

able recreation; but to moderns is due the merit of discovering what is not to be found in revelation—on the contrary, what it flatly contradicts. Who ever before heard that any thing short of the Holy Spirit can prepare the mind for spiritual and acceptable worship. Add to this the fact, that in the primitive church service instrumental music was unknown. It was not until the church began to degenerate that its aid was called in, to supply the place of the spirit and power of religion, that was lost. Connect, also, the association of ideas that is produced—you are transported by it, in imagination, to the ball room, or the theatre. And still, though not least, the expenses of a musical establishment such as we sometimes see in churches; how much better to appropriate the money thus expended to missionary, or other philanthropic purposes.

Is Instrumental Music compatible with Christian Worship?

A VOCAL MUSICIAN.

Montreal, November 27.

## TRAVELS.

### NIGHT SCENE IN THE DESERT.

(From Fuller's Tour in the Turkish Empire.)

A caravan presents in the evening a very active and cheerful scene. The camels, which had been turned out to graze as soon as they had halted and been unloaded, now return in separate groups, each of which, following the bell of its leader, proceeds directly to the spot where its master's tents are pitched. When arrived there the docile animals lie down of their own accord in a row, and their heads attached by halters to a rope, which is fastened to a range of stakes about four feet high, extending along the front of the camp. They are then fed with large balls composed of barley meal and lentils, mixed up with water, which they swallow whole, and are left to ruminate till morning. As soon as the night closes in, fires begin to blaze in every direction. They are made with dry thorns and stunted shrubs, collected round the camp, and their flames throw a bright light on the different groups of travellers who are seen squatted on the ground in front of their tents, or beside their piles of merchandise, some occupied with their pipes and coffee, and others enjoying their frugal evening's meal. In an orienta-

company, of whatever class it is composed, the harsh sounds of vulgar merriment are never to be heard; a low hum of conversation spreads through the camp, and as the evening advances, this gradually sinks into a silence, disturbed only by the occasional lowing of the camels. All those persons who have once tried it and who understand the eastern languages, speak of a caravan as a very agreeable mode of travelling. The wild and solitary scenery through which it generally passes, the order and tranquility with which it is conducted, the facility of conveying baggage, and the feeling of security which prevails, amply compensate for the slowness of its movements—and among hundreds of persons collected from the most distant parts of the Turkish empire and the neighbouring states, many of whom have spent their lives in travelling, there is to be found a never failing variety of associates and anecdotes.

### MOVING MOUNTAINS IN CALABRIA.

From each side of the deep valley or ravine of Terranuova, enormous masses of the adjoining flat country were detached and cast down into the course of the river, so as to give rise to great lakes. Oaks, olive trees, vineyards, and corn, were often seen growing at the bottom of the ravine, as little injured as their companions from which they were separated from the plains above, at least 500 feet higher, and at the distance of three quarters of a mile. In one part of this ravine was an enormous mass, 200 feet high, and about 300 in diameter at its base, which had been detached by some former earthquake. It was well attested that this mass travelled down the ravine nearly four miles, having been put in motion by the earthquake of the 5th of February. The momentum of the 'terre mobile,' or lavas, as the flowing mud is called in the country, is no doubt very great; but the transportation of masses that might be compared to small hills, for a distance of several miles at a time, is an effect which could never have been anticipated. The first account sent to Naples of these two great slides or land-slips was couched in the following words:—'Two mountains, on opposite sides of the valley, moved from their original position until they met in the middle of the plain, and their joining together intercepted the course of the river.'