

The Provincial Wesleyan.

Obituary Notices.

MR. BARNEY MURRAY, a native of the county of Antrim in the north of Ireland, departed this life at Wallace, on Sabbath, 11th of Nov., in the 55th year of his age. When he was in the fifteenth year of his age, he emigrated to this country. His parents had brought him up in the Presbyterian creed. After he settled in this country he frequently availed himself of the privilege of attending upon a Wesleyan ministry, but he did not experience religion until a few months before he died.

Our departed friend was afflicted with consumption for more than eighteen months before his death; so that he was more or less unable to attend his daily labours; but his illness was not without the sanctifying grace of God, and he has worked out for him "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."

He was occasionally visited during his illness by Presbyterian clergymen and the Wesleyan minister of the Circuit. Brother George Wells, and other pious friends, held prayer meetings several times at the house. Mr. Murray was thus led to seek the Lord until he found mercy as a penitent sinner, and obtained the blessing of a conscious pardon very clearly on Wednesday evening, 7th of March, 9 o'clock. Although very weak in body at the time, yet he wished to testify to the unity of his faith in Jesus Christ. A short time before his death, in conversation with the Superintendent of the Circuit, he regretted not having sought the Lord in the revival that took place in the same neighbourhood about twenty months previously—said his views were completely changed on the extent of the atonement, that Christ had died for all men; so all could come and obtain pardon. The word of God, he said, was to him a precious treasure—He contented himself in his peace, and repeatedly said his only trust was in the merit of the Saviour. He died in bed, and his funeral sermon was preached by the Superintendent of the Circuit, from Numbers xxiii. 10.

MR. RUPUS C. COLE—late merchant—died at Sackville, N. B., on the 11th ult., aged 41 years. Mr. Cole having been for some years, before the days of steam communication between Sackville and St. John, the master of a favourite passenger packet between these places, was very extensively known, and he was, in an excellent way, and deservedly esteemed by all who knew him, on account of the integrity of his character, and the exceeding kindness of his disposition.

From a very early period of his life, he had been the subject of powerful awakenings and deep and long religious impressions. About four or five years since, he was happily led to join himself formally to God and His Church. During his last sickness, which was of several weeks' continuance, he was enabled to realize with faith that "life and immortality had been brought to light through the gospel, and in death he triumphed gloriously. His deeply afflicted wife, parents and friends, therefore, sorrowed not as others without hope.

Provincial Wesleyan.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1855.

We issue our paper this week on Wednesday evening to prevent encumbrance on the day which has been recommended to be set apart for GENERAL THANKSGIVING; for we would respond with alacrity to such an invitation, however inopportune to us the period selected. The occurrence of three holidays within the compass of eight days, occasions to be provided on weekly journals a condensation of labour by no means agreeable. Placing, however, out of consideration, as it is our bounden duty to do, inconveniences of a merely personal character, we rejoice in the appointment of a day in Christendom to be specially employed in praising God for the manifold mercies of which we, as a people, have been the recipients during the year that is now approaching its close. For the vicarious with the arms of the soldier, and the high praise of the Lord, which God has so largely vouchsafed to this Province, it behooves us to recognize His Fatherly goodness, and to resolve upon such suitable returns as our circumstances enable us to make, in acknowledgment of the unmerited beneficence of our Heavenly Parent. We trust, then, that the morrow will be observed with feelings congenial to the occasion—and that to all our readers it may be marked by such emotions as will reflect a blessed CHRISTMAS, and prepare them to enter upon the enjoyment of the morrow with sincere and devout wishes.—A happy New Year.

It affords us a high degree of gratification to learn that the Committee of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England have resolved upon the appointment of a Wesleyan Ministry to be established in the East, and knowing how deep must be the interest felt by our readers in every thing that concerns the religious welfare of those brave men, now exposed to the perils of war in the distant Crimea, many of whom, doubtless, in days not long gone by, worshipped in the Wesleyan Churches of this and the adjacent Province, we copy for their perusal the following article from the Watchman of November 28th:

THE ARMY AND THE WESLEYAN SOLDIERS IN THE CRIMEA.
Most of our readers are already aware that there is a little Methodist Church of Christian soldiers in the Crimea. Letters from some of these brave and pious men to their former Ministers at home or in India, have occasionally appeared in our columns; and it was known that Class-meetings had been spontaneously commenced, both by Wesleyan soldiers in the army, and by Wesleyan sailors in the fleets. More than a year ago, the design of sending out a Missionary to the East was entertained by our Connexional authorities, but there were then obstacles in the way, and while soldiers of the English, Scottish, and Roman Catholic Churches had Chaplains of their own, our Wesleyan brethren in the camp were denied the like advantage and consolation. The religious wants and welfare of British soldiers evoked a strong feeling in the minds of our Ministers in the United States, and the American Bible Society sent the Scriptures to the survivors of the Alma, of Inkermann, and of the consuming toils and privations of a winter's siege, by the hands of an Agent who was received by Lord Raglan with that kindness and appreciation of the service offered, which were confidently expected from the heroic Chief whose character combined every trait of courtesy, gallantry, and piety which were idealized rather than embodied in the palmy days of

the time and place—now the rigid ascetic with Antony, Pelarion, and Basil; then yielding to human weakness in the garb of Benedict; now wandering in the remote forest; then mingling in the city and the court; sometimes openly preaching the dogma of his church, and again threading the intricacies of life, to spy out the liberties of men, and bring them to condign punishment. They reached their highest prosperity in the reign of Louis XIV. of France. Through him they secured the ruin of the Jesuit reformers, and their noble college at Port Royal. In doing this however they were mortally wounded by the shaft of Pascal in his provincial letters, and poisoned by the satiric pen of Voltaire. They subsequently incurred the vengeance of all the nation, and in 1775 they were suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. But in August 1814 they were restored by Pope Pius VII. to all their former privileges.

The Society has been said to be "a sword, of which the hilt is at Rome. But if the hilt be there, the blade is everywhere, and that with so fine an edge as to make itself felt wherever it is seen." The President of the order resided at Rome, and the members of it were found throughout the globe, in every nook and corner of society. Since they held that absolute obedience to their head was the supreme virtue, they enabled him to possess their combined knowledge and power. Hence he may be regarded as approaching nearer than any other human being to omnipresence, omniscience, and omnipotence. But weak humanity must sink beneath the burden of such honours into the mire of corruption.

The earlier monastics took the vow of poverty, chastity and obedience. The Dominicans added to these the duty of preaching, and to this again the Jesuits added the liberty of doing everything. They are sworn to any expense and by every means to support the interests of Popery. "The end sanctifies the means," is their practical motto, and they are not scrupulous in the means they employ. Hence the Jesuits of Bolzano said of them: "They are a sort of people who lengthen the creed and shorten the decalogue."

The spirit of the ancient monk was sluggishness; but the Jesuit is the embodiment of activity. Behold the preacher going forth in the person of Francis Xavier, to the Eastern world, with his bell and crucifix, converting, as if by magic, the Indies and Japan, and ending his unparalleled success as he is about to pass the borders of China. Thirty years afterwards Ricci prosecutes his design, accommodates Christianity to paganism, and proscribes the Chinese rite to the crucifix behind the image at the altar of Chinooan. Again behold the missionary as he crosses the Western main, pierces the wilderness of Canada, holds up the crucifix to the swarthy neophyte, and receives his dying confession. His brethren multiply. They swarm through the wilderness of North, and of South America, and succeed in erecting a state in Paraguay, which at one time "could find no equal in theory or practice short of the republic of Plato."

It would require volumes to unfold the principles and policy of the Jesuits, an organization in which individual rights are swallowed up in profound obedience to the spiritual head, in which power was the great aim, and in which frankness and cunning, fraud and malice, by turns prevailed.

Next to a perverted christianity, no instrument has been more powerful to promote their interests than that of education. Aware of the influence of education, when conducted on their own plan, they have been their warmest supporters. What Francis Xavier did for the followers of Loyola in the missionary field, Francis Gregory accomplished for them in the halls of the University. Two centuries ago the wealth of Europe erected at Rome that famous seminary now known as the college of the Propaganda, "the great centre of catholic learning and papal influence, whence annually go forth to every quarter of the globe a band of priests, learned in all the mysteries of the Roman faith."

The Jesuitical system of education in both exclusive and grasping. Exclusive in its hostility to other systems. In the 17th century we find them destroying the noble institutions of the French reformed in the 19th invading against the system of common schools in the United States and Upper Canada, and then when those schools are established opposing the introduction of the Sacred Scriptures into them. And already in our own province through the channels of the press, the toxin of alarm is sent abroad against the normal and the common school.

In all parts of the civilized world, and especially in Germany, they early established many colleges to counteract the revival of letters at the reformation. A modern historian says on this subject: "The greatest peril perhaps arises from Jesuitical education. Strenuous efforts are now employed in every part of the world to secure for this order the direction and control of early education. Admitted to the education imparted by the Jesuits is in many respects a superior kind and tends to sharpen the intellect, it cannot be denied, that it is chargeable with grievous sins of omission, and is identified with perverted morality. Classics and mathematics are thoroughly taught. The pupils acquire mechanical dexterity in drawing, and a general acquaintance with the facts of science; but their knowledge is gained at a fearful price—the sacrifice of freedom—the surrender of the mind to dictation and tyranny—the abandonment of mental manliness—the formation of habits of bribery, hatred, malice, and cunning—the implantation of principles, which issue in the corruption of individual character, and prove destructive to peace and good order."

Such is the opinion of one whose thoughts on these subjects are matured. He might have said such schools are erected by those who found them; but not to Protestants. How gratifying to the Jesuit to see his pupils swarming forth, to be the heads of Protestant schools and families throughout the land!

But Protestants should remember that such institutions are only a part of the system from which they spring. The fairest flowers may hide the dunghill. The whitest exterior may enclose a charnel house. A painted monument may stand over a ghastly sepulchre. A gilded gateway may lead down to the chambers of superstition and death.

The Jesuitical school is attached to a chain which leads back through fifteen centuries, and which is riveted to the corner stone of the first monastery in the isle of Penance on the Egyptian Nile, where numerous also commenced. Coming down from thence it leads over desert mountains, and through gloomy caverns, winding its coils through dark dungeons, lacerating the limbs of captive sinners, ringing its iron and darning and clanking in the wind on the battlements of a thousand gibbets, and tempering drawing its links through many a martyr's flame. As to morals, the line of descent from Antony to Loyola begins on a mountain top, where the air is pure and free, and ends in the valley of Hinnom, where bodies and souls are offered up on the shrine of Maloch.

No harm can result from calling attention to these facts. Not to excite a spirit of intolerance. Far from it. But to be apprized of the character of the adversary.

From Late English Papers.

THE CRIMEA—Despatches have been received giving an account of a coup de main effected by a detachment of Gen. D'Altonville's force on the 23rd, eight leagues north of Eupatoria. At night Ali Pacha, who had charge of the expedition, returned to camp, bringing 270 oxen, 3540 sheep, 50 horses, and 30 waggons, all captured from the Russians.

The Times' special correspondent writes on the 13th—"The enemy has made no sign; they are only making hay and preparing for the winter. Still the allies expect or rather hope, that the Russians will be considered enough to play our game, and come down to assault our position; and it is quite possible that the Russians are indeed enough to indulge in similar anticipations, and look forward to a number of little operations against the mountain passes of Anzor and Mackenzie, before the winter sets in. The extraordinary fitness of the weather affords a daily approach to whatever general it may be ought to act offensively. The main road has now been completed from Balakava (Kadikoi) to the central depot, a distance of six miles and a half. It is a grand military work, which will last for centuries. In less than seven weeks road has been completed, and in that time upwards of 60,000 tons of road metal have been prepared and laid down to fit it for traffic. There are yet several branches to be completed, one to Karay-Valley is now nearly finished, and the others are in a fair state of progress."

The Morning Herald's correspondence says: Mr. Matheson, the respected Scottish missionary, who has been in the Crimea for some time, has just returned from Balakava for England. His return hither are heard on every side.

The "Alliance" locomotive has made its appearance on the Balakava line of railway. It is a pretty piece of puffing, smothering, clicking, vapouring machinery, as ever traversing a line of rail. Last night, and with success, it was tried for the first time. A second locomotive already at Balakava, but at present we must not expect to rival the Blackwall or Greenwich Railway. The Crimean Tartars cannot at all understand these locomotives; and their extraordinary and almost obsolete explanations of wonder strike our sleek and smiling interpreters perpetually. The Flying Horse in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments is now more firmly believed in than ever by all Mussulmans who have gazed on our green and gold-painted engine "Alliance," to which I shall again have occasion to refer.

The Courier de Marseille of the 22nd publishes the following from Kaniach, of the 6th: The English are now executing stupendous works. Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Allies, for why should the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town within the neighbourhood of Balakava, repairing part of the town, and extending the railway, if the country was to be abandoned? Every day 6000 men are employed upon these works. The English army is at present more numerous and flourishing than ever. It numbers 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving. The Garrison of Kinburn is exclusively French. The Brigade of Gen. Spencer has been partly landed at Eupatoria.

Accounts from the Crimea addressed to the Cologne Gazette announce that the long-range guns and mortars intended for the batteries at Sebastopol have arrived at their destination. The artillery officers are of opinion that the fire against the northern forts will be opened at the end of the month.

In the course of a communication which appeared in the Correspondence Generale of Vienna, after an account of the new batteries lately erected on the south side of Sebastopol, it is said: "The English and French officers are agreed upon this point—that the fire against the northern forts will commence at the end of the month of November."

The correspondent of the Post says—"The demolition of the docks is still being proceeded with. The French engineers expect to be ready in about a month, and the English in six weeks; but then the former has six engine cranes; and 140 of their men employed; while the latter have only 2 officers and 80 men. The demolition is not to be a total or violent destruction, but simply an effectual one. So that all that is going to be done is to blow out the bottom of the docks, which will take the whole of the perpendicular. Our allies destroy the first two docks, the entrance and half the basin; we destroy the other half of the basin, and blast near three docks, all of which are 22 feet deep, 40 feet broad at bottom, and 191 feet long, containing the largest stone sheds. At top the East Dock is 238 feet long, the Centre 236, and the West 233 feet. A great saving of blasting powder will be caused by this telegraph order from home, viz., an effectual destruction only—certainly a saving of 100,000 pounds of powder will be effected. Karabelnia suburb and the white buildings behind the Kedan still furnish our army with plenty of stone and timber. The former can be cut quite into any shape with a hand saw. It is quite white, and does not appear to lose its colour or harden by being exposed to the air."

The Presse d'Orient has published the following letter, dated Kaniach, 12th November: "The winter, which is fast approaching, obliges us to suspend all military operations in the field. Marshal Pelissier maintains his soldiers in excellent condition. The attitude of the Russians, and their habit of availing themselves of the night and fog to attack us, render it necessary that we should be constantly on the qui vive. On the other hand, whatever may be the strength of Prince Gortschakoff's army, which is said to have been increased within the last few days, we are fully prepared to encounter it again attempt to force the passage of the bridge of Traikur. Numerous arrivals from France have amply filled up the void left in our ranks by the departure of the Imperial Guard. You may be certain that the Russians will not surprise us. Our line of defence is at this moment truly formidable. The heights of Inkermann are covered with troops, and all the redoubts are well armed. Every day we parade, exercise, and manoeuvre. The troops are contented, and no one is allowed to quit the camp. Precautions are likewise adopted for the night. Our carriage-boxes are always well stocked, our baggage full of biscuit, our water and brandy can be readily drawn, and our mules within reach, so that the moment the drums beat or the trumpets sound, the entire army is on foot in a few minutes. All these details are scrupulously observed. The officers strictly attending to their execution. Our friends the Piedmontese have done wonders in their camp at Kaniach. They have thrown up admirable intrenchments, and their intrenchments are perfectly complete. Our quarters for the winter is excellent. Our quarters are being partly modelled on theirs, the camping system of the African and Turks being deemed to be most comfortable in this climate. Our soldiers live with the Sardinians on most intimate terms. Their camp is contiguous to ours and to that of our cavalry. The English receive every day fresh reinforcements. They have erected

gigantic works and constructed magnificent roads. In the camp on the plateau all hands are busy at work. Every man is an architect, a stone-cutter, a mason, a carpenter, a chimney-drafter, and even an ornamental painter. Buildings of every description and size are being raised. The materials are drawn from Sebastopol. Every day fatigue parties are sent in to demolish the houses."

"THIS TIME LAST YEAR"—It is impossible, on awakening this morning, not to remember the feelings with which we were aroused from our slumbers on this day last year. We were not unmindful of the feeling of gratitude that doubtless, and dreary as may be our present prospect, it is incalculably superior to what we then experienced. In my own case, which was more or less (and I doubt not that the former prevailed) the case with every man in the army, I awake in a more helpless condition than on any other day that I can remember in my whole life.

For the first time since landing in the Crimea, on the 14th of September, I ventured, in consequence of having received what was then called heavy baggage—a big light camp—into consequence, to gratify the strongest compulsion—all to go to bed with my clothes off, and found myself at an early hour, and with my canvases covering front and rear, and exposed to the winds of heaven in my shirt alone, for everything else I possessed was fast disappearing. I will not enter into particulars of the partial recovery of comfort, but that such a day as I never again wish to pass, followed, the evening's sleep was not undisturbed, and will be more easily appreciated the feelings with which this, the first anniversary of it, is felt on the same spot, or within a few hundred yards of it, in the same climate, but with every luxury, if not of the season, that good sense gained from experience has taught. The face of the ground changed from the wild appearance of uninhabited heights to a busy world—the young oak bushes, wood, amongst which we first pitched our tents, were now under the feet of the earth. It is not only swept from the face of the earth, but a few rows to try and shoot upwards again in the spring of this year, and such as did not it was but a sorry place to thrive, as their kind and kindred them were only used to carry on the deadly strife, and the young buds instead of opening into leaf, were doomed to wither in those hateful trenches. But the place is changed—It is now in a great measure superseded, even tents, and the former become not a mere locus tenens, but a permanent dwelling, at least for some months in anticipation. Next, as to climate; who could believe that two self same days in successive years could exhibit such a difference? Then, all storms, dire, overpowering storms; to-day, all June, the sun so warm that any extra clothing that a few cold days have from time to time dictated, are found superfluous. Yet we must keep in mind the stern fact that our work is not yet over, and that Sebastopol itself, that place which can only be handed down to future generations as a place of blood is not yet quite done with.

An unfortunate accident happened this afternoon to some men of the Coldstream Guards, on duty in the Redan, by which one was killed on the spot, and two others severely, and one I fear mortally wounded. It appears, as I heard it, that two men were endeavouring to obtain from one of the excavated chambers in the old stronghold some coffee cans, called by the men "infernal machines," which they wanted for holding water or some other purpose. Two had been obtained; and a third—which was not precisely the same, afterwards discovered—whilst the men were about to empty the powder it contained, exploded, and killed the accident.—Crimea Correspondent Nov. 14.

THE WAR IN ASIA—The plan of campaign of Omar Pacha can now be pretty well guessed at. Instead of marching on Kars, where the Russians probably would not have waited for him, he has carried the war into the heart of the enemy's country. Abasia, Mingrelia, the Gornir, Imeritia, and Georgia, where the Russians and Turks are at present manoeuvring, are divisions of the ancient Colchis. Georgia was united to the Russian empire under Paul I.; Abasia, Mingrelia, the Gornir, and Imeritia were so under his successor Alexander. Omar Pacha left Soukhoum Kale, which is the principal port of Abasia, with a part of his troops and advanced on Mingrelia, which he entered by crossing the Ingour, which is the chief of his staff, Faidah (Col. Stein), left Redoubt Kale, in Mingrelia, and ascended the right bank of that river, bearing a little towards the east. The result of these movements was to be the junction of the corps d'armee before Kutlis, the chief town of the Russian Government of that name and of the old province of Imeritia. The town of Kutlis, which has replaced the ruins of Catanz, the ancient capital of Colchis, contains barracks, and hospitals, but has not besides more than 1,800 inhabitants. Its conquest, however, is of great importance in a strategic point of view, for now the losses of the Russians are no longer confined to mere supply fortifications. Five provinces, composing the two governments of Abasia and Kutais completely escape from their hands; their military line is threatened, and the Ottoman army is not more than 120 miles from Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. In this situation, Prince Bessloff, who commands at Tiflis, has not a force strong enough to resist an attack of Omar Pacha, and would certainly be compelled to real Gen. Mouravieff, if he would not expose himself to a complete defeat, which would be irretrievable for him. If the Turkish generalissimo completes what he has begun, we may foresee the moment when all the provinces beyond the Caucasus will be again under the rule of the Turkish empire, for the form of the country is such, that, if Georgia is evacuated by the Russians, Armenia necessarily falls into the power of the conqueror.

THE DEFENCE OF KARS—A letter from a correspondent, who states that he has local and specific knowledge as to the defence of Kars, gives us an idea of the kind of work General Williams and his coadjutors had to accomplish before Kars was practically defensible. The writer says:—"In constructing the works of defence, great difficulties presented themselves; not even wood for the profiles or lines for tracing could be procured; obstacles were to be subdued at every step; but by indomitable patience and perseverance they were overcome, and four redans were erected in a single position, and the city was rendered practically defensible. The city was defended by a force of only thirty-three pieces of ordnance, and the ammunition was very limited, as every shot had to be carried up to the heights on the backs of horses or mules. Winter quarters had to be prepared for the army, two-thirds of which were to winter at Kars; the buildings had to be ventilated and repaired, hospital arrangements made, and as far as possible, the honest issue of provisions insured both for men and horses. Early in November it became necessary for General Williams to return to Erzeroum, and he decided on leaving Lieut. Teesdale in charge of the army at Kars, or rather as his *locum tenens*, to see that the reforms he had commenced were carried out. Along with his interpreter, Lieut. Teesdale fulfilled a task of most serious and difficult responsibility, involving not only the superintendence of military affairs, but the superintendence of the Commissariat Department and of the hospitals; watchfulness over the general state of cleanliness in the town; and constant vigilance

over the within six weeks, to the necessity of making Pacha, the important with a just the confidence.

GOVERNMENT attention has been directed to the possibility of playing a subtle game on the part of the Eastern Emperors. The British Government has been very anxious to see that the English and French armies are not drawn into a war against the Ottoman Empire, which would be a disastrous result to the latter.

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GOVERNOR

The Rt. Hon. Earl of Egin and Kincardine

HEAD OFFICE

Edinburgh, No. 5, George Street

Agents in the Colonies

THE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

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Notes and News.

AMENITIES OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.—A

correspondent of the Journal de Constanti-

nople, writing from Sebastopol, October

4th, says:—"The French troops are oppo-

sing the Russians along the whole line of

the Tchernaya. A few days since the

French soldiers, who are always ingenious

in finding means of passing away the time,

put themselves, along the line of advanced

posts, in direct communication with the

Russian soldiers placed opposite to them.

The plan which they adopted was this: they

hosted on the part of their bayonets some

small white handkerchiefs; the Russian sol-

diers not to be wanting in politeness, did

the same, thus showing they were disposed

for a conference.

The French soldiers then showed their

bread and coffee, and the Russians their

gourd of brandy, and then with common

accord they advanced to each other with

arm and, took their coffee and brandy

together. It appears that this kind of

fraternization went on for some days without

the knowledge of the French and Russian offi-

cers. The Gringalet battery at times sent

some shot among these jovial gentlemen,

but that did not prevent their meetings from

taking place. A few days since the Gen-

eral was informed of the fact, and the most

rigorous orders were given to prevent such

fraternization. The captain who caught at

first to have prevented them, has been

punished.

THE BIRD OF THE TOLLING BELL.—

Nearly facing the Senate House, upon the

Campanile, at Rio Janeiro, is the Museum

Natural History, devoted chiefly to zoology

and ornithology, under the charge of a Car-

melite Franciscan. Here the beautiful

bird of the Araponga, a bird frequently

spoken of, but which it had never been

good fortune to hear. Among the highest

woods and in the deepest jungle a sound is

sometimes heard, so singular that it struck

the ear as if it were the voice of a demon

and solemn tolling of a church bell struck

at long intervals. This extraordinary sound

proceeds from the Araponga. The bird sits

on the tops of the highest trees in the deep-

est forests, and though constantly heard in

the most desert places, it is very rarely seen.

It is impossible to conceive anything of the

peculiar character than the profound

silence of the woods, broken only by the

metallic and almost supernatural sound of

this invisible bird, coming from the air and

seeming to follow wherever you go.

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