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AND COLONIAL CONSERVATIVE.

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Chronicle Office, Saint John, N. B.

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May 26, 1852.

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GEORGE WOODS,
West side Water Street, between the Ferry Landing and Fish Market,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
August 29.

WM. SLEETH,
MANUFACTURER OF MONUMENTS, TABLETS AND
Architectural Ornaments,
IN MARBLE, FREESTONE
AND GRANITE,
may 1 DUKE STREET, St. John, N. B.

DOOLEY'S
MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE HOTEL,
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Terms—ONE DOLLAR per day.

We have obtained the Victory.

KENNAY & SCHINNER,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS
South side King Square, St. John, N. B.

HAVING taken the First and Second Prizes, and the Diploma for their instruments, at the Provincial Exhibition, beg leave to inform the public that they can supply Pianofortes at the following prices:

Square Front Mahogany Piccolo,	£30 0 0
Rosewood O. G. Piccolo,	35 0 0
Do. Elegant do.	40 0 0
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Semi-Cabinet,	45 10 0
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The whole of the above Instrume nts are 6 4-3 Octaves to A above.

N. B.—All Instruments manufactured by K. & S. will be warranted for three years.

Every description of English and American Pianofortes tuned and repaired. March 18th.

THOMAS GOW,
Plumber and Gass Fitter,
NEXT ADJOINING SHIPLEY'S BRICK BUILDING,
WATER STREET.

HOUSE and SHIP WATER-CLOSETS; Hot & Cold, and Shower BATHS; Forcing, Lifting, Common, and Engine PUMPS; SHIPS' SCUPPERS, &c. &c.—on the most approved principles

LEAD PIPE of all sizes, and SHEET LEAD constantly on hand.

LEAD BENDS made to order.
July 2, 1852. THOMAS GOW.

Landing ex the Middleton.

CRUSHED and Round White SUGAR;
Boiled and raw Linseed OIL;
Cases of Salad OIL; bags Black PEPPER;
Drums of Tar, and Blue and White STARCH;
Dried CURRANTS and LOOKING RAISINS;
Bath Brick, and BLACK LEAD;
ARROW ROOT and Caraway SEED;
Cream TICK and BORAX.
For sale by JOHN KINNEAR,
April 10. Prince Wm. street.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
1854.

Per steamer "Arabia" the Subscriber has received from London a supply of the following SEEDS guaranteed fresh and true to their kind:

BEET—Long Blood and early Turnip;
CARROT—Long Orange, Early Horn, White and Yellow Belgian, Long Surrey Altringham;
CABBAGE—Early York, Drumhead, Large Battersea, Green Globe Savoy, Morning Star, King of Denmark;
CELERY—White Solid;
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Long Prickley;
CRESS—Common Curled;
LETTUCE—Drumhead, Victoria Cabbage, White Cabbage, Cos;
NASTURTIUM—Red, Common and Yellow;
RADISH—Long Salmon, Short Top, Turnip;
TURNIP—Somerset, Jame's Swede, White Flat Yellow Aberdeen, Early Stubble, White Globe;
THYME, Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, together with an assortment of FLOWER SEEDS.
May 12, 1853. W. O. SMITH.

Ladies Cloth & Fancoin Boots.

THE Subscriber will receive, per steamer "Admiral":—A Consignment of FOURTEEN CASES of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Cloth Fancoin and Cashmere BOOTS—which he offers for Sale at Wholesale, S. K. FOSTER.

BURNING FLUID—Per schr Boston, from Boston, 5 bbls. superior Burning FLUID.
November 11. S. L. TILLEY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company,
Instituted in 1836.
Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.
Unlimited liability of the Stockholders of the Company.
Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Instalments called in,	£197,197	10 0
Accumulated funds,	346,972	4 9
	£544,169	14 9

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ANDW HODSON, Esq., S. R. THOMPSON, Esq.

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EDWARD ALLISON, } AGENTS,
ADAM JACK, } St. John, N. B.

The Agents are prepared on the part of the Company, to offer a very liberal scale of Premiums, and beg to solicit orders from all parts of the Province.
August 20, 1852.

New Brunswick Hotel.
Charlotte street, nearly opposite the Country Market, Saint John, N. B.

THE Proprietor of the above Establishment thankful for past favors, would respectfully inform the travelling Public, that having erected a large addition in rear of the main Building, he is now prepared to furnish ample accommodation to 70 or 80 Boarders. The Proprietor is determined to leave no means untried to merit the patronage of the community.

Travellers arriving late at night will find the House always open and ready to receive them.

The Sleeping Rooms are large and well ventilated, and the improvements and conveniences which have been made render it emphatically the House of the stranger.

It has always been a Temperance House and the Proprietor is determined to adhere strictly to the Total Abstinence principle.

This House is centrally located, and is well supplied with well furnished apartments, clean beds, good fare, the best attention, and reasonable charges, which should render it worthy the support of Travellers.

A Large STABLE has been erected on the premises, capable of accommodating 70 Horses.

Good Hostlers are always in attendance.
July 8, 1853. E. W. FLAGLOR

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his STONE CUTTING Establishment from Dock Street, to the Premises formerly occupied by the Hon. R. L. Hazen, Union street, and immediately opposite the residence of Messrs. Lawton, about twenty rods from his former place of business, and desires of his friends and the public to take notice that he has on hand, in addition to his former Stock, a lot of

MONUMENTS,

varying in price from £3 to £60, suitable for the New Cemetery, or other places of burial in town or country; which he will certainly dispose of at a cheaper rate than any other establishment in the city to parties disposed to make the most of their ready money.

M. FITZGERALD.

St. John, April 29, 1853.

N. B.—All kinds of STONE CUTTING for building and other purposes executed to order at the cheapest possible rates.

JOHN HARRY,
Silver Smith, Jeweller & Engraver,
North side of King Street, St. John, N. B., a few doors below the *Waverley House.*

MANUFACTURER of all kinds Silver Plate viz: Tea, Table, and Dessert Spoons; Forks, Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. &c.; also, Silver Cups of different patterns, which he will furnish *Cheaper* than any other House in the City. The above work is warranted to be made of Sterling Silver, and for neatness of style and superiority of finish challenges competition.

JEWELLERY made to order and repaired.

—All Kinds of EXCHANGE neatly executed.

Traders, Pedlers, and others furnished with plain Gold Finger RINGS *cheaper* than can be imported, in all cases punctuality may be relied on. Cash and the highest price given for Old Silver.

At Wholesale Only.

300 DOZEN low price Shawl Pins, various patterns; 80 dozen Coat Links; 60 gross Agate Buttons; 180 dozen Cathnlic Pictures, in neat glass frames; 8 dozen Ladies' Leather Satchels; 40 dozen Berlin Bracelets; 10 gross Silk Purses; 120 bundles Fiddle Strings; 1,200 bundles Steel Beads and a variety Steel Purse Fittings, just landed ex John Barbour, for sale at the Fancy Arcade, Corner King and Cross Sts.
April 28. J. CROUCH.

BURNING FLUID.—5 bbls. superior ex "Theban," from Boston.
March 24. W. O. SMITH.

S. K. FOSTER'S
Ladies' Fashionable Shoe Store,
FOSTER'S CORNER, GERMAIN STREET.

Ladies' White Satin BOOTS.

Just received per steamer from Liverpool, via Boston:

LADIES' superior White Satin BOOTS; Ladies superior Black Satin SLIPPERS;
Ladies' superior White Satin Slippers;
Also, per schr. "Henry Parker," from Boston:
26 Boxes INDIA RUBBERS, viz:
Mens' very best Full Lined Patent Rubber Boots;
Mens' heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES;
Boy's light Patent Rubber do.
Ladies' very best Patent Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' superior Lace-up Rubber SHOES;
Girl's superior Lined Rubber BOOTS;
Ladies' very best Rubber Over SHOES—light and heavy;
Boy's very heavy Patent Rubber OVER SHOES;
Children's stout Patent Rubber Over Shoes.
February 20. S. K. FOSTER.

WANTED.—Two good Cabinet Makers, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. None need apply but men of steady habits.

M. N. POWERS, *Undertaker,*
March 31. Germain-street

MOLASSES! MOLASSES.—Just Received per "Rio Grande from Cienfuegos

50 Hhds	Muscovado Molasses very superior
20 Tierces	
10 Puns	

March 4, 1853. ROPT. ARMSTRON.

LEECHES.—1 Case superior LEECHES.—
May 12. S. L. TILLEY.

Dedicated by Special Authority to the Queen of England.
In Parts, at 1s. 3d., and Divisions, handsomely bound in Morocco cloth, gilt, 9 4-2

The British Colonies,

THEIR HISTORY, EXTENT, CONDITION, AND RESOURCES:
Illustrated with Maps of each possession, and Portraits of the most celebrated Promoters and Defenders of the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Adapted for the use of Statesmen, Merchants, Manufacturers, and intending Emigrants, containing the best authenticated statements relating to the geography, geology, climate, animal and vegetable kingdoms, character, customs and social state; religion, education and crime; agriculture, manufactures, mines, and fisheries; the most recent official details concerning the population, government, taxation, and expenditure, imports and exports customs' duties shipping, defences, staple products, live stock, cultivated and waste lands, banks, coins, paper money, weights and measures, wages, &c., with a copious Colonial Gazetteer, and every description of useful and interesting information.

BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ., Editor of "The Illustrated Atlas, and Modern History of the World."

It has been deemed that full and correct information concerning the Extent, Condition, and Resources of the British Colonies would be acceptable to all classes of the community, and strengthen the natural ties arising from Kindred Common Origin, and Language.

Published by JOHN TALLIS 100 London. Office in St. John over Kemp & Adams's Market Square.

ROGER HUNTER, AGENT.

Saint John, April 21, 1851.

Halifax Tailoring Establishment.
Now opposite Mr. Sears' Residence, and First Shop from the corner of Princess and Germain Streets.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends, and the public generally, for the handsome support that has been extended to him, and assures them he will ever be ready to attend any order that may be given him for execution. He further wishes the attention of the public to his unrivalled Stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c.

Having carried on business in the West of England, he has had extensive experience in Cutting both Military and Naval uniforms as well as every other kind of Fashionable Dress. Subsequently he has been employed as Cutter in the first Establishment in Halifax for seven years, where he took the premium for Cutting Coats; and it was admitted by one of the best Cutters in New York that he is the best Cutter of Spring Bottom Pants in North America.

Persons wishing to learn the most scientific mode of Measuring and Cutting Coats may obtain information at this Establishment.

☞ Garments Made and Trimmed on the most reasonable terms.

August 19, 1853. C. H. BARTLETT.

HIBERNIAN HOTEL,
REMODELLED,
BOARDERS, BOARDERS, **BOARDERS,**

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public that he is now prepared to receive a number of Permanent or Transient Boarders, on the following terms, viz:

Yearly or Monthly,	£10 0 0 per annum,
Weekly,	0 17 6
Daily,	0 3 0
Breakfast,	0 1 3
Dinner,	0 1 6
Tea,	0 1 3

Cold LUNCHEONS at any hour from 10 a. m. till 10 p.m. SOUPS on Mondays and Thursdays; and by good attendance, Clean Rooms and choice Cordials (including a we drop of the Craythur,) he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Choice Shedine OYSTERS always on hand; also, Cold Roast Fowl supplied to private Families, at the shortest notice.

Sept. 30. JAMES NETHERY.

S. K. Foster's
HOME MANUFACTURES,
For Spring and Summer Trade.

GENTLEMEN'S best Walking BOOTS—English Leather;
Boys' Calf and Kip BOOTS;
Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain BOOTS;
Gentlemen's Patent Wellington Dress BOOTS
Gentlemen's Elastic Side Walking Boots;
Gentleman's Patent Calf Elastic Side Dress BOOTS;
Boys' and Youths' Patent Elastic Side Boots;
Boys' and Youths' Calf, Kip, Patent and Grain BOOTTEES;
Gentlemen's Calf, Patent, Kip and Grain *Batties;*
Misses' and Children's Patent and Fancy Boots and Shoes;
Women's and Girls' Strong BUSKINS;
Women's Cheap House SLIPPERS.
Wholesale and Retail.
April 7. S. K. FOSTER

May, 1854.

NORTH AMERICAN
CLOTHING STORE.
SEARS' BRICK BUILDING, NORTH SIDE OF KING STRT.

R. HUNTER,

HAVING Removed his place of Business from the South side of King-street, to his present Stand, and having received per late arrivals from Great Britain and the United States his Spring and Summer Goods, now offers for sale to *Wholesale and Retail Purchasers*, the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment of Goods ever previously exposed for sale by any Clothing Establishment in this market.

The stock in part consist of—

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Russel Cords, Alapacas, Moleskins, Ittmespuns, Tweeds, Cashmeres, &c. &c.

VESTINGS—A rich and splendid assortment, in various materials.

The Clothing Department comprises

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, in every description of material in use, and of all qualities and prices. Cut in the most fashionable styles, and made up on the premises by the best Workmen the city can supply.

OVERALLS, Oil Clothing.

☞ To the FURNISHING Department particular attention is invited, as it comprises a very general assortment of Shirts, Collars, Shirt Fronts, Neck Ties, Braizery, Gloves, Braces, Gents' and Ladies' Carpet Bags, Trunks, Umbrellas, Hats, Caps, &c.

☞ Gents who would prefer selecting the Cloth and leaving their orders, can have their garments made in the most fashionable style, by the best of workmen, and the shortest notice.

No second price—all Goods marked in plain figures.

☞ Please observe that it is the *Brick Building* you go into.

May 12, 1854. R. HUNTER.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT—Just received per schr and for sale by
Octo. 28. FELLOWS & Co.

RUNAWAY.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trusting or harbouring JOSIAH H. SCOTT an indented apprentice to the subscriber, who has left this office without liberty.
August 1853. WM. DURANT.

From Latest English Papers.

THE ARMENIAN PATRIARCH AND THE SULTAN.

(From the Sultan of Turkey, by the Rev. Henry Christmas.)

Within the last two years the Sultan has erected the Protestants into a separate community, and given them certain rights as a recognized body, by putting them into official communication with the government, and thus placing them in a far more agreeable position than that in which they have hitherto been. Before this they had some difficulty in obtaining redress for injuries, for they were not recognized as a distinct body, and a Greek or Armenian Protestant would obtain little assistance from his co-nationalists, but not co-religionists. I think it extremely likely that the incident I am about to relate may have had some influence with the Porte in causing the firman just mentioned. Not far from Bebek, a pretty village on the Bosphorus, there lived, not longer ago than the spring of 1850, an Armenian merchant, a man of wealth, and of considerable influence in his community. The articles in which he dealt were principally such as can be deposited in a small space, jewellery, otto of roses, perfumes, costly drugs, embroidery, Cashmere shawls, and the like. Of these he had his house full at the time I speak of. He had been induced to hear the preaching of the Armenian missionaries at Bebek, and the result had been that he left the communion of the Armenian Church, and declared himself a Protestant! The priests of his former persuasion did all they could in the way of argument; they stormed, they threatened, they cajoled, they entreated, but all in vain. The merchant "had bought the truth," and was resolved "to sell it not." The Patriarch was applied to. It must be remembered that there is an Armenian as well as a Greek patriarch; and his holiness tried all the same means over again, and with no better result; till, worn out with his fruitless labours, he gave commission to excommunicate the unfortunate merchant, and to denounce him as an excommunicated person from the altar. A few days after this an unruly mob of Greeks and Armenians, but principally the latter, assembled in front of the culprit's house, armed with every species of destructive instruments, dispersed the family, who for the most part ran away in terror before the crowd had reached the building, and then deliberately pulled down the house, and made a bonfire of the goods. After this solemn religious duty had been performed, the worshippers returned home, do doubt thankful that while their brother had so awfully fallen from the truth, they had maintained the faith in all its purity. In the meantime the merchant, homeless and ruined, wandered about from place to place, meditated on what steps he should take in order to obtain redress. To go to a Turkish court of justice is, in the case of a Christian, a mere mockery. The cadi hearers both parties, and if they be both Christians, and both have duly bribed the functionary, which is not by any means to be forgotten, then the cadi will probably be please to observe, that it is a great pity that pigs and dogs cannot agree. Forgetful of the tolerant maxim—

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For 'tis their nature too."

he objects to dogs doing anything of the kind; and having decided that both are in the wrong, he intimates the number of piastres to which the fees amount. Should one of the litigants have forgotten the bribe, then there is a right and a wrong side to the question; and sometimes an inherent love of justice will induce a cadi to decide, irrespectively of the amount of the bribe tendered, "See," said such a man to a friend of one of the American missionaries, "Demetri Parigopulous has a complaint against Mustapha Ali, and, poor man, he is very much in the right; but Mustapha have given me twenty purses to decided in his favour, though he is the aggressor. I have told Demetri that if he gives me only ten, he shall gain his cause; he cannot do this it seems, and you know a must live by his office!" Reflections on cases like these induced our new ruined Armenian to eschew Turkish courts of law; but was he, therefore, to sit down contented under such an outrage? A bright thought struck him, in its baldness was his safety; he sought an interview with the grand vizier, and laid before him all his grievances. He was kindly and attentively listened to, "I do not see," said the vizier. "what I can do. If I interfere, it will be an extra-judicial proceeding, and will not fail to be made a handle of by those who dislike what they call innovations. The old Turks call Haud Pasha as it is; what will they say if I act up to be a judge amongst Christians?" Meantime it seemed as though the Armenian had opened a channel of thought in the mind of the vizier. "Come to me again to-morrow; and though I cannot help you myself, I will take you to one who can." The Armenian imagined, I do not see why, that the vizier intended to take him to the Sheik ul Islam, and was laying his account with a lecture on the quarrels of pigs and dogs, more racy than any which a cadi would have bestowed; but he felt it was not his policy to refuse compliance with the vizier's orders, and the next day saw him again at the residence of the Turkish prime minister. A calque was ready, and to the merchants awe, he soon found that he was to be introduced into the 'Sublime Presence.' The after part of the proceeding day had been spent in careful investigation, and the minister had laid a statement of th ense before the Sultan, who, with a true Harun-al Raschid feeling, had determined on taking the matter into his own hands. Armenian had paid his customary respects, expressed his delight at beholding the proprietor of the sun and moon, and stated that henceforth his face, and the faces of all his descendants would be whitened, the Sultan plunged at once *in medias res*. "I am told," said his highness, "that the Armenians at Rebek and its neighbourhood have pulled down your house, and burned your goods: this is wrong, very wrong; but now, tell me, what have you done? for no man pulls down another's house for nothing. What crime had you committed?" "May it please your highness, I committed no crime at all; I forsook what they call the faith." "It is a bad thing," said the Sultan, "to forsake the faith; but what faith did you forsake?" "I forsook the faith which commanded me to bow down and worship the Panagia (the Virgin Mary) and the saints." "What! those yellow painted things that I have been told Christians worship?" "Yes" your highness; but *Christians do not* worship them. Since I have been a Christian, I have not bowed down to the Panagia." "Well, you are very much in the right; you have no right to worship their nasty pieces of painted wood; there is no God but God, and Mahomed is his prophet!" The merchant bowed down reverently as the Sultan spoke, but doubtless made a little mental reserve, and no one ventured to contradict the Commander of the Faithful. Abdul Medjid now began to inquire into the particulars of the transaction, and finding that the account given by the Armenian tallied exactly with that which he had received from the vizier, who, it will be remembered had made special inquiries into the truth of the matter, the merchant was dismissed, and an order sent to the patriarch of Armenian church to be at Beshiktasche the next day at the same hour. In fear and trembling the primate made his appearance. The Sultan was evidently out of temper; scarcely could he wait till the ceremonial prostrations were over, when he began—"How is it that your people burn the goods and pull down the houses of my subjects? Am not I Sultan-addeen? Am I to eat dirt?" The patriarch was greatly alarmed. He attempted to explain. "No!" said the Sultan, "I know all about it, and made up my mind." "May it please your highness ——" "It does not please, and that is why I have sent for you. Now hear what I have to say. I persecute no one for his religion, and I will not allow you to do it. God is great; what keep you are to do such a thing? This man puts his trust in God an sits down under our shadow: he shall not be robbed. Now listen," continued Abdul Medjid, from whose countenance all traces of anger had passed away; "this merchant must be reimbursed for his losses. (The patriarch began to look pale.) As he has been injured by my subjects, my treasury must make good the damage. No man may pray for vengeance against us for oppression." His Holiness began to breathe again. "Your highness is the source of comfort and the rose of justice." "Yes, doubtless I am. This being the case, I must see to the redress of mischief committed against those who look to the green banner for protection. Now, if I do not more than this, all true believers will have a right to complain, for will it not be taxing them to make up for the crimes of dogs and infidels? therefore, as I pay the merchant, *you* must pay me!" All trace of colour had departed from the patriarchal countenance. He opened his mouth, but the words would not come. It is unnecessary; the Sultan made him a sign that, for the present he might be silent. "By this time next week the Armenian will have his wrongs redressed; on the corresponding day in the week following, you will restore the amount to our treasury; and then, as you like, you will have our imperial license and permission to make the evil does, set on, O, father of bad advice! by your persuasions, indemnify you in your turn. Now I have to state the amount necessary; the merchant says he has lost eight hundred thousand piastres (about £8,000); but, in the hurry and confussion of such an event, he has doubtless lost the recollection of many valuable things which he possessed, we will add one half more, and we will say twelve hundred thousand piastres; and this will repay him in some way for the sufferings he has gone through. Our treasurer will pay him these twelve thousand piastres; and you will repay it to us the week after." Once more his holiness attempted to speak, but the Sultan clapped his hands. "It is spoken!" and the patriarch, caught in his own snare, was obliged to obey.

[We should recommend this example to the consideration of the British government. If Roman Catholic priests were held responsible for outrages committed in consequence of their alter denunciations, we should have few such outrages as the Six Mile Bridge affray, the Grague Riots, the Whitewell Assaults, which cost Williams, the Scripture Reader, his life, or various other scenes of riot and bloodshed we might recite.—*Editor of the Waterford Mail.*]

THINGS AT VARNA AND THE CAMP AT ALADYN.

Orders and Counter Orders—The Himalaya—The Stocks and Neck-Ties—The Guards—The great amazement of the Egyptians at the English Giants—The French settled at Varna—The Country round the Camp—Shooting and Scaling—Drinking and Theology—Racing, &c., &c.

The following graphic description is from the correspondent of the *Times*:—

CAMP AT ALADYN, NEAR VARNA, JUNE 12.—The light division received orders to march at 5 o'clock on last Saturday morning. It rained all the previous night, and early in the morning Captain Pearson, aid-de-camp to Sir George Browne, rode out to countermand the march, for some reasons which appeared good to the authorities at Varna, and which may be supposed to have altered the intentions of Marshal St. Arnaud and the English General. There is now no sign of a move. The division parades every morning early, and marches out with baggage, mules, artillery, &c., for a couple of miles and returns. The 10th company of Sappers and Miners are busy every morning repairing the roads and making a bridge across the lake. The camp is healthy.

JUNE 14—The first division arrived at Varna yesterday, and the Duke of Cambridge, his staff, and the brigade of guards landed to-day. Lord Raglan has not been able to come up here, in consequence of an indisposition which confines him to his quarters at Scutari. The boats of the English, French, and Turkish men-of-war lying in the bay are all working in friendly rivalry, and rowing the troops on shore as fast as they can.

The Hymalaya, with the 6th Dragoon Guards on board, arrived in the bay on Monday evening, having left Cork on the 28th of May. She carried 320 horses and 321 men of the regiment, and she reached Malta in 7 days and 22 hours (all well). It need scarcely be stated that she has made the quickest passage ever known. The fest is no easy one, as few vessels, if any, have ever gone over the same course, but it will be different hereafter to match her astonishing performance. From point to point she was only 11 days and 19 hours under steam between cork and Varna.

The commanding officer, Major Le Marchant, and the officers of the regiment, presented Captain Kellock, the able and indefatigable commander, with a highly flattering and very complimentary address, in which they expressed their deep sense of the attention paid to their comforts, and of the kindness and consideration with which they were treated on board his noble ship; and Mr. Lane, the purser, received a letter to the same effect, and was complimented on the excellent forage provided for the horses. The men disembarked this morning in fine order and spirits. Every man rode his own horse, a fact, perhaps without a parallel after such a voyage; and both the French and the natives on shore testified in the liveliest way their admiration at the gallant martial look of the regiment as it formed on the beach, and rode away to its camp, by the side of the bay, opposite the town of Varna.

The disembarkation of the Guards was effected this morning in excellent order, and with a rapidity and comfort which confer great credit on the officers engaged in superintending it. The French assisted with the most hearty good will. Of their own accord the men of the Artillery and the Chasseurs came down to the beach, helped to load buffalo carts, and set to work at once to thump the drivers, to push the natives out of the way, to show the road, and, in fact, to make themselves generally useful. The men, though not quite so stout as we are accustomed to see them in London, were nevertheless in capital case, and good humoured and highly spirited, not withstanding a heavy storm of rain that broke over them on the march to the camp, about a mile outside the town. The tents of some of the Egyptians are pitched on the roadside, and as the first company of the Grenadiers marched past a murmur went through the place, and the swarthy little warriors came swarming out like bees, and drew themselves up with staring eyes and open mouths to gaze on the Anakim. At first they appeared to be amazed by mute wonder only, but as man after man strode by, and the tall grew upon them that there was a whole regiment composed of such tall fellows, they burst into a grin, and at last expanded into laughter and chattering delight. The two troops of the 8th Hussars lying outside the town gave the men a hearty cheer as they came in sight. Most of the men wore no stocks. It appears that soon after Sir G. Browne came up to Varna, an order was issued to the Duke's division according to which the wearing of the stock was optional. Most of the men at once flung off their leathern incumbrances, but, with the usual taste of soldiers for civil attire, they began to wear gay-coloured handkerchiefs and neckcloths, so that the authorities were obliged to order them to wear either the stock or nothing.

The Dragoons wore white pikes covers to their helmets, but Sir George will not allow them to wear them if he can help it. He dislikes these covers exceedingly, because they are, he thinks, unsoldierlike; and his own division (the Light) is forbidden to wear them on any account. They certainly do not improve the appearance, but as surely they contribute greatly to the comfort of the men.

I rode into Varna from the camp this morning, but so changed was the appearance of the principal streets by the restless activity and energy of the French that I could not recognise them. Old blind side walls had been broken down, and shops opened, in which not only necessaries, but even luxuries could be purchased; the streets, once so dull and silent, re-echoed the laughter and rattle of dominions in the newly established *cafés*. Wine merchants and sutlers from Algiers, Oran, Constantine, Marseilles, and Toulon, had set up booths and shops at which liqueurs, spirits, and French and country wines, could be purchased at prices not intolerably high. The natives had followed the example. Strings of German sausages, of dried tongues, of wiry lamas, of bottles of pickles, hung from the rafters of an old Turkish khan, which but a few days before was the abode of unseemly insects. The names of the streets, according to a Gallic nomenclature, printed in black on neat deal slips, were fixed to the walls, so that one could find his way from place to place without going through the erratic wanderings which generally mark the stranger's progress thro' a Turkish town. Where is the English post office? No one knows. Where does the English general live? No one knows.—Where is the hospital to carry the sick soldier to? No one knows. Does any one want to find General Canrobert? Ask the first Frenchman you meet, and he will tell you to go up to Cerso, turn to the right, by the end of the Rue de l'Hopital, and you will see the name of the general painted in large letters over the door of his quarters. The French post office and the French hospital are indicated sufficiently by the names of the streets. Our sappers and miners have done useful works by the seaside, have built piers, trenched up the shore, and deepened the little harbour. The French have done the same. There is no jealousy between the men, or any rivalry, except in the path of honour. Rumours are afloat that the French Marshal and General were not quite so friendly at the close of their recent interviews, as they differed materially in their views of the mode in which the war has to be carried on; but I know nothing to make me give credence to these reports, which I only mention because they are generally circulated.

As to the camp at Aladyn there is not much to say. Never were tents pitched in a more lovely spot. When the morning sun has risen it is scarce possible for one to feel he is far from England. At the other side of the lake which waters the meadows beneath the hill on which the camp is placed, there is a range of high ground, so finely wooded, with such verdant sheets of short crisp grass between the clumps of forest timber, that every one who sees it at once says, "surely there must be a fine mansion somewhere among those trees!"—When once the traveller leaves the sandy plain and flat meadow lands which sweep westward for two or three miles from Varna, he passes through a succession of fine landscapes, with a waving outline of hills, which he can see on all sides above the thick mass of scrub or cover, pierced by the road or rather the track made by horsemen and arabia drivers. The open country is finely diversified, and abundance of wood and water lies all around, within easy distance of the route. Long lines of storks fly overhead or hold solemn reviews among the frogs in the meadows. As for the latter they are innumerable, and their concerts by day and night would delight the classical scholar who remembers his *Aristophanes*, and who can test the accuracy of the chorus. Eagles soar overhead looking out for dead horses (the noble bird is not above eating carrion) and vultures, kites, and huge buzzards scour the plains in quest of vermin, hares, or partridges. Beautiful orioles, a blaze of green and yellow, gaudy woodpeckers, jays, and grosbeaks, chirk and chatter among the bushes, while the nightingale pours forth a flood of plaintive melody, aided by a lovely little warbler in a black cap, and red waistcoat with bluish facings, who darts about after the flies, and who, when having caught and eaten one, lights on a twig and expresses his satisfaction in a gush of exquisite music.—Blackbirds and thrushes join in the chorus, and birds of all sorts, many of them unknown to me, flit around in multitudes. The commonest bird of all is the dove, and I regret to say that he is found so good to eat, that his goings is often abruptly terminated by a dose of No. 6. This morning, as I was coming into town, a large snake, about 8 feet long and as thick as my arm, wriggled across the path; my horse plunged violently when he saw him, but the snake went leisurely and with great difficulty across the sandy road; when he gained the grass, he waved his turned his head round, and darted out a little spiteful-looking tongue with great quickness. Jackals are said to abound, but I saw none of them, and it is not unlikely that the wild dogs are mistaken for them. A small kind of deer has been seen close to us in herds of fifty or sixty, and the sportsmen have found out the tracks of bears that come down to the lake to drink. Pheasants abound in the lake and water fowl, of every description, enormous bream, and pike can be had for the taking, but tackle, rods, and lines are very scarce in the camp. There are no trout in these waters.

As the traveller proceeds onwards he encounters a team of ox or buffalo carts on route to or from the camp. Let us stop and look at this scarecrow who is driving them. He is a stout, well-made, and handsome man, with finely-shaped features and large dark eyes, but for all that there is a dull dejected look about him which rivets the attention. There is no speculation in the orbs which gaze on you half in dread, half in wonder; and if there should be a cavass or armed Turk with you the poor wretch dare not take his look away for a moment, lest he should meet the ready lash, or provoke some arbitrary act of violence. His head is covered with a cap of black sheepskin, with the wool on, beneath which appears a mass of tangled hair, which unites with beard, and whisker, and moustache in forming a ruffled mat about the lower part of the face. A jacket made of coarse brown cloth hangs loosely from the shoulders, leaving visible the breast, burnt almost black by exposure to the sun. If you could speak with this poor Bulgarian you would find his mind as waste as the land around you. He is a Christian after a fashion, but he puts far more faith in charms, in amulets, and in an uncleanly priest and a certain saint of his village, than in prayer or works. He believes in Turks and his natural masters; that he must endure meekly what they please to inflict, and that between him and Heaven there is only one power and one man strong enough to save him from the most cruel outrages, or to withstand the sovereign sway of the Cannaille, and that power is Russia, and that man is the Czar. His whole fortune is that wretched cart, which he regards as a triumph of construction, and he has driven those bean, fierce-eyed bullocks many a mile, from some distant village, in the hope of being employed by the commissariat. His food is coarse brown bread, or a mess of rice and grease, flavoured with garlic, the odour of which has penetrated his very bones, and sprouts in vapour around him. His drink is water, and now and then an intoxicating draught of bad raki or sour country wine. In that abject figure you look in vain for the dash of Thracian blood, or seek the descendant of the Roman legionary. From whatever race he springs, the Bulgarian peasant bends under the yoke of slave that ever tyranny created; and as he walks slowly away with downcast eyes and stooping head by the side of his cart, the hardest heart must be touched with pity at his mute dejection, and hate the people and the rule that have ground him to the dust. Going for wards towards the camp, and encountering many a team such as the last, or groups of Bashi-Bazouks, or regular (but very irregular) cavalry, or infantry marching and now and then English travellers riding to Yester Omar Pasha at Shumla, or returning proudly themselves so, we at last draw towards the camp. The spirit of the gun rises through the woods and covers and the heart flags a little in front, if, what I have given but, Jack's or the poor fellow's from among the bushes, shows that English sportsmen are in the field. The 2nd Brigade, with the general of division, is encamped in the open ground to the right of the road, and the 1st Brigade, with the general of division, Sir George Brown, is encamped on the left of the road. Immediately in front of the camp, and on the left of the road, are the tents of the Commander-in-Chief, and a little to the left of them are those of Lord Raglan. Behind his lordship's tents are those of his staff, and Sergeant Mangeron, of the 7th, and Sergeant