of which are piled up The gardens and orehards that environ it, hoves and halos of murchandise, with the tomers. The upper stories are occupied as travel- | travellers visiting the cityilodge-their meals houses and restaurants in the neighboring scape, the density of the population, and barants. The access to these rooms is by the general aspect of theilt and prosperity staircases from the court, which tand upon a schick reions on every side, as he journeys gallery that extends all around the buildings on the second story. This gallery to ms not only the vestibule or corridor form which the ledging rooms are entered. but sorves likewise the purpose of a promenado. Here, too, the murchants, when their day's work is done, come out and sit. to smoke their pipes and drink their coffee -conversing the while with one mother about the business and the news of the day, or lookin down upon the scones that are passing in the court below.

The interior of the Khan below, on the floor of the court, presents always a very animated scone. Mules and comeis loaded with goods are doming and going, or are standing in groups in the centre, waiting for their turns to drink at the fountain.

The only strictly public buildings in Damasous; are the mosques. Of those there are several hundreds scattered throughout the city, some larger than the rest for publie worship, others smaller, for prayer. These, however, no Christian, known to be such, is under any circumstances ever allow ed to enter, under ponalty of douth,

## (Concluded)

'A Word IN SEASON, HOW GOOD IT IN."-Kilstein, a plous Gorman minister, once heard a laboring man use the most awful curses and imprecations in a fit of passion. without reproving him for it. This so troufollowing night. In the morning he areas carly, soon saw the man coming along; and addressed him as follows: "My friend; it is you I am waiting to see."

' You are mistaken, roplied the man, ' you have never seen me before. Yes, I saw you yesterday, said Kilstein, whilstreturning from your work, and heard you praying. What I heard me PRAY ! said the man,

I am sure now that you are mistaken; for I nover prayed in my life." And vot, calmly but carnestly replied the minister. If God had heard your prayer you would not have been here, but in hell; for I heard you hosenshing God, that he might strike you with blindness, and con-

yee, it is true, I did this very things in New, my friend, continued Kilstein, as

you noknowledge t, it is my duty to beseech you to seek with the same carrestings the salvation of your soul, as you have hitherto its damnation, and i will pray to God that 

unon the ministry of Kilutoin, and ere long was brought in humble repentance to Christ na a true believer.

A word in season how good it is? Bo

instant in season and out of roagon; robuke, reprov. exhert, with all long-suffering and

ANECDOTE OF WESLEY, -Willo traveling in Georgia, I picked up the following anecdote of John Wesley and Gen. Oglotherpe. doto of John Wesley and Gen. Ugiotherpe. It seems that these two gentlemen were fellow passengers from Europe. In the course of his royage, Mr. Wesley heard Gen. Oglotherpe making a great note in the cabin, upon which he stopped in to know the cause. The General immediately addressed him

Mr. Wesley you must excuse me. I have met with a provocation too great for man to bear. You know the only wing I drink in Cyprus, as it agrees with me best of any; I therefore provided myself with sorgral dewas present, almost dead with foar) has drank up the whole of it. But I will be rev aged on him. I have ordered him to be tied hand and foot, and to be carried to the man-of-war that sails with us. The rascal should have taken care bow he used me so, for I nover forgive,'

Then sir,' said Mr. Wesley, looking calmly at him, 'I hope you never sin.'

The General, confounded at the repress, throw his keys to the servant, and bade him do botter in the future. What a serece reproof was that a Would

is not be well for every one, while trying to forgive a person who has injured him, to bear in mind that he himself has no promise of being forgiven by his heaveily Father until he cherishes a forgiving spirit towards overy one! How can unforgiving man unter this petition in the Lord's Prayer: L'orgivo us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespace ugainst us! were

HOLLOWAY'S CINTHENT AND PILLS Certain Remedies for Rheumatism. Henry Foot, aged 52, of York Fort, Hidson's Bay, was a severe sufferer from this complaint. and tried a number of reputed remedies, hoping they would benefit him, but he became so had at last, as to be entirely confined to his bed, and he was unable to more either hand or foot. While he was in this borrible condition, a friend brought him a quantity of Holloway's Cintment and Pills, which he found himself gradually improved by them,

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