

Angel of death to the Anatolian pashas and governors, whose malversations and oppressions were scrutinized and chastised with an unrelenting rigor which even exceeded that exhibited three years earlier in the march to Eriwan. As the delinquents approached to kiss the stirrup of the Sultan, their heads rolled in the dust before his horse's feet: the ancient partisans of Abaza were especially marked out for destruction: and the pasha of Karamania, who had hoped to find favor in consequence of the high state of discipline and equipment in which he presented his contingent, was consigned to the headsman, by an ingenious refinement of tyranny, for that very reason. His government had recently been the scene of some disorders; and Mourad, exclaiming that only indolence or disaffection could have prevented a leader who commanded such troops from more speedily quelling these tumults, gave the signal of death. But these interludes of bloodshed were not suffered to retard the route of the army; the Euphrates and the Tigris were successively crossed in the upper part of their course; and on the 15th November, the heads of the Ottoman columns appeared before the walls of Bagdad, and immediately proceeded to draw round the devoted city the last leaguer which its ramparts have been destined to sustain.

The tidings of the storm which impended over his frontier, had for a moment appeared to rouse from his drunken lethargy, the weak and effeminate successor of Abbas the Great, and he declared his intention of marching in person to the relief of the most glorious trophy of the Persian arms; but Shah Soofi, though endowed with a full share of the cold blooded cruelty which sullied the great qualities of his grandfather, was utterly destitute of the courage and capacity which had distinguished the mightiest of the Saffavian line; and he speedily found in the incursions of the Uzbeks into Khorassan, and the danger of an attack from the Mogul Emperor, Shah Jean, who had possessed himself of Candahar, an excuse for remaining immersed in his harem at Isfahan, under the pretext that he should thus be equidistant from whichever point might require his presence. Bagdad was left to its own resources; but the fortifications were strong and entire: the stores and munitions were ample: and the valiant Governor, Bekdash-Khan, who had under his orders three other khans, seventeen sultans, (a title which in Persia implies a secondary military rank,) and a garrison of nearly 30,000 troops, including 12,000 tuffenkadjis or regular musketeers, resolved to bid defiance to the enemy. The city was soon completely invested by the Ottomans, and the Sultan in person assigned to the different commanders the posts against which their attack was severally to be directed; the tents of the Grand Vizir, the Aga of the Janissaries, and the Roumli-Valesi, were pitched opposite the Ak-Kapi or White Gate, the bastions adjoining which were selected as the most vulnerable point, being, according to the report of the Persian prisoners, the only part of the defences which had not been strengthened since the last siege by Khosroo-pasha. While the long circuit of the walls, to the Karanlik-Kapi or Gate of Darkness, at the south western extremity of the city, were watched by the division under the Captain pasha, the Amadoli Valesi, and the Kehaya or lieutenant general of the Janissaries. The serpardahs, or screens of the imperial tents, were erected on an eminence above the Tigris, near the tomb of the Imam Abu-Hanifah; but Mourad, declaring that, while Bagdad remained in the hands of the heretics, he felt unworthy to enter the mausoleum of the Sooni saint, took up his quarters among the soldiers, whom he encouraged by largesses and promises in the work of opening the trenches and placing the cannon in position. Fired by the presence and example of their sovereign the janissaries and topjis labored with unremitting zeal: and on the eighth morning a tremendous shout of *Allah Akbar!* resounding along the whole extent of the Turkish lines, and followed by a general discharge of all their artillery against the ramparts, warned the besieged that the work of destruction was about to commence in earnest. Thirty-six battering guns, cast expressly for this purpose, and each carrying a ball of seventy pounds weight, with two hundred pieces of inferior calibre, incessantly poured their shot against the Persian defences, and bulwark and battlement rapidly crumbled away before this iron shower; and while 12,000 horse, under the orders of Shaheen-pasha, hovered about the environs to intercept the convoys which might arrive from Isfahan, the Emir of the desert Arabs, Abu-Rish, poured ample supplies of provisions into the Ottoman camp. The frequent sallies of the garrison were encountered and repulsed by the superior numbers of their opponents: and in one of these casual onslaughts, a Persian champion of colossal stature and redoubted prowess, was confronted hand to hand by the Sultan in person, and cloven down by the monarch. The tower of Cicala, so called from its having been erected by that famous general when pasha of Bagdad, was the first which fell, three others shared its fate; and for the space of 800 yards, the defences were so completely levelled, that in the words of a Turkish writer, 'a blind man might have galloped over them with loose bridle, without his horse stumbling.' The fosse, which is described as having been 'deep as the height of three men,' was filled with innumerable fascines and sacks of earth; and, December

22d, the signal was given for the general assault.

The 25th *oda* of janissaries volunteered for the forlorn hope, and at the roll of the drums, the Ottomans sprung from the trenches, and rushed with furious cries towards the breach: but the assailants were met by the Persians amid the uncertain foot of the fascines, and the fragments of the ruined works, with gallantry equal to their own, and the conflict, waged with unflinching bravery on both sides with scimitar, pike, and dagger, closed at the end of the short winter's day without advantage on either side. The combat of the following day had a similar result. The Sultan, advancing to the brink of the ditch, in vain excited the attacking columns by voice and gesture, and supplied the vacancies in their ranks by continual reinforcements: all the efforts of the Ottomans failed to overbear the indomitable valor of the Persians; and Mourad after retiring to his tent, overwhelmed with bitter reproaches the grand-vizir, Tassar Mohammed-Pasha, to whose inertness he attributed the want of success. 'Would to Allah,' replied the vizir, 'that it were as easy for me to ensure the conquest of Bagdad to my Padshah, as it would be to die in the breach in his service;' and he accordingly on the following day, (Christmas-eve, 1638) he headed in person the final assault. Unrivaled as an archer except by the Sultan himself, he plunged into the thickest of the melee, dealing death around him with his bow, while his attendants emulated the prowess of their master, till a body of tuffenkadjis posted in an adjacent building, recognising the person of the Turkish hero, poured a deadly volley into the midst of the group. The vizir fell pierced by a ball in the throat, 'and the bird of his soul' in the words of Naima 'fled from its earthly cage to the rosebushes of paradise, while many around him quaffed the sherbet of martyrdom.' The loss of their leader discouraged the Ottomans, and their zeal was beginning to waver when a spahilar aga, extricating himself from the press, informed the Sultan of the fate of Tassar Mohammed. 'At this news,' (says a cotemporary Turkish writer,) 'a blessed tear bedewed the cheek of the Emperor;' but this evidence of human feeling, probably the first and last into which Mourad was ever betrayed, speedily vanished; and instantly sending the seals to Captain pasha Mustapha, he ordered the attack to be pressed with redoubled vigor. 'The combat,' says the writer quoted by Du Loir, 'was now renewed with such fury, that neither Roostam Kaherman, nor any other of the heroes of antiquity, ever saw such an engagement; the neighing of horses, the whistling of arrows, the clashing of swords, and the never ceasing roar of artillery and musketry on both sides, rent the hearts of the warriors in twain, and filled earth and air with a noise more terrible than that of thunder;' but the stubborn perseverance of the Turks, inflamed to desperation by the fall of the Vizir, and the obstinacy of the resistance, prevailed at length over all the efforts of the garrison. The Persians were driven from post to post; and ere the sun set upon the scene of carnage, the hand surmounted green ensigns of the Fatimites (which Shah Soofi had recently adopted to commemorate his descent from Ali) were torn down in all quarters, and the crimson and crescent spangled banners of the Osmanli caliphs were hoisted in triumph on the shattered ramparts, whence it has continued to float till the present day.

[To be continued.]

Colonial.

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton Gazette, Jan. 6.

Friday last being New Year's Day, a large body of the Melicite Tribe of Indians, including a considerable number of well dressed Squaws, and headed by their respected old Chief Thoma, attended at Government House to pay their annual compliments to the Representative of the Sovereign, and were received by His Excellency with great kindness. The principal Officers of the Government, with their Ladies and Families, including the Junior branches, and the Officers of the Garrison were present, and the Band of the 26th attended. After their reception, several of the Dances of their Nation were performed by thirty or forty of the Indians and their Squaws in the great Drawing Room; after which a Waltz and Quadrille were danced by several of the young Ladies and Gentlemen present, at the request of the Indians.

His Excellency availed himself of this occasion, publicly to decorate the worthy old Chief with a splendid silver Medallion suspended by a blue Ribbon, exhibiting a beautiful effigy of our gracious Queen on one side, with the Royal Arms on the reverse—one of several similar Badges which we understand His Excellency the Governor General has been liberally pleased to place at the disposal of the Lieut. Governor.

On Friday, the 1st January, there was a Levee at Government House, in honour of the auspicious event of the birth of a Princess Royal, which was numerously attended.

St John Observer, Jan. 5.

Mechanics' Institute.—Last evening, Mr. Perley concluded his highly interesting and excellent Lecture, on the Early History of New Brunswick. The spacious Hall was again crowded with an immense audience, who,

by their profound attention and frequent encouraging cheers, evinced the intense interest they took in the subject, and their gratification at the able and satisfactory manner in which it was treated by the Lecturer. Mr. P. lucidly delineated the numerous and stirring vicissitudes of this Province, and its ancient settlers, during the frequent changes of English and French dominion; until the final establishment of British authority over the whole of these North American Provinces, after the celebrated siege of Quebec, which was signalized by the glorious death of Wolfe. The concluding portion of the Lecture glowingly depicted the enthusiastic loyalty, the devoted fidelity, and personal sufferings and exertions of that ever-to-be-honoured band of true British hearts, who, in 1782 and '83, abandoned every thing in the country of their former happy homes, in the old colonies, and cheerfully sat themselves down in the then inhospitable wilds of New Brunswick; and who, landing on the rocky and densely-forested shore, hewed out for themselves, with their own hands, a resting-place in the thick woods, and thus laid the first foundation of what is now the populous, enterprising, and important city of St. John. The lecturer eloquently and justly eulogized these brave and faithful men, whose names, he said, ought ever to be remembered and honored, in all public festivals and anniversaries in New Brunswick; and who had more reason to glory in their declaration of fidelity than the revolted provinces had, in their declaration of independence. Our limits will not permit us to notice the many prominent and interesting points in this highly satisfactory lecture. We may briefly mention the following incidents, as a few which seemed especially to interest the feelings of the audience: viz.—the fact, that this Province claims Seniority of British settlement; a number of Scotch emigrants, sent out by the Earl of Stirling, under the conduct of Claude de la Tour, having settled about the Nashwaak and St. John rivers in 1625; the stirring details of the two famous sieges of Louisburg, and the final destruction of that once formidable and impregnable fortress, almost every vestige of which is now swept away, and its site became a wilderness, and the resort only of wild animals; the enterprising spirit of the earliest settlers on the St. John, especially the founders of the Peabody, Simonds, White, Leavitt, and other families; the courageous and venturesome conduct of Mr. White, the father of our present worthy Sheriff, in singly going forward to meet a numerous body of hostile Indians, and successfully persuading them to abandon their inimical designs; the building of the first vessel in the harbour of St. John; the severe sufferings and labours of the earliest settlers among its forests and swamps; and the final erection of New Brunswick into a separate Province, and establishment of its first Legislature.—The necessity of concluding the Lecture on this evening, compelled the lecturer to occupy about two hours in its delivery; but no symptoms of weariness escaped from the audience; while the hearty and unanimous applause at its termination, emphatically testified the delight and gratification it afforded him.

Copies of three documents on the subject of a newly invented Fog Bell, have been placed in our hands for publication, (which we regret it is out of our power to comply with at present.) The first is a letter of introduction from the Naval Officer at Boston to the 'Collector of the Revenue' at this port, and the other two are copies of certificates given by public men of acknowledged talent belonging to the United States, to that Government.

We are aware that the object alluded to—an efficient Fog Bell—is one of the most serious wants in our Bay, and that no person could confer a greater benefit on the Navigation of New Brunswick, than by introducing some mode by which a Fog Bell could be properly rung. The difficulty arises not more from the great power required to give the hammer sufficient force, than from the difficulty of winding up such a weight in lone stations, and the short time such a moving power will run. It is to be hoped the Commissioners of Lights will attend to this matter, and though we are aware that the inefficient Fog Bell on the Island of this harbour, has long been a source of discomfort to them, still they find their efforts have not been less successful than in the United States and in Britain; so that we hope they may persevere till the matter is brought to answer the purpose fully.—We wish Mr. Morse, the inventor, and who is now in this city, full success in his laudable attempt. The population of Charlotte County, by the late census, amounts to 18,278. In 1834, it was 15,852. Increase in six years, 2,426.—Of the population of the parish of St. Andrews, 807 are Episcopalians, 1171 Presbyterians, 927 Roman Catholics, 134 Methodists, 461 Baptists, and 182 of other denominations. Total, 3682.—In the parish of St. Patrick there are 321 Episcopalians, 683 Presbyterians, 187 Methodists, 446 Baptists, 242 Roman Catholics, and 234 of other denominations. Total, 2013.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Novascotian, January 6.

Halifax Line of Steamers.—These noble vessels answer expectations admirably. The Acadia, it is said, brought 20,060 letters, probably the largest Mail ever brought from Europe. The Caledonia left Halifax on Monday last, with 85 passengers! Many things have combined to make the Cunard line the

favorite. Complaints respecting the fare of the British Queen, have thrown a shade on that vessel, and the President, it is said, will have to be laid up for important repairs. The fears and forebodings which beset the Halifax enterprise at its commencement, must be rapidly dissipating.

Temperance.—We understand, with much pleasure, that there is reason to expect that a great impulse will be given to Temperance principles and practice, in this Province, at the commencement of the New Year. The Rt. Rev. Dr. Fraser, R. C. Bishop, is to set the example to his flock, on the first Sunday in January, by laying the foundation of Temperance Societies in Antigonish. Similar steps, we believe, will be taken in Halifax.—Extracts on another page in to-day's number, show some of the good effects which have resulted from the spread of Temperance in Ireland. Perhaps no part of the world exhibits the strength of the Temperance reformation, more than that Island.

CANADA.

Montreal Herald, Dec. 15.

We understand that sales of land in the vicinity of Kingston have been made at high rates, in the anticipation of that town becoming the seat of government. This idea has been formed from the circumstance of large purchases of land in and about Kingston, having been made by the government. These purchases have not been made by the Civil government, but by the Military, for the purpose of adding to the fortifications deemed necessary as contained in a survey made by order of the Imperial Government, when the Duke was prime minister of Great Britain. Seventy pounds per acre have been paid for land at two miles distance from Kingston, and as much as two hundred pounds have been asked.

Nothing definitive is known as to where the seat of government will be, but his Excellency has distinctly stated that, in the meantime, it will not be at Quebec.

Quebec, Dec. 26.

We regret to have the duty of recording the total destruction, by fire, of the extensive property at Point Levi, owned by William Phillips, Esq. of this city. The fire commenced about o'clock yesterday morning in the house next the hill, occupied by Mr. Buchanan, Agent at Point Levi, to Mr. Phillips. It appears that Mr. Buchanan's servant girl, a Canadian, had been to the midnight Mass, and returned home about 3 o'clock in the morning. Being very cold after her long walk from the parish church, she opened the stove door in the kitchen and sat down opposite the fire to warm her feet. In this position Mrs. Buchanan left her and went to bed—to be roused in about an hour by the appalling cry of fire. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan and the family saved themselves with great difficulty, but the unfortunate servant girl perished in the flames; whether her clothes caught fire when near the stove, or she had gone to bed and left the stove door open is not known, but the latter is conceived to be the most probable.

In a short time the house was completely enveloped in flames, which soon spread to the three two story houses opposite, on the brink of the river. These houses were occupied by Mr. Smith, Tavern keeper, Mr. Rouelle, and the third by the Rural Police as a Station House. In addition to these houses the following amount of property was destroyed by the fire; two bake houses, two stables, a large store on the wharf with its valuable contents, including a flour mill with the machinery complete, and the wharf, with a large number of deals and some coals. The whole belonging to William Phillips, Esq. who, we are sorry to learn, had policies of insurance at the Quebec and Phoenix Offices to the amount of £1000 only.

The above are all the particulars that we have been able to glean respecting this calamitous affair. The immense quantity of ice in the river, has almost completely cut off communication with the other side. The wharf is still (Noon, Saturday) burning and it appears that there are no means of quenching the fire.

NEW FOUNDLAND.

Newfoundlander, Dec. 12.

Disgraceful Proceedings.—A special messenger from Harbor Grace arrived yesterday morning, with information to his Excellency the Governor, that in consequence of the riotous and disgraceful proceedings of the mob at Carbonear, the returning Officer was obliged to close the poll without making any returns being unable to execute the writ for the election of a member in that District. The following particulars from a Conception Bay Correspondent, may we think be relied on.

Carbonear, Dec. 8.

The poll opened here as usual, to day at 10 o'clock, the tallies coming up in regular order until two o'clock, when Mr. Prendergast reported to the returning officer, that his voters were obstructed in coming to the poll—at the same time the Magistrates informing him that a serious riot was going on, and that they were unable longer to keep the public peace. On these representations the Returning Officer closed the poll, the numbers being for Prendergast—1268—