

and Russia. While the Rabbi of Constantinople has ordered prayer to be offered up in every synagogue through the Turkish dominion beseeching for the success of the Ottoman arms; while Jewish legions and Jewish money are lavished with a free hand to aid the Sultan, the Jews in Russia are called on by ukase to supply men and find money to aid the Czar in his struggle. It is with them not a matter of choice they have to kiss the rod that chastises them. More than one million Jews are subjects to the Czar, and have to submit to his will. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs informs us that letters have been received, stating that a ukase has been issued by the Czar, prohibiting his subjects from sending any money for the relief of the poor in Palestine. This cruel edict will operate with terrible effect on the indigent Jews of Jerusalem, who have at all times received large contributions from Russia and Poland. The Rev. Mr Isaacs remarks what a good thing it is for the Jews in the East that the Czar cannot steel the hearts of the humane in the West.

FARMERS.

ADAM was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and, after his fall, commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his endurance has passed into a proverb. Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of immortal philosophy. St Luke was a farmer, and divides with Prometheus the honour of subjecting the ox for the use of man. Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plough, and filled his soul with poetry. Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present the world a spectacle of human greatness. To these may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth; the enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast Pickens, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph, all found an Eldorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green and verdant lawns that surrounded their home-steads.

A RICH SCENE.

KENDALL humorously describes the entrance of himself and his companions into one of the Mexican cities, as follows:

"When within some five miles of Guanajuato, numerous market men were met returning from the city, driving before them the donkeys that had borne their produce to market. As many of our men were foot-sore from the tedious mountain march of the day previous, the officer who had charge of us immediately pressed the animals into service, and told the Texans to mount them. It was in vain the owners of the animals expostulated, and told our captain they were in haste to return to their home—he not only reiterated his orders for our men to seize the unsuspecting donkeys by the ears and mount them at once, but he also commanded their owners to assist in driving them. As we gradually approached the city the number of donkeys increased, and before we entered the suburbs, every Texan was seen perched upon the back of a jackass, without saddle or bridle; and of such low stature were many of the animals, that their riders were fairly compelled to bend and curl up their legs to keep their feet from dragging on the ground."

DIGNITY OF MEN.

The individual is not made for the state so much as the state for the individual. A man is not created for political relations as his highest end, but for indefinite spiritual progress, and is placed in political relations as the means of his progress. The human soul is greater, more sacred than the state, and must never be sacrificed to it.—Channing.

SCRAPS.

The New York Times thinks the cry of the age ought to be, "There is no God but Mammon, and Dry Goods is his Prophet!"

The surest and most effectual gold-diggers are those who use the plough and spade in the pursuit of agriculture.

A down-east editor says that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man. A painfully correct conclusion.

The breast of a good man is a little heaven commencing on earth, where the Deity sits enthroned with unrivalled influence.

Punch asks the table-turners if they could turn a square table round.

An apothecary in Salem, Mass., has written over his door, "All kinds of dying stuffs sold here."

"I think our church will last a good while yet" said a wagging deacon to the minister. "I see the sleepers are very sound."

An inveterate bachelor, being asked by a sentimental young miss, why he did not secure some fond ones company, in his voyage on the ocean of life, replied "I would if I were sure such an ocean would be pacific."

At the ladies' celebration at Barre, in England, nine hundred ladies were present. One of them let of the following toast:—"Old bachelors—may they lie on a bed of nettles, sit alone on a wooden trencher, and be their own kitchen maid."

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT ALAND.

LEDSUND, Sept. 5.—The fortresses that stood upon the Aland islands are amongst the things that were. Mines were sprung beneath them on the 30th and 31st August, and 2nd September. The fort of Ize, after it had fallen into the hands of the French, as I already informed you, was shelled from the Russian mainwork. It took fire, and blew up on the morning 15th ult. Prasto was fired on the 30th: its destruction was complete. Three explosions took place in quick succession: on the 3rd the entire fort seemed to open out and then went upwards amidst a thick volume of smoke. All the hewn granite which formed the outer casing of its walls, slipped over the tongue of land upon which it was built into the sea, leaving a heap of bricks and rubble on its site. Nottick was destroyed on the following day. The first explosion was like a clap of the loudest thunder, followed by four or five successive discharges not unlike a salute from heavy guns. Its walls visibly started on the first report, and these shot upwards, enveloped in a cloud of the heaviest and densest smoke, which floated heavily away over the ruins of Prasto. Stones and splinters came down in a shower upon the surrounding rocks, and when the curtain of smoke had withdrawn itself from over the debris, two shaken portions of the circular tower were still standing, like solitary sentinels, over the fallen fort, and served only to render the picture of ruin more striking and impressive. The main work, or semicircular fort, was destroyed on Saturday evening. It was riven asunder by several grand explosions. The whole appearance of the place from the ships now presents a melancholy picture of desolation, and lost all its distinguishing marks. The forts, so lately models of strength and beauty, are effaced from the landscape. The village which formed so conspicuous an object in my sketch, has disappeared by fire, and the beautiful trees, so lately umbrageous, but now scorched and shorn, stand like dismal spectres casting off flashes of soot before every breeze.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA.

The Hamburg Correspondent has the following from St. Petersburg of the 26th ultimo:—"The Government in order to fill up the blanks which are every day more and more felt in the list of officers in the army, has just issued a ukase granting to the sons of Greco-Russian, Armenian, and Lutheran priests great facilities for advancing to the rank of officers, if they enrol themselves as volunteers. All articles from abroad have considerably advanced in price owing to the dearth of carriage. More than 20,000 horses are constantly occupied in the transport of Merchandise from the frontiers to St. Petersburg and the neighbouring town.—The Government itself is obliged to pay very dear for the conveyance of things of which it stands in need; and this charge begins to be very onerous. In the interior of the empire misery everywhere prevails. The production of raw materials has almost entirely ceased, particularly in Finland, which causes great distress to the poorer classes. At St. Petersburg they are beginning to make collections, give concerts, &c., in favour of persons who have been ruined by the war."

BELIGERENT FORCES IN THE EAST.

The Soldaten Freund professes to give a correct estimate of the forces employed by the belligerent Powers in the East, but the figures are evidently far too high. The Turkish Danubian army is given at 120,000 men, and the Anglo-French army, consisting of eight divisions, at 80,000 men. 60,000 sailors are on board the Anglo-Gallo-Turkish fleet which consists of 40 sail-of-the-line, with frigates "and a multitude of other vessels." The Turkish army is said to be 1,000,000 strong. To this force the Russians can oppose the three corps in the Caucasus under Generals Andronikoff, Bebutoff, and Wrangel, which are not composed of more than 100,000 men. In Poland and Volhynia are the first and second army corps and two divisions of the grenadier corps. The third, fourth, and fifth army corps occupy Podolia, a part of Moldavia, Bessarabia, and Kherson, the sixth army corps is in the Taurida and Crimea. The Austrian paper talks about reserves and arriere reserves, but it is well known that the ranks of the battalions of the third, fourth and fifth army corps have been so fearfully thinned during the campaign that it has been found extremely difficult to fill up the gaps.

THE AUSTRIANS AT BUCHAREST.

BUCHAREST, September 2.—Two days ago Colonel Halik presented Omar Pacha with a demand calling on him to withdraw the Turkish army from the Principalities. To this the latter replied by a note stating at some length his reasons for refusing to comply; amongst others that he had entered Wallachia by force of arms; that the Russians had not yet evacuated the country inasmuch as their outposts are at two leagues from Benzoe; that he would be wanting in his duty to the Porte if he desisted from pressing on the enemy as long as he occupied the Sul-

tan's territory, &c. Upon the receipt of this Colonel Halik withdrew his note and asked to have it restored to him to which Omar Pacha acceded on receiving a receipt. In this state matters rested yesterday. Prince Contacuxeno, who occupied the post of Minister of the interior during the Russian occupation, but in such a manner as to earn the good opinion of all parties, has been appointed Caimakam—an office corresponding to our "lieutenant general and general governor;" but up to this moment, no other changes have been made in the administration. Dervish Pacha has treated a deputation of the Boyards who waited on him rather cavalierly. He entered the room in which they were assembled, wished them "good morning" and, at the moment when they thought he was about to read the Sultan's fireman, he wished them good morning and dismissed them. They held another meeting the day before yesterday, for the purpose of drawing up an address to Omar Pacha, offering him the use of their army and militia to serve against the Sultan's enemies in any quarter; but the generalissimo hearing of their intention, promptly declined receiving them, probably with the belief that such a proceeding as this might lead to a misunderstanding with the Austrians. In short, this unfortunate people are very much in the position of the old man with the ass. They run about all day with bated breath, and whispering humbleness, striving might and main to conciliate their masters, conquerors, allies, and occupiers, and what not, soliciting posts and emoluments for themselves and their children, and meeting with nothing but rebuffs. Omar Pacha has had at least thirty persons in his room all day long ever since his arrival here, but the annoyance caused by this and the Austrian negotiations, has at length reached such a pitch, that to-day he has shut himself up, and refused to receive any body upon any pretence whatsoever. Within the last few days he has undergone such humiliation as I suppose no generalissimo in the world was ever before known to suffer. At the demand of the Austrians he is sending away all the Hungarian officers in the service, amongst others eight of his own aids-de-camp, some to Asia and others to Monastir, in the interior of Turkey. Now as these are the only officers, with the exception of a few Poles, in the whole army who are worth their salt, I would not stake very much upon the chances of success which the Sultan's forces would have during the remainder of this campaign, or during the next. These men cannot be easily replaced by other European officers.—They have been here six years; they speak the language fluently, they know the men thoroughly, they are all brave and many skillful and well educated. Without them the Turkish army is a fine but very useless machine, and the general is deprived of the only subordinates capable of understanding and carrying out his plans.—This is an ominous commencement of a war that may last during the lifetime of the generation which has witnessed its outbreak. It is to be sure after all only a loss that time might easily replace, but we must remember that the Porte has its last, only army in the field; if by any piece of bad luck or bad management, it is destroyed, the Ottoman empire will never recover the blow.

RETURN OF THE FRENCH BALTIC FLEET.

The announcement of the arrival of the Baltic squadron at Brest and Cherbourg, has caused the greatest excitement in those ports, where preparations are in progress for their reception. The *Phar de la Manche* says:—"Next month we shall witness in our harbour a great naval spectacle. The entire squadron of Admiral Parsses Deschenes, composed of forty-five men-of-war, returning from the Baltic to winter in the ports of France, will cast anchor at Cherbourg, in company with ten English steamers and sailing vessels, having on board the expeditionary corps under the orders of Marshal Baragua d'Hilliers, who are to be disembarked at this port, with all their materiel. We shall then behold an immense fleet of fifty-five vessels, carrying 36,000 men, entering our harbour by the same tide. This news is official. The administration of the Marine has just received orders to have ready by the first week in October rations for that number of men. This grand military display will be rendered still more attractive, if we be rightly informed, by the presence of the Emperor, who is expected to review the expeditionary corps, whose valour, by the taking of Bomarsund, has greatly added to our military renown. The arrival of his Majesty at Cherbourg is very probable, but it is not in our power as yet to confirm this pleasing intelligence, which we hope will prove correct.—At all events, we are assured that the Minister of Marine will review the squadron. After a short stay in our port the fleet will separate; one division will continue at Cherbourg, and the other will winter at Brest. With respect to the troops, we cannot say whether they will remain in our garrison until the next campaign, or, what is more probable, be quartered in the different towns of the interior, leaving at Cherbourg all the materiel of the artillery and camp equipage."

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.

The south-western coast of the peninsula is that portion of the country to which the expedition will probably be directed. The promontory or ridge of land intersected with deep bays

to the south of Sebastopol is rocky, mountainous and ill provided with water. The ruggedness of the soil would be favourable to the enemy, who must naturally have possession of all the strongest position, and unfavourable to the landing and advance of a numerous army. It is therefore unlikely that any attempt will be made upon this part of the south coast of the harbour. To the north of Sebastopol the country becomes more open, the plains are covered with grass, and three small rivers flowing from the east to the west irrigate the country. The first of these streams, called by the Russians Czernava, fall into the harbour of Sebastopol itself; the second called Belbeck river, reaches the sea about four miles more to the north; and the third, which is the Katcha river, flows in a parallel course about ten miles to the north of Cape Constantine, on the Sebastopol inlet. According to the Admiralty charts, published from surveys made by order of the Russian Government, on one point of this coast there is no less than 15 fathom depth of water close in shore. This would correspond with the observation made by Generals Brown and Canrobert upon their recent cruise; and if we may hazard a conjecture as to the point on which a landing will be or may have been effected, we should place it at or near the mouth of the River Katcha. If it be true that the ships can approach within a short range of the shore, the facility and safety of the operation are greatly increased for the field artillery, which may be brought down to harass the troops in landing, is quite incapable of resisting the fire of heavy ships' guns throwing hollow shot inland to a range of 3000 yards. A triangle may thus be formed by the fire of vessels above and below the actual landing place, within which the enemy could not hold his ground, and the resistance offered to the disembarkation of troops is chiefly formidable in proportion to the proximity of the enemy's fire. Once on shore, the troops will proceed to intrench their position with great rapidity, in order to cover the landing of the stores, and we will trust our brave fellows and their gallant allies to drive in at the point of the bayonet the first Russian corps that oppose them.

The Constitutionnel publishes the following letter from Varna of the 27th ult., containing interesting details relative to the expedition:—

"The first division will weigh anchor on the 2nd inst. It will consist of 30,000 French, from 20,000 to 25,000 English and 8,000 or 10,000 Turks; the three squadrons may afterwards land 15,000 men; so that the force about to invade the Crimea will amount to 80,000 men. A second division will follow shortly afterwards. The combined armies are supplied with an immense materiel. The field artillery particularly will have an overwhelming superiority.—The English are to bring with them their entire cavalry. Ours is too numerous to form part of the first convoy. It is assembling at Bourgas, and will be conveyed in two divisions. Fourteen ships of the line are to constitute the *corps de bataille* of our naval army—a force sufficient to defeat the 14 Russian sail of the line should they venture out of Sebastopol.—Three thousand guns may, within the three hours required for landing the troops, vomit on the coast 300,000 balls and shells. What human force can withstand such a tempest? The weather is magnificent and Heaven, we trust, will be with us. The moment we land we shall have to fight a decisive battle. The *furra Francesa*, the steady courage of the English army and the emulation and impatience of the Ottoman division, must insure us the victory. The siege of Sebastopol will then be a mere amusement. As at Toulon in 1793, the fate of the Russian fleet will depend on the capture of a fortress of no great strength. The whole siege materiel, the fascines, gabions, &c. are on board. In no former war was the personnel of the engineers, Sappers and Miners, more numerous and better appointed. How could the success of an attack, be a moment doubtful? Suppose now that the army of Omar Pacha is landed at Perecop, what chance will the Russians then have of retaining the Crimea? We are entirely free from cholera. Last night only one patient entered the hospital."

PROBABLE OPERATIONS IN THE CRIMEA.

Assuming the landing of the army to be accomplished, two important operations would next present themselves—the first, to defeat the Russian forces which may resist the advance of our troops in the field; and the second, to draw round Sebastopol, so as to invest the place by getting possession of the heights which surround it. Upon the first point it is extremely difficult to form a conjecture, in the absence of positive information as to the strength and position of the Russian army in the Crimea. In uncertainty as to the point selected for attack, the Russian troops must at present be considerably dispersed along the coast; but preparations have no doubt been made for a rapid movement of concentration on some point of the interior as soon as the line of operations of the allied armies can be ascertained. Such a point would be Simpheropol, at which all the principal roads in the southern districts of the Crimea converge. It would be perfectly consistent with Russian tactics if their army was at first to throw itself on the defensive and to retreat, laying waste the country behind it, in the hope our forces might be