

# The Church.

"Her foundations are upon the holy hills."

"Stand ye in the ways and see, and ask for the Old Paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."

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## Poetry.

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

"Till the wreath," the Father said,  
The precious wreath I've 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 tenderness,  
That in my garden it may bloom,  
In life that's never-ending."

The word was said; the wreath unbound  
And gently down Josiah's river  
The little flower floated home,  
To God the blessed glory:  
We clasped the closer to our heart  
The wreath his hand had given,  
And felt 'twas ever lover  
Since part reposed in heaven.

We know that where the palm trees spring,  
Blooms sweet our gentle blossom,  
Reposing soft in love's bliss,  
Upon the saviour's blessing,  
Best life in death, celestial gift,  
Surpassing earthly bloom,  
We thank the Saviour, that thou sought  
Our child for thy caring.

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

### THE LITTLE GIRL AND THE BIBLE.

A little child, with a happy look,  
Sat slowly reading a pious book;  
It was bound in velvet, and edged with gold,  
And its weight was more than the child could hold.

Yet dearest she loved to ponder it o'er,  
And every day she loved it more;  
For it said, and she looked at her smiling mother,  
It said, "Little children should love one another."

"She thought it was beautiful in the book,  
And home to her father 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,  
I'll be true 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 school, the rubbing oil,  
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 speak,  
But he pressed his arms to his dear cheek;  
And God looked down on that happy mother,  
Whose little children loved each other.

## THE SABBATH.

BY EDWARD LYTTON BULWER.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale;  
Yet yonder larks the quiet still;  
The whirring wheel, the ratching mill,  
How motionless, how still!

Six days stern labor shuts the poor  
From Nature's angel banquet hall;  
The weath'ring carnelian domes,  
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!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,  
Thy strength thy masters slave must be—  
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—  
A God hath made thee free.

The fields that yestern morning knew  
Thy footsteps as they awoke, surly;  
On these as thou descend the dew,  
The baptism of the day.

But where the waves the restless give  
What image charms to lift thine eyes!  
The spire, reflected on the tide,  
Irides thee to the skies.

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

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

Alas! since it no itself began,  
That fatal hour, the golden hour;  
Each age that ripens power in man  
But subjects man to power.

Yet on one day in seven, at least,  
One bright republic shall be known;  
Man's world awhile shall be nearly ceased  
When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank beside the poor,  
O, Dives! from the banquet hall;  
The seventh, the Father open the door,  
And hold his feast for all!

## MEMOIR OF DAMASCUS.

(Continued from our last.)

### THE SARACENS OF THE SYRIAN FRONTIER.

The Saracen army advanced to the northward by the great caravan route which led to the northward and westward, over the sands of the desert toward Syria. They at length reached the borders of the cultivated land. The first town was Bosra. Bosra was situated nearly one hundred miles to the southward from Damascus, and being near the borders of the desert toward Arabia and thus much exposed to the incursions of the Arabs, was strongly fortified. Still the Governor of Bosra, whose name was Romanus, was not disposed to resist the Saracens, and he considered the town not strong enough to resist them, or whether he was secretly inclined to favor the Saracens, or whether other motive may have actuated him, he proposed to surrender. The people of the town, however, refused to

accede to this proposal. They were exasperated against their governor for counsel-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 cauclet coat, embroidered and wrought with gold. The sentinels 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 Bosra. 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 Bosra; 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 opening. 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. 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 suspicion. 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 Bosra 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 Bosra to Damascus. As the Saracen army advanced, the people of all the towns and villages on the plain of Damascus abandoned their houses and fled within the walls of the city for safety. Great preparations were made for defending the place. The army was strongly reinforced; new supplies of arms and ammunition were provided; the citadel, the towers, the battlements, and the gates were all garrisoned by bodies of guards; and military 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 defence.

In the meantime, the Saracen army continued 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 then sent in a summons to surrender, giving the people their choice, either to become Mussulman's themselves, or else to submit themselves as subjects and tributaries to the Mussulman power. The Damascenes indignantly rejected those proposals, and the contest began.

For several weeks the struggle continued without leading to any decisive or permanent advantage on either hand. There were furious assaults made upon the walls by the besiegers from without, and equally furious and desperate sallies from the gates, both by day and by night, on the part of the garrison within. Single combats, according to the custom of the times, were fought in the presence of the contending armies on the plain, and on one occasion the Saracen champions, in one of the affrays that occurred, having killed two of the Greek generals, carried their heads on the tips of lances up to the walls, and threw them over into the city as a token of their hatred and defiance. The Saracens proved themselves in general, the strongest in these combats, and thus the Christian troops were soon compelled to confine themselves altogether to the city walls, and were closely hemmed in on every side.

They contrived, however, one night to let down a man from the wall in a basket, at a place less securely guarded than the rest, with orders to proceed to the capital and call for succor. This messenger succeeded in making his way through the Saracens lines, and then, travelling with all speed, delivered his message. The emperor immediately sent forward a powerful army under the command of Warden, to save Damascus if possible from its impending fate. The Saracens, when they heard that this army was drawing near, went to meet it, leaving a small portion of their forces to watch and guard the city. They encountered Warden and his force at a place called Ajandin. A furious combat ensued, in which the Greek troops were entirely routed and driven from the field, and the Saracens then

returned to the walls of Damascus, laden with spoils and flushed with victory.

### THE TAKING OF THE CITY.

The siege was now prosecuted with new vigor, and after a long and protracted contest, during which the most desperate sallies on the one side were repelled by the most determined and obstinate resistance on the other, it finally fell. The circumstances under which the Saracens 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 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 besieging 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 a more mild and humane disposition than Kaled. Kaled himself was of a very rugged, stern, and merciless character. Being baffled 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 Damascus, 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 fulfillment of all covenants was made the imperious duty of the Mohammedan soldiers, by a fundamental article of their 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 Christians, that the gates should be opened to Obeidah, and on Obeidah's part, that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared. Obeidah moreover promised certain other privileges and immunities, among the rest that the churches of Damascus should be allowed to stand, after the capture of the city.

In accordance with this stipulation, the gates on that side 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 negotiations 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 Josiah 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 he 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 should send a body of one hundred men with him, whom he said he could secretly admit to the city, and then with their assistance open the gates to the whole Saracenic army. This plan was immediately carried into effect. The one hundred men, as soon as they found themselves within the walls, opened the gates to admit their comrades, and then ran every direction through the streets, uttering loud shouts, and outcries of Allah Aclbar! the Saracenic cry of triumph—thus awakening the inhabitants from their sleep, and throwing them into a state of the utmost consternation and terror. A strong column of Kaled's troops immediately rushed in, with arms in their hands, and began to massacre all who came in their way. Thus while Obeidah was advancing to take peaceable possession of the town, under articles of stipulation, on one side, Kaled was carrying off by assault on the other. The two bands met in the streets near the centre of the city, and each immediately began to upbraid and remonstrate with the other. Obeidah strongly protested against any violence to the inhabitants, saying that he had given them a solemn guarantee for their safety, and he begged and entreated the soldiers to stop the work of slaughter, and to sheathe their swords. Kaled, on the other hand, denied the Obeidah had any authority to make such a compact, and refused to be governed by it. After a long and earnest altercation between the contending generals, it was finally concluded that the city should be spared, at least until the general could send a report of the case to Medina and learn the Kalipho's will. Thus Damascus fell into the hands of the Saracens, and although many vigorous efforts were subse-

quently made by the Christian powers of Europe to recover possession of it, they were all in vain. It remained after the conquest of it by Kaled, for several centuries, in the hands of the Mohammedans, until at length, in 1400, it was taken from them by the great Tartar chieftain Tamerlane.

### CONQUEST OF DAMASCUS BY TAMERLANE.

Tamerlane, after having made many conquests in the central parts of Asia, and established a very extended and powerful dominion there, turned his course toward the west, and invaded Syria, about the year 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 municipal officers immediately opened the gates to him, and agreed to pay a tax or ransom as the price of their lives. There was, however, a very strong castle or citadel within the city, the governor of which refused to surrender. This citadel was at that time one of the strongest fortresses in the world. It was built of massive stones, firmly compacted together, and was encompassed by a ditch about sixty feet wide. This ditch was filled with water drawn from the rivers which flowed into the neighborhood of Damascus—the water being admitted to the ditches when the rivers were high, and retained there by suitable embankments and gates. At the corners of the citadel were cast bastions and towers, all constructed in the strongest manner. On these bastions there were placed immense military engines 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, for pouring down upon the assailants below streams of sort of liquid fire, dreadful and wholly irresistible in its effects. Even water would not extinguish it.

The troops of Tamerlane advanced to attack this citadel. They first drew off the water from the ditch, so as to give access to the foot of the wall. They commenced their operations under one of the principal bastions, by shoring up the wall with immense 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 was of course carried on in the midst of danger, and with an enormous destruction of life for the besieged in the bastion above, hurled down incessant showers of missiles and iron upon the laborers below. In fact, the resistance which the garrison within thus made would have entirely defeated the efforts of the assailants, had it not been in some degree counteracted by the measures adopted by the besiegers to protect the sappers and miners in their work. For this purpose they built, at a short distance from the walls of the bastion which they were attacking, an immense platform, or rather series of platforms, for the structure was three stories high. The several floors of this staging they protected by parapets, and they filled them with armed men, and planted military engines upon them, like those that were mounted on the walls of the bastion. Thus they could attack their enemies on the ramparts of the citadel, and from nearly the same level with them; and so were enabled in a great measure to keep them back, and thus allow the work of undermining 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 which had been set up to support it, the men piled up a great mass of fuel against the walls and against the wooden beams which formed the props, and then set the whole on fire. Of course, as soon as the props were burnt away, the whole bastion, with all the towers and engines and other military 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 and to resist the ingress of their foes, but they soon found it would be of no avail, and they determined to surrender. The governor accordingly opened the gates and came forth in token of submission, with the keys of the citadel in his hands. Tamerlane ordered him to be beheaded for not having surrendered before.

It might perhaps be supposed that since the inhabitants of the city had made no resistance to the army of Tamerlane, they would escape suffering any serious injury in consequence of his obtaining possession of it. But it was not so. The trumpet of the Tartar chieftain was the means of overwhelming the city with the most terrible calamities, the greatest probably that Damascus ever suffered during the whole period of its history. In the first place the troops of Tamerlane, without any positive orders from him, though doubtless presuming on his concurrence, broke into the city soon after it was surrendered to him, and pillaged it—slaughtering at the same time an immense number of the inhabitants. The next day after this the city took fire, by accident as was said, and though every effort was made to extinguish the flames, they spread in all directions until a very large portion of it was consumed. The mode of building which prevailed at that time in the city, was to construct the upper stories of the house of wood, though the lower one was built of stone. The flames consequently spread with great rapidity, and all attempts to arrest the progress of them were unavailing.

When Tamerlane returned to the seat of his empire in the East, he took with him an immense amount of treasure from Damascus, consisting not merely of gold and silver, but of the rich manufactures of Damascus, the fabrics of linen and of silk, and the costly arms and implements which were produced so abundantly there. He took with

him moreover, as was said, many of the most skillful artificers, with a view of transplanting the skill itself which produced such treasures to his own dominions. The consequence was that some of the arts which had flourished in Damascus up to that time, were lost to the city by this transaction, and were never recovered.

In 1516, a little more than a hundred years after the capture of Damascus by Tamerlane, the city was taken by the Turks, and it has continued to form a part of the Turkish dominions—excepting that it was a few years since (a short period) in the hands of Ibrahim Pasha, to the present 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 which have in all ages issued from the workshops and manufactories of the city. In the middle ages, the silks, the dyes, the amers, and the ornaments which came from Damascus were renowned throughout the world. These fabrics, together with the collected varieties of fruit for which the gardens and orchards that surround the place were famous, were conveyed away from the city in all directions by the long caravans, which at stated periods, were sent out across the sandy deserts on every side, some to the interior cities of Asia, and other posts on the Mediterranean, where they were transported by sea to every part of the civilized world.

### DAMASK.

One of the most celebrated of the arts of the ancient Damascenes, was that of weaving silk and linen with ornamental figures, formed in the substance of the web, by means of a peculiar mode of manufacture. The art was for a long time confined to the weavers of Damascus, and the texture was accordingly known by the name of *damask*; and although similar textures are now produced by the artisans of various manufacturing countries, they still retain the name derived from the city in which the art of weaving them first had its origin.

### 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 Christian era, and which became celebrated throughout the world for their beauty, the hardness and keenness of their edges, and the very extraordinary strength and elasticity of their temper. A Damascene blade became, in fact, a proverbial expression. The praises of these weapons were sung by bards, celebrated by princes, and warriors, and were immortalized in history. In the romantic accounts given in those days, of the deeds of knights and crusaders, most extraordinary tales were told of the feats performed with these magical blades, of the cutting off of heads and limbs, and the slaying down of skulls, and even of the sundering of bars of iron. They could be bent into a circle and retained in that condition at pleasure, and then, on being released, they would restore themselves by their elasticity to perfect straightness as before. They would stand the roughest usage, moreover, without becoming blunted, or indented, or otherwise in any way marred. The art of manufacturing this famous steel was supposed to be lost from Damascus when Tamerlane carried the captive artisans away with him to the East; and though the fabrication of swords was afterward continued there, it is carried on still, the modern weapons do not at all enjoy the fame which tradition assigns to those of ancient manufacture. The most extravagant value was attached to the possession of one of these ancient swords by the soldiers of the middle ages. They were sometimes sold at a price nearly equal to a thousand dollars of our currency.

The interest which was attached to these famous weapons, was increased by a peculiar appearance which characterized the steel of which the blades were composed. The surface of the steel was marked by waving lines, extending parallel to each other in various spiral convolutions, from the hilt to the point of the sword. These mysterious lines were objects of great curiosity and wonder to all who examined them, and many fruitless attempts were made to discover by 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 of the steel.

A great many attempts were made, from time to time, in different parts of Europe, to discover by what means this peculiar metal was formed; and to manufacture sword-blades, in other places in imitation of it; but these attempts were never entirely successful. Some supposed that the effect was due to original peculiarities in the grain of the steel used at Damascus while others imagined that it was produced by combining alternate plates of iron and steel, and welding them together, and then *tempering* the compound bar when hot. Some imitations of the Damascene blades were made in a tolerably successful manner during the last century, by French armorers, under the direction of an officer of artillery in that country. His method was to take a number of bars of steel of two kinds, differing from each other in color and lustre, and laying them, side by side in alternation, to weld them all together, so as to form one compound rod or bar. This bar was then heated to a red heat and twisted into a spiral form, by fixing one end into a vice and then turning the other by means of strong pincers. Three of these twisted rods were then laid side by side and welded together, and the sword-blade was then forged out of the

doubly-compounded bar thus formed. On grinding and polishing the weapon thus produced, the surface was found to be marked by waving undulations, similar to those of the Damascene blades; but the metals which never attained any great reputation. The Damascene steel itself retains, and will probably always retain, its traditional pre-eminence, though it is doubtful, after all, whether the very lofty reputation which it has enjoyed, is not due more to the spirit of exaggeration and extravagance in respect to every thing connected with feats of arms, which prevailed in the age in which it was fabricated, than to any real superiority of the metal over that produced by the artisans of modern times.

### THE INTERIOR OF DAMASCUS.

Damascus continues to enjoy to the present day a condition of great prosperity. The gardens and orchards that surround it, and the immense expense of fertile land which extends on every side around it, afford plain and green and fertile valleys, as well as beautiful and as populous as they were in ancient days. The traveler in traversing this region, is struck with wonder at the luxuriant verdure of the land, the density of the population, and the general aspect of thrift and prosperity which reigns on every side, as he journeys toward the city.

On entering within the gates he finds the same air of wealth and prosperity reigning within, although the style of architecture adopted, as in all the ancient Oriental cities, is an entirely different character from that which prevails in the West. The houses of the wealthy classes are very spacious and magnificent. They cover a great extent of ground, being built upon a lofty square space, called *patios*, within. The wall toward the street is plain and unpretentious. Through this wall a broad portico opens, leading to the courts and apartments, which is a very interesting feature of the city, the visitor sees the true front of the houses, which face the open spaces in the interior, and are enriched with porticoes, piazzas, balconies, columns, and all the other ornaments of the most imposing and costly architecture. The court itself is a sort of garden having a fountain in the centre with groups of the trees, oranges, figs, and the rich flowering shrubs of tropical climes, blooming near it, and with walks and porticoes, paved with rich marbles, all around. There are sometimes two courts, an outer and an inner one, and from both of them richly ornamented alleys open, leading to the apartments of the house. These apartments are adorned in the most sumptuous manner with carving and gildings, and are furnished with rich carpets, sumptuous divans, and other valuable articles of Oriental life, all together forming a scene of romantic enchantment which excites the astonishment and quite bewilders the mind of the beholder. In fact every scene and every object which strikes the eye of a European traveler in the city, fills him with wonder, and makes him fancy that he is looking upon the visions of a dream. The streets, with their strange figures and costumes witnessed there, the bazaars, the coffee-houses, the bathing-houses—the arrivals and departures of the immense caravans, consisting sometimes of several thousand camels—these and other similar scenes which meet his eye on every side, give the effect upon his mind of a bright and romantic vision. All that his eyes see, and his ears hear, is so full of the strange figures and costumes witnessed there, the bazaars, the coffee-houses, the bathing-houses—the arrivals and departures of the immense caravans, consisting sometimes of several thousand camels—these and other similar scenes which meet his eye on every side, give the effect upon his mind of a bright and romantic vision. 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EUROPEAN NEWS.

DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL. July 17. My Lord,—I have the honor to submit for your lordship's information the accompanying letters from Lieut. Colonel Campbell, 90th Regiment, the one referring to his personal services, and the other to those of a party of the 55th Regiment on the occasion of the capture of the Quarries in front of the Redan, on the night of the 7th ult.

With regard to Lieut. Colonel Campbell's own services, I think it right to inform your lordship that I first upon inquiry, that the charge of holding the Quarries on the night of the 7th, and of repelling the repeated attacks of the enemy, was confided to that officer after he led the assault, and was, in fact, a separated and detached command from that of Colonel Shirley, who acted as general; the day in the trenches of the Redan, the despatch of the late Field-Marshal Lord Raglan has already shown how admirably that duty was performed by the brave men who were under the immediate direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell.

The Lieutenant-Colonel's letter, recording the good conduct of the party of the 55th Regiment, speaks for itself. I have, &c. JAMES SIMPSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

CAMP LIGHT DIVISION, July 13. Sir,—The despatch of the late lamented Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, of the 9th of June, mentions that I commanded the storming party on the Quarries, on the evening of the 7th of June. May I beg most respectfully that you will bring it to the notice of Lieutenant-General Simpson, Commanding the Forces, that I not only had the honor of commanding the storming party, but that, having been twice wounded in the assault, I retained the sole and undivided command in the Quarries, not only of the original attacking force and supports, but of all reinforcements during the whole night, until relieved at 7 a. m. on the 8th. The despatches must have explained already that the enemy made several desperate efforts during the night to regain the works, and that on three occasions overpowering numbers succeeded in entering, but were, on all occasions, driven back at the point of the bayonet. The entire night was, indeed, one continued struggle for this position, the fatigue and anxiety of which I have never recovered from. When Lord Raglan's despatch was completed, I have reason to suppose his lordship had not received the details, as my own account to Colonel Shirley, General of the Trenches, was unavoidably delayed in consequence of my wounds, and not being able to write. In justice to myself, conscious of having performed an important duty to the best of my ability, and successfully, I now respectfully submit this statement to the Commander of the Forces, with the hope that he may be pleased to have my services on this occasion mentioned and particularly that, as several officers have equal praise in the despatch, who were in the Quarries at all.

I have, &c. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 90th Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Brownrigg, Military Secretary, &c., Head-Quarters.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 8. Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the inadvertent omission in Lord Raglan's despatch of the 9th of June of any mention of the 55th Regiment as sharing in the attack and defence of the Quarries during the night of the 7th of June. I did not mention the regiment in my report, as they were not given over to me as a part of the attacking party; but the officer commanding the party informs me that they, being originally told off as a working party, were directed by the engineer (Capt. Brown) to throw down their tools, and that they were moved by you as a support to Egerton's riflemen, whence they moved to support the attacking party, and did good service in clearing the Russian trenches and in the defence throughout the night, as their service list of killed and wounded attests (53 out of 107) many of the former not being found until the flag of truce, when their bodies were found in the trenches they had gained.

The officer in command of the party (Lieut. Col. Brown) reports that the gallant conduct of Lieut. Storer, who was killed at the head of his men, changing the Russians in their trench with the bayonet and of Captain Eiton, who, with a small body of men, formed a covering party on the right to those who were reversing the trench, is particularly deserving of mention, as is that also of Lieutenants Scott and Williams who were most active in performing their duties.

Hoping that the Commander of the Forces may deem this statement sufficiently satisfactory to enable him to move in the subject. I have, &c. ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding 90th Regiment, Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 17. My Lord,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, the nominal and numerical return of casualties in this army from the 13th to the 15th inst.; also, the weekly report of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, which will be most gratifying to your lordship, as showing a steady decrease in the number of cases of spasmodic cholera. I have but little to report to your lordship; our siege operations are steadily progressing. Last night, about 11 o'clock, a sortie was made by the enemy on the right of the French works, in front of the Mamelot; the cannonade and fire of musketry was exceedingly heavy, but I have not yet been made acquainted with any particulars of the attack.

I regret to have to announce to your lordship the death of Captain Rowland A. Fraser, of the 42nd Highlanders; a very talented young officer, who was killed in the trenches of the right attack last night by the splinter of a shell. I have, &c. JAMES SIMPSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

Numerical Return of Casualties from the 13th to the 15th July inclusive.—Total—A rank and file killed; 1 officer, 34 rank and file wounded.

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, July 21. My Lord,—I have great pleasure to inform your lordship that the health of the

army has greatly improved; cholera has nearly disappeared, and although more sickness has appeared amongst the officers, it is not of that character to cause uneasiness. With reference to the exterior army, the Russians hold their strong position on the Mamelot Heights, extending by Alibey to Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbas, and the strong range of heights overlooking Urkusta and the valley of Balidar. It is reported that they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Balidar, resting upon the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Soubari river, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaia, whilst the high ridge protecting Balacava is guarded by the Turkish army.

I purpose sending four squadrons of Light Cavalry into the valley of Balidar to-morrow, to protect and afford convoys to the commissariat for the purpose of bringing in forage and supplies for the use of the army. Major-General Markham arrived on the 10th inst., and, agreeable to the instructions conveyed in your lordship's telegraphic message, I have appointed him to the command of the 2nd Division. Sir Stephen Lushington, K. C. B., having been promoted to the rank of Admiral, has been relieved in the command of the Naval Brigade by Captain Honorable Henry Koppell. I take this opportunity of recording my sense of the ability and zeal with which he has throughout conducted his arduous and responsible situation of commanding the Naval Brigade, which has rendered such excellent services in our batteries.

I beg also to report to your lordship that Mr. Commissary General Fielder has been obliged to relinquish the command of his important department, and will be returning to England upon the recommendation of a medical board. I have, &c. JAMES SIMPSON, Lieutenant-General Commanding. The Lord Panmure, &c.

The following letter fell into my hands a day or two since on a visit to a deserted village about twelve miles from Balakava. It is in a female hand, and is dated the very day of the capture of the Mamelot. Verily, from a village to the north of Sebastopol. Omitting the domestic details, I cannot forbear giving you the political and military contents, which may be considered public property.

MAY 26. June 7.—You are not, my dear sister, in a very safe position, according to my judgment. I am uneasy, not only a few steps from you at Poros. The latter road is broken up. We have already sent pioneers to the coast to break up the roads in case of the arrival of the enemy; they have taken a sufficient quantity of powder. In your letter of the 12th of May (24th) you said you was quiet about you, but it cannot be so now. Kertch is taken; at Arabat there was a battle, which was very victorious. They overpowered a Russian army in Marching on the Paria. Up to-day all was quiet in Sebastopol. To-day the enemy bombarded heavily, but did nothing but bombard, and did not do anything; they can do nothing at all against us. Mother, who has just come from there, says it is impossible to recognize the town, it is so much changed by the fortifications continually added to it. At the Soverany, you enter as through a gate, with numerous batteries on each side. Mother was there a day when it was quite quiet; she even slept in the town that night. At 10 o'clock a shell fell into the gallery near the window; happily it did not fall into the room, or she might have been hurt. They say the next day will soon be transferred to the Danubio. It is time that those gentlemen should leave us and let us have a little rest. As soon as they go the town of Sebastopol will be built where the Chersonese was, and what is now Sebastopol will be entirely a fortress. How curious it will be till one gets accustomed to it, &c.

The writer goes on to speak of her yellow dress being ready, and that she was going to the Soverany to have her pet lamb taken. It would appear that the Russians are taking the thing very coolly, or rather were doing so six weeks ago. But within a few hours after the foregoing letter was written the Mamelot was attacked, and the most brilliant operation of the siege carried out. The bombardment, which the fair writer and her military friends treated with such contempt, was no doubt expected by those who had to do with the operations of October and April, and to be followed by no attack. It would seem that for once we found the Russians unprepared, and by using that opportunity gained the most signal success which has attended the siege operations, a success which, if it had been followed up, would no doubt have led to still more glorious results. The Soverany allowed to in the morning, when we called the Star Fort, or its more probable name, applied as a name for the whole northern faubourg. The Russians are busily at work, strengthening this part of the place, as well as their positions on the Katsha and Dolbock, in anticipation of operations at some future period for the entire possession of Sebastopol and the Crimea.

The Naval Brigade fancied itself hardly used in the matter of promotion, and it is difficult to come to any other conclusion than that its officers are somewhat neglected by the First Lord of the Admiralty. After the 17th of October a large promotion was made by Sir J. Graham, as the reward of a single day's labour and danger, but since that time, during a period of nearly six months, no single promotion has been conferred on an officer of the Naval Brigade, although there are among them Lieutenants of nine or ten years' standing, who volunteered their services on shore, and have been exposed to the hardships and danger of the trenches equally with the officers of the army. The latter by succeeding to death's mansions, or by wounds, have received a proper reward for their services, while the naval officers remain in their old positions, and are naturally disappointed and disgusted. It is hardly sufficient to tell them that when Sebastopol is taken they will have their promotion. Many will not be alive to see that day, and in the case of married men the widows who would be in the receipt of adequate pensions for their husband's services will be left with maintenance not or responding to the merits and sacrifices of those who have fallen in a prolonged siege. If the one bombardment of October was thought worthy of a large promotion, there should be some reward for three others, each of which was more severe and more successful than the first—not to mention nearly 100 nights of duty in the trenches, and all the suffering of the late terrible winter.

July 21. Amid the returning heat which has followed the stormy weather of last week, the operations of the siege are being pressed forward by the French on our right with indefatigable industry. There is nothing in what goes forward which can strike a stranger; stagnation seems to reign in camp and trench; even the heavy firing of a few days since has for the most part died away;

not every day an advance is made, and every day sees the Minnower, the crest of the Malakoff, which it will require all the courage and tenacity of the Russians to hold. The Malakoff and Mamelot stand in a elevated plateau, while the ridge that joins them is higher than the latter. It is along this ridge that the French squadrons are in a zigzag within 170 yards of the hill which the Russians hold. As the incline is somewhat steep, the French working parties are already out of the reach of the Russian guns, which cannot be sufficiently depressed to be used against them. They therefore can work on without danger, except from the fire, which, from the position of the batteries, and use their best caution to pick off every enemy who shows a part of his cap within their range; but as these can be repelled by French marksmen, while the guns of the Mamelot are hourly directed against the Russian stronghold, the advantage is clearly on the side of the French. The latter have also thrown up a small battery for field-pieces at the extremity of their sap, which has hitherto prevented the progress and formation of Russian troops for a sortie against them. These guns entirely command the points on which the Russians are in the habit of leaving their works, and they consequently have been reduced to reply to all the advances of their enemy by merely the fire of musketry from the bomb-snappers.

The day before yesterday, however, a few Russians straggled out here and there, making their way by dogging behind clumps of earth and bushes, until they had reached about 80 yards from the parapet, when they threw themselves on their faces and began digging up earth for cover. The French quickly did not catch up the movement, and our people, not catching sight of the venturesome Muscovites until they were actually fixed in the position they wished to attain, fancied them to be French. By this means the Russians have established rifle pits in front of the French sap, where they will do the usual amount of damage unless they be speedily driven out.

On the 19th the French absorbing signs of activity among the Russians on the left, opened a furious fire from all their batteries towards that part of the town. The fire, which was as heavy as in any of the bombardments, continued for about half an hour and having apparently effected its object ceased. On the side of the Malakoff the French have discovered the way by which the Russian reserves are moved into the works. It is supposed that the Russian led the Malakoff on the side of the Redan, the other on the side of the Little Redan, towards Carouging Bay. To interrupt, at least, the latter means of communication, the French have established a small battery, which is as yet unmasked. It will play on the covered way on the side of the Little Redan, and to a great extent stop the Russian reserves coming up with the French or assaulting the works themselves.

July 20. To-day there has been a veritable July sun; not a breath of air has been stirring. One thick black sea range the mist which always appears when the sun comes down, his rays with more than usual power. The firing was slack this morning, but towards afternoon it increased considerably, and at the present moment there is a sharp cannonade kept up from the Malakoff, and now and then a volley of musketry announces that the skirmishers are at work. We have constructed another battery of two Lancasters on the left, and in advance of the 21 gun battery. Somewhat more to the left a battery of six guns has been raised to fire on the shipping, but, it having been found that the position was too low for the purpose, mortars have been substituted, and the battery will, no doubt, open in a few days. The Lancasters have not yet been mounted, but will probably be in position to-morrow.

The health of the men is still excellent, and their spirits do not in the least suffer by the length and the weariness of the siege. The summer is cool and dewy, the Russians of late make a very few sorties, the nights were assid without much hardship in the trenches. When formed in marching order to descend the oft-trodden ravines which lead to the batteries, there is neither despondency nor unwillingness; the laugh and the joke accompany their steps, and it is but a break and a hurst; now different from their appearance in the early morning of last December! The noise of skittles is to be heard on every side, and the regimental bands, with early diminished numbers indeed, but still effective for amusement, give the various popular airs to which we are accustomed at home. Cathcart's-hill was our evening's lounge of hundreds of idlers, who, stretched at length on the dried grass, or sitting on the pile of stones which enclosed many an honoured grave, took down to the beloved city, and watch the flashes which burst forth from Mamelot, Malakoff, or Redan with a lazy indifference.

THE FLEET OFF CRONSTADT. OFF CRONSTADT, July 16. The powerful naval forces of the allies, which within the past few days have been augmented to 40 sail, comprising 16 steam line-of-battle ships, two steam frigates, four small steamers, four mortar vessels, and 14 gun boats, after a strict reconnaissance for a period exceeding three weeks of the north shore of Cronstadt, weighed anchor to-morrow a. m. of the 14th inst. Two had been barely elapsed after the anchors had been weighed on the morning of the 14th before the three Admirals, Dundas, Pennell, and Seymour, parted company in their respective ships, the Duke of Wellington, the Tourville, and the Exmouth, with the Austrietz and Merlin in attendance, en route for Nargen. The Euryalus had been sent in advance at four a. m. with the four mortar vessels, for the same destination. The remainder of the allied squadrons, having been placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, immediately after the departure of the three senior flag-officers, anchored about four miles N. W. by W. of Tolbukin Lighthouse, where they are to remain until further orders. They have good reasons for stating that the separation of the three admirals from the main bulk of the fleet is merely temporary, and has occurred in consequence of Rear-Admiral Pennell having conceived a plan for an attack on Revel, the practicability of which Rear-Admirals Dundas and Seymour have gone to ascertain by personal observation. If the result should be sufficiently satisfactory, to justify the bombardment of that port, it will be made by the entire fleet, with the exception of such portion thereof as may be necessary to watch the proceedings of the Russians off this and other places in the Gulf of Finland. The defences of Cronstadt and Sweaborg have been so considerably augmented by the enemy in all respects during the last twelve months that they are un-

available by the present marine forces of the allies. During the present week there has been but little of interest connected with the proceedings of the fleet. Their movements, &c., have been as follows.— July 10. At five p. m. a portion of the third division of the fleet, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baynes, anchored off Cronstadt, in company with the Retribution (flag-ship) were the Colossus, Edinburgh, Hoger, and three gunboats—the Badger, Snapper, and Dapper. The usual salutes were exchanged between the ships of the Commander-in-Chief and the Rear-Admiral. The Tourville, French gunboat, communicated with the squadron at anchor on the south side of the island. Magicienne brought in a boat containing three men, a boy and some women, whom the commander-in-chief did not detain. They were towed to their boat towards the land by the Magicienne, and liberated. The Russian fleet is observed making frequent telegraphic signs on board the men of war and the shore batteries.

July 11. The crews of the fleet were employed in the forenoon in various evolutions of shifting topsail yards, loosing and furling sails, &c. The gunboats, Snapper, Badger, and Dapper, had each their armament increased by a thirty pounder gun. The entire flotilla of gunboats weighed, formed into twelines, and were exercised in various manoeuvres.

July 12. The Nile, 91, Captain G. R. Mundy, with a gunboat in company, was ordered to weigh and to anchor under the land N. W. The Bulldog and another gunboat proceeded in chase in a north-east direction and picked up two boats containing fishermen, who, on being conveyed to the flag-ship, were permitted to depart and resume their usual occupations. The Tourville, French gunboat was employed cruising along the north coast of the Bay of St. Petersburg.

July 19. The Cosack, Captain Fanshawe, arrived at 10 a. m. with despatches for Rear-Admiral Baynes. Rear-Admirals Dundas, Pennell, & Seymour, with nine sail of the line, several steamers, mortar vessels, and gunboats, were at anchor off Nargen, superintending a series of experiments with the mortars, the greatest range of which had not exceeded 3,200 yards. The Cosack having taken on board letters and parcels for the Arronget and Magicienne, employed cruising off Wyborg, sailed at 6 p. m. The Bulldog was despatched towards Cronstadt, under a flag of truce, for the purpose of landing two prisoners—fishermen. She was met by a Russian steamer of war, the Captain of which stated that a few nights since an extensive fire had broken out at St. Petersburg, whereby several houses and much valuable property had been destroyed. A violent storm, which continued upwards of an hour, passed over Cronstadt and the bay of St. Petersburg. The rain fell in torrents. The flashes of lightning were of the most vivid description, followed by loud peals of thunder. After the storm had ceased, the oppressive feeling of the atmosphere was abated and a cool refreshing breeze set in. At 9 p. m. the bulldog was ordered to keep in readiness for night service.

July 20. This morning a man was observed on top of Tolbukin Lighthouse, making some signal to the fleet. Two of the gunboats, in charge of Captain G. R. Mundy, of the Nile, were immediately despatched towards the light-house; sent boats thereto, and brought the prisoner off to the Retribution. He is a deserter from the enemy, an officer of inferior rank in the Russian service. One of the steamers came out of the harbour to intercept the gunboats, but on the Bulldog going to their assistance, immediately put back. The Dapper, tender to the Colossus, having got ashore on the west coast of the bay, the Bulldog, followed by the French gunboat Tourville, and the Redwing, went to her assistance, and got her off without her having sustained any injury. A fatal accident occurred to a midshipman on board the French screw-steam ship Duquesne. While superintending the hoisting of sails in the maintop, the maintop-sail, suddenly inflated by a gust of wind, struck him violently and precipitated him on the deck. The unfortunate young officer was instantaneously killed.

July 22. The Tartar, screw corvette, Captain Hugh Dunlop, rejoined Rear-Admiral Baynes at two a. m. from Nargen. The Commander-in-Chief, in conjunction with Rear-Admirals Pennell and Seymour, had made a close reconnaissance of Revel and Sweaborg. They approached the former port within half a mile of the forts, and ascertained that the defences have been materially strengthened by the construction of various earthworks, in which have been placed some of the largest guns from the stone batteries. While standing close into Sweaborg in the Merlin three of the infernal machines, containing a much larger quantity of powder than those deposited off Cronstadt, were exploded, but without effect, the steamer having just previously passed over the precise spot where they were laid down.

THE FLEET OFF REVEL. NARGEN, OFF REVEL, July 24. On the 17th the commander-in-chief, accompanied by Admiral Pennell, Admiral Seymour, and Commodore the Hon. F. E. Pelham, proceeded in the Merlin to reconnoitre Sweaborg and Helsingfors, they were also attended by two gunboats and a French steamer. When about three thousand yards from the batteries, several infernal machines were exploded by means of galvanic wires connecting them with the shore; but they seem more useless than those which explode by being struck, for it is next to an impossibility for any one on shore to ascertain by taking angles, or any other means, when a ship is so exactly over one of the machines that the explosion would damage her; this was proved by the experience of the 16th, for none exploded nearer than fifty or seventy yards of the ships. To be effective the machine should touch the ship's bottom,

for if it exploded with two feet distance between them the shock would be diffused over such a large surface as to be harmless.—Two line-of-battle ships have been sunk in the western channel. The Amphion saw them go down. One heeled over as she sank, and remains on her side; the other has bilged, just above the water. Only two ships and a few small vessels could be seen in the harbour; but the crest of every hill and small island now bristles with cannon. No less than seventeen new batteries and earthworks have been erected since we pointed out their weak places last year.—Having satisfied themselves, the admirals returned to the fleet about six p. m.

July 18. The Ivanhoe hired transport left for England. The fleet is so well stocked with provisions that though she has been more than two months in the Baltic, she has been unable to discharge her cargo until now.—The block-ships have each in turn made a trip to try their engines, under the inspection of Mr Ward, the inspector of machinery. They average a speed of six or seven knots, and all the trials were satisfactory. At noon the Merlin, with the commander-in-chief and a French steamer with Admiral Pennell, accompanied by two gunboats, proceeded to reconnoitre Revel, and returned during the evening. Revel is an exceedingly strong place, and though its fortifications are not so imposing in appearance as those of Sweaborg, it is quite as strong, and able to defend itself from a sea attack. At Sweaborg the fortifications are built upon a number of islands, which could only be reinforced with difficulty, and which could be destroyed in detail; but at Revel all the forts and batteries are on the mainland, running along the water's edge for two or three miles, while nature has assisted to strengthen the place by making the only channel to run within range of every one. Altogether they amount about 400 guns. At seven the Princess Alice and Tartar arrived from the entrance of the gulf, where the latter has been cruising. Her place has been taken by the Euryalus, which left this evening.—At 15 the Tartar left again for Cronstadt, taking with her two colliers. After communicating with Admiral Baynes she will go to Captain Yelverton's squadron, near the Gulf of Wyborg, and return here. At 8 15 the Lightning arrived from Ledund,—she brings some explanation of the Driver's battery's mishap I mentioned in my last. It seems she was cruising off a town called Raumo, a little to the south of Nystad. The burgomaster of the town came on board, and offered to deliver up all the government property provided they would spare the town, which they readily assented to. He told them there were several government vessels near the wharfs and sails were stowed away in a storehouse up a small creek, and that they must go up that and fetch them. The boats were accordingly sent away manned and armed; but the moment they got into the small creek mentioned, a murderous fire was opened upon them from both sides of it, and they were obliged to retreat, with the loss of five killed and eight wounded.

July 19. The Hastings arrived from Barosund.—The Pyades arrived from Ledund, and the yacht Wee Pet, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, joined us; she is only 74 tons—rather a small thing to cross the North Sea in.

July 20. The Vulture left us for the Great Belt, where the Calcutta has been tumbling about for six or seven days, without being able to get through; the Vulture will take her in tow, and bring her here. The Dragon arrived from cruising near Helsingfors, where she left the Amphion. All the mortar vessels (15) and gunboats have been painted of a grayish colour, which makes them scarcely distinguishable at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards. The Hon. Mr. Hobart, senior lieutenant of the flag-ship, has been placed in command of all the mortar vessels.

July 21. The Pembroke and Stork parted company for Barosund. The Magicienne arrived from near Frederickschamp, where she left the Arrogant, Cosack, and Ruby gunboat at anchor about ten miles from the town. Last Saturday they went into the little bay at the bottom of which this beautiful town is built, and commenced at ten p. m. to attack an earthwork battery of six guns, which has been lately erected about a quarter of a mile from the town by the Emperor's orders. He went there on his way to Helsingfors a short time back, and found the place without soldiers or batteries. He immediately ordered 3,000 of the former to be stationed there, and the latter to be built. The town was safe from harm until this happened, but it is now partly in ruins.

THE CRIMEA. A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, announces to the French Ministry of War that the Phlegon had arrived at Kamisch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian Prisoners at Constantinoople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians.—The despatch concludes with these words:—"Nothing new has occurred before the place."

CRIMEA, July 17. The weather is very hot. The works are within sixty metres of the Malakoff Tower. The generals have decided that commercial vessels may freight with wheat at Kertch, on condition of depositing a third part of their cargo at any point of the coast that may be indicated.

Prince Gortschikoff reported, on the 25th of July, that on the evening of the 27th the enemy opened a heavy cannonade for two hours against Bastion No. 4. The fire was vigorously answered. There was nothing new from other parts of the Crimea.

General Peltier gives details of the sortie on the night of the 14th July. The Russians must have lost several hundred men.—The French lost 23 killed and 17 wounded.

MARSEILLES, July 30. The Grange, which left Constantinoople on the 23rd of July, has arrived. The advices from the Crimea are to the 21st. The range brings General Lafont de Villehurs, wounded, and 200 wounded soldiers.

Further intelligence from the Crimea, dated Kamisch, the 29th ult. has just come to hand. The port and harbor of Balakava were crowded with vessels, which had recently arrived from England and France, and a grand expedition was preparing.

THE BALTIC FLEET. Letters to the 23rd July report no more of importance. The mortar vessels were being paired lead color, which renders them scarcely distinguishable at a distance. The greatest range of the mortars had not exceeded 3200 yards.

DANTZIC, Aug. 3. The Princess Alice has arrived with the main body of the fleet on the 31st ult. at Nargen. An alteration has taken place in the position of the squadron. Nothing important has taken place except the destruction of some coast batteries at Kotka, but preparations are, however, being made to strike an important blow.

GENERAL BEATSON. We find the report of General Beatson's murder repeated in various telegraphic despatches in foreign journals. As, however, they are all traceable to the original Constantinople despatch of the 26th, via Vienna, they do not confirm the report, but leave us free at least to hope that the general may yet be in safety.

SCIAMYL'S DESCENT UPON TIFLIS. It was rumored in Constantinople, on the 23rd, that Sciamyl (whom the Monitor lately reported dead) had made a descent upon Tiflis and induced the Russians to retreat from before Kars. A fact so important as the relief of Kars would not, it is reasonable to suppose, have remained ten days without confirmation.

GENERAL SIMPSON. A ministerial contemporary contradicts the rumor that General Simpson had been recalled, but points to his probable resignation and the appointment of a successor.

THE RHONE STEAMERS. It appears from the Courier de Marseille to be perfectly true that the French government has purchased the Rhone steamers for operations in the Black Sea. They are flat bottomed, and the number of boats purchased is 97. By this means it will be possible to land even 50,000 men on points which would be inaccessible to vessels of ordinary construction.

FRANCE. The French Government has intimated to all whom it may concern that it will most decidedly resist any attempt to excite any disturbances in Italy. A certain degree of agitation has been remarked as late among the refugees on the continent as if something favorable was expected to turn up for them or as if they expected some important event shortly to take place.

HANOVER. The names of the new ministers have been gazetted. The Queen and King and three children have gone to Nordlingen.

PRUSSIA. A letter from Berlin of the 29th ult. states that according to the most correct calculations, the half of the loan of 39 million of thalers voted last year has been allowed up by the military expenses caused by the partial mobilisation amounting to 4,135,724 thalers, since which there has been expended on the same account 1,685,000 thalers a month which make about 10 millions of thalers in six months, without reckoning other ordinary expenses. The cavalry and artillery are to remain at their present strength.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL. The West India mail steamer Tyne arrived yesterday, at Southampton, with the West India mails and 635,000 dollars in specie.

THE PENINSULAR MAILS. SOUTHAMPTON, Friday Evening. The Hibona has arrived with the Peninsular mails, having left Lisbon on the 29th ult. She brings eighty-four passengers. Cholera has broken out at Oporto. The absorbing topic at Lisbon is the acceptance and proclamation of the King. The Foreign Exchanges are dull. Bank of Lisbon notes are at one per cent discount Exchange on London, 33 1/2; 90 days 54 1/2. The Madagascar had left Gibraltar with horses and mules for the Crimea. Sir Richard Packingham, the British Minister, is shortly expected at Lisbon. The Prince of Orange is expected at Gibraltar. In Portugal the crops are abundant, and much will be exported.

SEMI OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. The Globe says that her Majesty will not prorogue Parliament in person. It is not probable that her Majesty will visit London before her departure for Paris, and it is most likely that she will proceed direct from Osborne to Boulogne on the 7th. The Earl of Clarondale will be the Secretary of State in attendance on her Majesty on the occasion. The day of prorogation, if not on Saturday, the 11th inst., will, at all events, be on the following Monday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL. From the Daily News. The English Funds opened quietly, but towards the middle of the day experienced a sudden rise of 3-8 per cent. A reaction ensued in the afternoon, and the closing quotations were only 1-8 per cent. above those of yesterday, caused by a feeling of sympathy with the recent upward movement at Paris, and by the explanations made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last night. The reaction of this afternoon was probably caused by the continued demand for money. In the Stock Exchange the rate for Government securities was risen to 3 per cent.

Lombard-street also a very active demand for money was again experienced, and was specially attributed to the heavy amount paid into the Bank of England at this season. The credit, coupled with the preparations to go to-morrow, the 4th of the month, which is expected to prove a general day in the market, and the payments above alluded to, as paid into the Bank, however, has tended to increase the loan resources of the establishment, which has to-day found employment for sums of money on discount at its fixed minimum of 3 1/4 per cent.

The rates for discount in Lombard-street and elsewhere show a tendency to approximate towards that of the Bank, as compared with which, they have hitherto shown a sensible reduction. Consols opened 90 1/4 to 90, and were quoted at the close of the house at 90 to 90 1/4, both Government Money and next Wednesday. The subscriptions for the new French loan were last quoted 93 to 3 prem. At Paris to-day the late rise was generally well maintained.

A very favorable augury with reference to an important trade with the United States is drawn from the complexion of the advices from that country, which report greatly diminished stocks of British manufactured goods in view of the splendid harvest now secured in the United States. A brisk trade between the two countries is anticipated.

THE TORONTO RIOTS. The second great evil from which the late riots in Toronto originated is unquestionably, as we previously hinted, the irrational and unchristian character of the municipal elective franchise. The government of the City is de facto in the hands of the cabinet, low tavern keepers, carvers, and other people of that class; the consequence necessarily is, that, ordinarily, they will not elect such individuals to fill the Council Chamber as will, in a greater or less degree, pander to their vicious propensities; to look for any thing else, were to expect to gather figs of thistles! Yes, we care not who know it! It is our solemn conviction that elective institutions, as carried out on the Continent, are going to be its ruin.

We have asserted that the elective franchise in its present low character is irrational. It is so, because the masses are debased; and this no one knows better than the wretched politician who to serve his purpose, attributes to them the virtues of demi-gods. In proof of this, number the grog shops, listen to the oaths, and note that general neglect at public worship, all of which things mark the character of the unhallowed multitude. Is it possible, then that such men can wish to maintain law and order? Nay, but does not common sense teach that the price of such men's support must be the understanding that their votes shall be winked at? How, mockingly irrational then, is it to give them the power of choosing the individuals whose office it is to be the guardians of the public weal!

But further, the mass of the people are necessarily ignorant of everything but the commonest affairs of life; thank God, they may be wise upon salvation; but they cannot be wise in human lore. Labour is the bodily labor, the sweat of the brow, is the decreed portion of the bulk of mankind, while in this world; a condition favorable not only to the peace of holiness, but per-

THE CHURCH. Are foundations are upon the holy hills. HAMILTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24 1855. DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Toronto, June 27, 1855. My Dear Brethren residing between Toronto and Kingston,—It is my intention to visit, for the purpose of holding Consecrations, your several parishes, in accordance with the following list.

I remain, &c. J. HAMILTON. AUGUST, 1855. Saturday 25 Ninth line Fitzroy..... 11 a m " " Hatley..... 3 p m Sunday 26 March Church, at the Parsonage..... 11 a m " " March Church, near the Hon Mr Pinkney..... 3 p m Monday 27 Btym..... 3 p m Tuesday 28 Wednesday 29 Rialmond..... 10 a m " Merrickville..... 3 p m Thursday 30 Kenrickville..... 10 a m " Mountain..... 3 p m Friday 31 Edwardburgh..... 1 p m " Manildra..... 1 p m " Williamsburgh..... 4 p m

SEPTEMBER. Saturday 1 Onabuck..... 10 a m " Molesworth..... 2 p m Sunday 2 Cornwall..... 11 a m Tuesday 4 Hawkesbury..... 11 a m

ARCHDIACONAL VISITATIONS. THE ARCHDEACON OF YORK intends to hold a visitation of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the Archdeaconry of York, as follows: Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the HOME and SIMCOE RURAL DEANERIES, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Toronto, on Tuesday, September 4, next, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the NIAGARA, AND GORE AND WELLINGTON RURAL DEANERIES, at Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday, September 5, at 11 a. m.

Of the Clergy and Church Wardens of the BROCK AND TALBOT, AND LEONARD, HURON, AND WESTERN RURAL DEANERIES, at St. Paul's Church, London, on Thursday, September 6, at 11 a. m.

The Clergy are requested to furnish the Archdeacon with the names of their Church Wardens, previous to 'Divine Service, on the occasions above mentioned.

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haps peculiarly so to the heartfelt enjoyment of social comfort, but one which, in the general does not admit of much intellectual development.

BISHOP DOANE.

In a late issue, we took notice of an attack upon the eminent Bishop of New Jersey, and represented it as totally unfounded, indeed, the complete contradiction by the very parties referred to in the article was given over their own names.

THE WESTERN EPISCOPALIAN'S APOLOGY FOR SLANDER.

It is but just to our contemporary the Western Episcopalian to give him the benefit of our publication of the following, which we find in his last issue. At the same time we scarcely think it is very satisfactory.

Here then we stop; for if the principle to which we have come be right, the remedy is clear. Let us use every possible means to get the guardians of law and order appointed by authority above themselves, rather than below themselves.

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MISSIONARY FUND.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including St. John's, Stamford, St. George's, Drummond, etc.

PAROCHIAL BRANCH.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including St. George's, Toronto, Rev. Dr. Lett.

DONATIONS.

Table with columns for names and amounts, including Bequest by a Lady W.O.F., per Rev. C.L. Inglis.

TO OUR PRESENT AND INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.—We beg to return our acknowledgements to those Agents who have forwarded to us the names of new Subscribers, and the amount of their subscriptions in advance.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NEW YORK.—The real estate and personal property of this Institution amount to \$139,808; specific endowments \$69,603.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE, ILLINOIS.—This prelate has, since his consecration been resident in New York, instead of Illinois, much to the injury of his diocese.

TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN.—From the Clerical Journal of July 9, we glean the name of Rev. B. Cronyn, who has received the degrees D. B., and D. D. of Trinity College, Dublin.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.—W. K., Georgia. F. D. F., South Zorra. J. D. South Zorra. A. S., London. J. B. H., Credit. A. S., Ancaster. F. J. S. G., Sterling. A. P. Grimsby. G. S., Simcoe. A. B., Toronto. T. G., Wel. Square. E. D., Brockville. W. H. W., Dawn Mills. H. P., Cornwall. 15 sub. T. H. M. B., Kingston. J. M. W., Oakville. S. B. H., Toronto. R. G., Cannington. J. W., Maraposa. G. C., Hamilton. E. S. Dundas. J. McA., Kingston.

A REMARKABLE MAN. AND A UNIVERSAL REMEDY FOR DISEASE.

This city is now the home of one of the most remarkable men of the age—a man who has traversed the civilized globe, and established in almost every country which he has visited, the sale of his medicines for the relief of human suffering, and which are a certain cure for disease in all its forms.

Thus, whether we look at our duty towards God, or our duty towards our neighbours, or our duty towards ourselves, early attendance on public worship, the being in dustion of foreign medicines, and open their custom houses to a free introduction to the Pills and Ointment, of this distinguished man.

Mr. Editor,—I am aware that a successful effort was made a little more than a year ago in behalf of the Colored people in the Diocese of Toronto—a clergyman then came to the Diocese as Missionary to that most neglected race.

REAPING MACHINES.—A larger number of these machines have been sold this season to the farmers than ever before known.

ESTIMATE OF SURPLUS GRAIN.—It is estimated by competent judges in the United States, that the surplus Wheat crop of the United States and Canada, allowing five Bushels per head of population for home consumption, will amount to 78 million bushels, equal to 16 million Barrels of flour.

NEW PAPER.—We have received the second number of the London Herald, a new semi-weekly Conservative, published in London, C. W., by Messrs. Andrews & Coombes.

DUTY OF EARLY ATTENDANCE AT CHURCH.

There are several ways in which the evil of late attendance at church may be regarded, and though they are very different in kind, yet they all deserve attention.

First, Looking upon the church as the presence-chamber of God's Majesty, a place in which God waits to be gracious and to manifest His presence in a special manner amongst the 'two or three' who are met together in His name, we may say that want of punctuality in attendance argues a disrespect to God's Majesty.

Secondly, As regards our fellow-worshippers, the practice of coming into the church after the Service has commenced, is most unfair and unkind.

Thirdly, The persons in question themselves suffer in several ways: if no other way than this, they suffer from the want of time to collect their thoughts, and to put themselves, as it were, in the presence of God before they enter upon a Service which demands all their effort and attention.

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ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "PACIFIC."

The Pacific arrived at New York, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

Private reports state that Revel had been bombarded, yet we do not hear with what effect.

Gen. Markham is spoken of in some circles as likely to succeed to the command; but the statement is doubtful.

Ninety ships are assembled at Nargan, and opinions on board are divided as to whether their destination be Revel or Swenborg, most probably the latter.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has just made spontaneous advances of friendly relations towards the Western Powers.

The Paris correspondence is full of allusions to what is termed a Legitimist conspiracy, the sum and substance of which seems to be that two Frenchmen, M. M. De Ecars and Chapot, had been in communication with the Count of Montmolin, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlists' insurrection in Spain.

The French Government has seized the opportunity of making political captures both at home and in Spain.

It is announced in Paris that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by France and England, and that France agrees to uphold the throne of Isabella against all danger, from whatever source. This intelligence is positively stated, but requires confirmation.

Twenty-five shocks of an Earthquake were felt at Broussa.

Abd El Kader is sick. The London Times has an editorial, urging that the Allied army be placed under one command.

General Simpson Telegraphs this:—'Since my Despatch of the 24th, nothing of importance to relate. We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy that I regret to say that our casualties are considerable. The enemy exhibits great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the conveyance of military stores from the North to the South side is increasing. Cholera has nearly ceased in the army.'

General Simpson, Telegraphs: 'The Russians made a night sortie on the Woronzoff road, as far as the cheveau de frise, but were repulsed without trouble.'

Pelissier Telegraphs:—'Nothing of interest. The enemy has attempted nothing against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.'

Letters mention a general anticipation that Swenborg and Helsingfors will be immediately attacked. Captain Yelverton, on July 26, took possession of the island of Kolka, and destroyed the fortifications.

An English steamer, according to Russian accounts, bombarded the village of Sicence, in the Vega district, for 3 hours, no damage.

There was no truth in the report of the expedition of Schanly against Tiflis. The Russians made an unsuccessful attempt on Karada, on the 10th. The Allies were demolishing the fortifications of Anapa.

From Richardson, Spence & Co's. Circular, Liverpool 10th.—Very heavy rains have fallen since our last, and crops are reported much laid throughout the country. Yesterday and to-day were, however, fine with warm sunshine. The continued bad weather has had no effect on our market for Wheat and Flour.—On Tuesday, holders of wheat submitted to a reduction of 2d. per bushel.

Flow, of which we have a liberal supply, from Spain, has declined 6d to 7d per sack.

OUR ABORIGINES.

Below will be found an interesting account, which we cut from the Oregon Gazette, U. S., of May 31st, of a Monument raised to an Indian girl. The incident calls for our notice, more especially because the poor girl was a Canadian Indian, belonging to the Mohawk Mission, bay of Quinte; and we have been informed was engaged to be married to a Clergyman residing near the place where she was killed.

The respect paid to her memory is gratifying, inasmuch as it displays a proper feeling towards those who were once the lords of this vast continent; it may also be regarded as a graceful display of international regard, since its object was no less Canadian than Indian.

A beautiful and appropriate Monument has been erected in Keogrogan Cemetery, to the memory of the Indian Girl, SA-SANA LOOT, killed in the railroad accident at Deposit, on the 18th of February, 1852.

It stands on the eastern extremity of the Cemetery grounds, at a point which overlooks the entire village. It is a little less than 17 feet above the surface of the ground, a pure white obelisk, with bases of veined marble, and a heavy sub base fourteen inches in thickness and three feet square, of blue granite—standing upon a pier of solid masonry, laid in cement, carried up 5 feet from a rock foundation; the pier being hid from view by a mound of earth, twelve feet in diameter at the base and four at the top, with an offset or projection at the foot for the transplanting of shrubbery.

The remains of the unexplained and unfortunate young lady are deposited at the foot of the monument, on the east side.

The inscription on the front or obverse side, is a brief narrative of the accident by which she lost her life, as follows:—'In memory of SA-SANA LOOT, an Indian Maiden, of Mohawk Woods, Canada West, who lost her life in the Railroad Disaster, at Deposit, N. Y., February 18, 1852, aged 21 years.'

The inscription on the reverse side is a prayer for the soul of the deceased, and a notice of the monument, which was erected at the expense of the ladies of the village, and is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Avery, who is in charge of the cemetery.

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'The Church.'

WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT HAMILTON, BY H. B. RULL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS: Ten Shillings a year, if paid within one month; or Twelve shillings and six pence, if paid within six months; and if not paid within six months, fifteen shillings will be charged per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: Six lines and under, first insertion, 2 6; each subsequent do 0 7 1/2.

ENGLISH EDITIONS, JUST RECEIVED: HALF-HOURS with the best Authors, by C. Knight, 4 vols., 7s 6d.

NEW BOOKS: CLEVE HALL, by Miss Sewall, 6s. 3d. A Visit to the Camp before Sebastopol, 6s.

LAW BOOKS JUST RECEIVED: THE REPORTS CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED, by John W. Wallace, 15s.

G. E. Cartwright, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, White's Block, King Street, Hamilton.

FAMILIES & APOTHECARIES: I beg to obtain Genuine Medicines, and do well to patronize this establishment, as the proprietor is determined to maintain his present reputation as selling only Pure Drugs.

WILLIAM HAY, Ecclesiastical Architect. Has removed his Office to No. 18 King-Street, Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

T. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

N. CAMERON MCINTYRE, BARRISTER AT LAW. Office removed to first door York Chambers, near the Post Office Court street, Toronto, Aug. 1, 1855.

HERBERT MORTIMER, BROKER, House Land and General Agent, ALSO, AGENT FOR Great Britain Mutual Life Assurance Company, No. 80, KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, (Opposite St. James's Church.)

References kindly permitted: Dr. G. R. Giddings, Esq., J. Cameron, Esq., W. G. Caswell, Esq., T. D. Harris Esq., W. McManer, Esq., Messrs. Ross Mitchell & Co., Joseph Becket & Co., Paterson & Son, Crawford & Haggerty, Ridout & Brothers.

MUSICAL TUITION: M. S. C. PAIGE, Organist of St. James's Cathedral, and Professor of Music in the Normal School, begs leave to acquaint his Friends and former pupils, and the public in general, that he will devote a portion of his time to giving instruction in Singing, the Piano-forte and Organ.

TORONTO COACH MANUFACTORY: 130 and 132 King Street, West. (ESTABLISHED 1837.)

OWEN AND WOOD, FROM LONDON, January 10, 1855.

CLASSICAL SCHOOL: THIS School will recommence on Monday, 20th inst. The course of study includes all the subjects required for matriculation at the University, together with French and English composition.

MARRIED: In St. Paul's Church, Rochester, N. Y., on the 8th inst., by the Right Rev. John H. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, the Rev. Thos. Hopkins, (his son) Rector of St. George's Church, St. Louis, and Miss Alice L. Doolittle, of Rochester.

DIED: In this city, on the 22nd inst., Jane C., infant daughter of Mr. Jas. Hardman, aged 8 months, of Cholera, at her residence, 184 St. George Street, in this city, on the 21st inst., Mrs. Marchionni, wife of the deceased Kenneth P. Marchionni.



TEXTS AND THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

AUGUST 26.—TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

1. The Lord hath done that which he spake by his servant Elijah. 2 Kings x. 10. When Jehu pronounced the slaughter of the seventy persons of the house of Ahab in Samaria, he acted in obedience to the command which was given him, when he was anointed king over Israel; but the rulers and elders of Samaria, when they slew them and sent their heads to him, acted under base fear and cowardly treachery. Yet Jehu justly directs the eyes of the prophet to the righteous decree of the Almighty, who equally by the obedience and sins of men accomplishes his purposes. Let me rely that nothing shall fall to the ground of his promises to those who trust in him.

2. Come with me and see my zeal for the Lord of Hosts. 2 Kings x. 16. If Jehu said this sincerely, he knew not himself; for, although he destroyed Baal out of Israel, he kept the worship of the calves; although he obeyed the first commandment he broke the second. A false heart may renounce some gross sin, yet meantime cling to some smaller evil which shall equally condemn it. But a true zeal for God produces entire obedience or the endeavor after it; and no other can receive an eternal recompense. If, O Lord, thou hast estranged me from the Baal of gross sins, cleanse me likewise from the golden calves of smaller corruptions.

AUGUST 27. 1. Because thou hast done unto the house of Ahab all that was in mine heart, thy children of the fourth generation shall sit on the throne of Israel. 2 Kings x. 30. Such is the bounty of God, that every degree of obedience to him meets with its reward. A partial obedience receives a partial reward; an obedience from mere earthly motives obtains an earthly reward, an obedience from a single minded faith receives an everlasting recompense. Let me then fully rely on the bounty of my heavenly Master; but let my motives be so purified, O Lord, that I may reap the fruits of thy glorious and eternal remembrance.

2. But Jehu took no heed to walk in the law of the Lord God of Israel with all his heart. 2 Kings x. 31. God rewards our partial good with earthly favors, that we may see that none who serve him shall go unrewarded, and thence be led on to serve him more and more.—But Jehu did not learn this lesson. He remained as he was. He could follow a precept which agreed with his own inclinations, but he did not care to serve God with all his heart; and therefore he received only the earthly portion which he had chosen.

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because the perversity and envy of the Scribes and Pharisees might have hindered the miracle, either by vain questioning or damping the faith of those who brought the deaf and dumb man to be cured. Grant me, O Lord, this prudent observance of times and circumstances; that the gifts thou hast given me may be most effectual to their ends.

AUGUST 30. 1. He sighed, and said unto him, Be upon. Mark vii. 34. When Jesus sighed, it was not from need or distrust. He had the Father ever working with him, and he had no doubt of the same power in him now. But he compassionated the many infirmities which sin had brought upon mankind, and would show that he felt for them. And while he thus felt he had power likewise to heal. Glory to Thee, O Blessed Jesus, for thy pity. Let me, like thee, feel for the distresses of others; and, O, impart to me likewise the power and will to lighten them.

2. He charged them that they should tell no man. Mark vii. 36. It is our ordinary duty to publish the good works of our God in and towards us; but Jesus now forbids it,—for this reason, no doubt, amongst others, to teach us that there is a time to refrain from professing God's name, and publishing his works. And such a time is come, when we should thus be casting pearls before swine, or inear the danger or the suspicion of preaching our own glory, whilst appearing to publish the works of God. Give me, O Lord, to know both when to speak and when to be silent.

AUGUST 31. 1. He maketh both the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak. Mark vii. 37. No work is too great for Christ. If men willfully shut their ears against our instructions and persuasions, we have no power to change them for we cannot govern the heart; but Jesus by his spirit can melt the stubborn heart and open the unwilling ears. We cannot constrain the unwilling to open their lips and show forth God's praise; but he can bring them to feel how great things God has done for them; and then they cannot but speak. O Blessed Saviour, give me the hearing ear and the mouth to speak thy praise.

2. Hezekiah trusted in the Lord God of Israel. 2 Kings xviii. 5. Hezekiah ascended the throne in the first dawn of manhood, when passion is strong, and second temptation. He had been brought up by Ahaz, the worst of fathers, yet he did that which was right in the sight of the Lord, as David had done. And whence was this? He had learned to trust in God; to believe that his goodness intends our good, that his wisdom knows our true good, that his power can shield us from harm and give us what is truly good. Give me, O Lord, this full and implicit reliance upon thee.

SEPTEMBER 1. 1. The Lord was with him, and he prospered whithersoever he went forth. 2 Kings xvii. 7. Faith in God is the only sure foundation of prosperity. For with it we never willingly pursue objects which he disapproves; but our desires and his are the same, and, therefore, whithersoever we go, he is with us. And he makes it to be so by way of reward, giving success even to those desires of ours, which he has made it our nature to seek, which have in them neither good nor evil,—excepting that they give us pleasure. O that my heart may be so guided that the Lord may be ever with me.

2. Hezekiah gave him all the silver that was found in the house of the Lord. 2 Kings xviii. 16. Hezekiah did right on the whole; but he was not perfect. He really trusted in God, and that faith kept him on the whole; but it was sometimes weak and failed him. We saw the power of Sennacherib to destroy the ten tribes; and when Sennacherib came against him, his courage sunk, and he ceased to rely on God's power to deliver him, and so robbed God's temple by buy off the enemy. Grant me, Lord, an unshaken faith; so that I may submit to anything rather than renounce my trust in thee.

J. B.

SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Table with columns: Ship, Leave, Date. Includes Baltimore, Union, America.

FROM EUROPE.

Table with columns: Ship, Leave, Date. Includes Herannah, Canada, Atlantic, Arago.

California Mail Steamers, via Panama, leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

Steamers via Nicaragua, leave New York on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Steamers leave New York for Havre on the 2nd, 9th, 17th and 25th of each month.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, August 22, 1855.

Table with columns: Flour, Coffee, Sugar, etc. and prices.

Flour—Millers' Extra Super 40 0 @ 45 0

Farmer's 19 1/2 @ 37 1/2 @ 40 0

Wheat Fall, y bus or 60 lb 8 3 @ 9 2

Spring 9 0 @ 10 6

Barley y bushel or 48 lb 4 6 @ 5 0

Oats y bushel or 34 lb 3 6 @ 4 0

Powder (marrowfat) 1 0 @ 1 0

Clover Seed y bushel 60 lb 40 @ 43 6

Blue y 100 lb 40 @ 42 6

Field in the hop y 100 lb 30 @ 31 6

Bacon y 100 lb 45 @ 50 0

Mutton y lb, by the quarter 0 6 @ 0 7 1/2

Tub Butter y lb 0 7 @ 0 8

HEAD QUARTERS.

Quarter, 10th August, 1855.

MILITIA GENERAL.

IN pursuance of the provisions of an Act passed in the 18th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to regulate the Militia of this Province, and to repeal the Acts now in force for that purpose.'

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to appoint the following Officers to command the Militia in the respective Districts to which they are named as below stated, with the rank of Colonels of Militia, viz:

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Sir Allan Napier Macdonell, Knight, First Battalion, Wentworth, to be Colonel, and to command the Militia in Number Seven Military District in Upper Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Panet, First Battalion Quebec, to be Colonel, and to command the Militia in Number Seven Military District in Lower Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable George Moffat, Second Battalion Montreal, to be Colonel, and to command the Militia in Number Nine Military District in Lower Canada.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B., First Battalion Bourville, to be Colonel and to command the Militia in Number Five Military District in Upper Canada.

2.—Officers in command of Battalions in the several Districts of the Province, to which Colonels in command are appointed, will govern themselves accordingly in making the Reports required by Law to the Colonels in command of their respective Districts.

No. 3.—His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Militia Force of Canada, viz:

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.

First Battalion, Prescott. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Neil Stewart, vice Brown deceased.

Third Battalion, Carleton. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Daniel Cameron, vice Macdonnell, deceased.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Seventh Battalion, Hastings. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major William Crayton, vice Jones, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

Third Battalion, Peterborough. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Walter Scott, vice Birdall, deceased.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, UPPER CANADA.

First Battalion, Huron. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Daniel Lewis, vice Morgan, deceased.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.

Third Battalion, Wentworth. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Daniel Lewis, vice Gourlay, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

First Battalion, Megantic. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major William Rhodes, Unattached, List vice Hill, deceased.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, LOWER CANADA.

Seventh Battalion, Huntingdon. To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Alfred Pinoussault, vice Morau, who retired, retaining his rank.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, LOWER CANADA.

Lieutenant and Adjutant John Rowan Spragg, Second Battalion Montreal, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Militia in Number Nine Military District in Lower Canada, with the rank of Major in the Militia Force.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

Captain Francis Real Angers, Third Battalion Quebec, to be Assistant Adjutant General to the Militia in Number Seven Military District in Lower Canada, with the rank of Major in the Militia Force.

MONTREAL CAVALRY

The following Officers are permitted to retire from the service: Captain Patrick Leslie, retaining his rank.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, UPPER CANADA.

Lieutenant Colonel Walter Anderson, Second Battalion Northwick, retaining his rank. By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel Adj. Gen. Militia.

ANCHOR OF ROWLAND HILL, OR FAMILY PRAYER AT A TAVEN—Rowland Hill was once driven by a storm into a village inn, and compelled to spend the night. When it grew late the landlord sent a request by the porter that the guest would go to bed. Mr. Hill replied, 'I have been waiting for a long time, expecting to be called to family prayer.' 'Family prayer! I don't know what you mean, sir, we never have such things here.' 'Indeed! then tell your master I cannot go to bed until I have had family prayer. The waiter informed his master, who in consternation bounced into the room occupied by the faithful minister, and said, 'Sir, I wish you would go to bed. I cannot go till I have seen all the lights out. I am so afraid of fire.' 'So am I, was the reply; but I have been expecting to be summoned to family prayer.' 'All very good, sir; but it cannot be done at an inn.' 'Indeed! then pray get me my horse. I cannot sleep in a house where there is no family prayer.' The host professed to die; but I have no objection to have your prayer; but I don't know how.' 'Well, then, summon your people, and let us see what can be done.' The landlord obeyed, and in a few minutes the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon to pray. 'Sir, I never prayed in my life. I don't know how.' 'Ask God to teach you, and he will,' he replied. The landlord said, 'I have no objection to have your prayer; but I don't know how.' 'Well, then, summon your people, and let us see what can be done.' The landlord obeyed, and in a few minutes the astonished domestics were upon their knees, and the landlord called upon to pray. 'Sir, I never prayed in my life. I don't know how.' 'Ask God to teach you, and he will,' he replied. The landlord said, 'I have no objection to have your prayer; but I don't know how.' 'Well, then, summon your people, and let us see what can be done.' 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