

good a cause as the circulation of God's Word. But I had asked her what she would give, and she had told me, and all I could do was to write her subscription down on my card. But I could not help thinking of that other poor widow who once caught the Master's eye when she had cast her last two mites, her *all*, into the treasury of the Lord. Early next morning, as I walked down the street of the village, I met the widow, who remarked, "I am going to the store to pay the fifty cents I subscribed last night to the Bible Cause." I said to her, "Sister, I am not rich, but I have more money than you have; let me pay your subscription, and do you keep your fifty cents for yourself and children." I shall not soon forget the sweet smile that illumined her placid countenance, while the tear stood in her eye, as she replied: "Oh, no, Sir; I love the Bible: I have the fifty cents; and although I have no more money, I have fingers, and I can work. I am not afraid that God will let either myself or children suffer; I will give the fifty cents to the Bible Cause." Oh, how the whole-souled liberality of this poor widow shines into obscurity the stunted benevolence of the pampered daughters of wealth and fashion! How firm her faith and confidence in God, compared with the flickering faith of those worldly minded Christians "who trust in uncertain riches!" But hers was not a misplaced confidence. God will and does take care of her and her orphans. A year afterward, when I again visited that region, I inquired after her, for she had greatly interested me. I was informed that she still held on her way, "strong in faith, giving glory to God." The blessed Saviour had taken one of her orphan children to his own heavenly home, while she was training the other for the better land; and doubtless the whole band will one day be united where widowhood and orphanage are unknown, and "all tears are wiped away."—*Bible S. Record.*

Correspondence.

THE COLORED POPULATION OF N. YORK.

NEW YORK, August 21, 1855.

Mr. Editor.—When I returned to this City from my recent tour, I found that many ministers were preparing to go into the country; some churches wholly and some partially closed. This has found me a little extra work; having been called upon to supply some of their pulpits, among these is that of the Rev. Mr. Ray, a colored preacher, and pastor of a colored church. The congregations have not been large the last two Sabbaths, as many are passing this month with their friends in the country. They worship in a large Hall at present and have in a general way an excellent congregation; and there are many good Christians among them, and all appear exceedingly grateful and respectable. Their pastor is an exemplary Christian and looks well to his flock. Not a great distance from this place of worship is another church of the same class; the pastor is likewise a gentleman of color, and he is one of the most refined and polite men I ever met with. His church members numbering one hundred, and are about building a new edifice. On the eastern part of the city is the church of the Rev. Dr. Pennington: who was once a slave but ran away and has preached in this city for several years and has borne an excellent character, and is beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. When the fugitive slave bill was passed, he was compelled to leave the country; and the good people of England and Scotland bought his freedom, since which time he has remained in this city and has a good congregation. But he suffers much inconvenience from the prejudice of the white population. His flock is scattered over the city; and he is compelled to walk or hire a carriage for he is not allowed to ride in an omnibus, or in certain of the cars. He is allowed by law, but the law is generally disregarded, and he meets with insults or positive denials; it is not many weeks since he was riding in one of the cars, and the conductor ejected him in a violent and abusive manner; because he was "found guilty of a skin not colored like his own," and in this way he suffers much as he has the sick to visit, and funerals to attend, he finds it a great labour to walk such immense distances.

The number of colored people in the city is about twenty thousand; many of whom are employed about the hotels of the city; others are engaged as porters in stores, and many of the females are servants in respectable families. He who thinks that slavery is preferable to freedom; may easily be convinced by looking at the colored people of New York and those in New Orleans. They appear in this city happy and well dressed, and their houses are clean and comfortable as those of white people; many of them dress in silks and satins, and their clothes made in the top of the fashion; and many of the young men are as well clothed as any that walk Broadway. They have excellent day and Sabbath schools for the children, who seem as bright, and quick to learn as any others. But if they had been held in bondage, and sold like cattle (as they are down south) they would have been as ignorant and degraded as those to whom it is considered unsafe to give freedom.

G. T.

Letter from Brother J. Hamilton.

PORTLAND, St. John, Sept. 5, 1855.

Dear Brother McLeod.—It pleased the Lord to awaken me to a sense of my lost condition between four and five years ago, and I received Christ at that time as the only hope of my salvation, and found peace in my soul. Soon after that my mind became deeply impressed to labour for the salvation of others, and not being willing to take up that cross, I brought darkness upon my mind, and wandered in that condition for a length of time. I still felt however the hand of the Lord upon me, and a few months since concluded if he would strengthen me I would serve him. I then obtained a still clearer evidence that it was his will I should labour in his vineyard. I felt the language of my heart then to be,—"Here I am—of my self I can do nothing, but my trust is in Thee, knowing that thy grace is sufficient for me." I laid my self upon the altar, while I earnestly prayed God to show me the good and the right way. Having my mind drawn into the country, I was induced to visit Douglas Valley

with you, and to remain there a few days after your return. I held meeting in different places with the brethren and people there, which were of deep interest to me and them, while the Spirit of Christ seemed to pervade the whole place, and revival filled each heart. Some sinners cried for mercy and found peace. About twelve or fourteen in all, came forward in the meetings which I attended and declared that they would henceforth be on the Lord's side. I shall return to that place the first of next week; in the meantime I desire that prayer may be made for me, and for the people there, that every house may be converted to God.

Your brother in Christ,

JOHN HAMILTON.

For the Religious Intelligencer.

Christian Tea Meeting.

DEAR BROTHER.—The Tea Meeting I had the pleasure of attending yesterday, by special invitation, at Oak Point, or a little above, was really a Tea gathering in which the most pious would have been delighted. The friends who went up from the City per Steamer were met by four times their number at the wharf of Mr. Flewelling, and after a delightful interchange of fraternal affection three hundred were comfortably seated by well spread tables, beneath a new roof and awning, by the river side. Tea, with the very best accompaniments in rich variety and abundance, were partaken of to the satisfaction of all. In a brief address offered by the Rev. Mr. Curry, we learnt that the object of the meeting was to pay off a small debt incurred by building a house for the worship of God at the Bridge, or Jones' Creek. Said Chapel is connected with the Free C. Baptist Denomination, and if they knew what an enterprising company of young persons are springing up there, they would not allow a few pious fathers and mothers to longer cry—"Come over and help us"—without responding. The subscriber, being called upon, said as many good things to the very interesting and attentive company as he could in the time allotted. At 5 o'clock our city friends were obliged to leave, and the day and evening being so splendid, the company so orderly and agreeable, we could not but have sweet enjoyment; especially as a large number of the company favored us with some eight or ten songs of praise to our Heavenly Father.

E. N. HARRIS.

St. John, Sept. 5th, 1855.

Religious Intelligencer.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. SEPT. 7, 1855

Thoughts on the Mission of Life.

We are not among those who believe that men are sent into the world by chance, and that the great object of human life is to secure to ourselves only some pleasure or profit, live as long as we can, and die as quietly as possible, leaving the world no better by our being in it. We are deeply convinced of that great fact, that "Man's chief end is to glorify God, and to enjoy him for ever;" and although some men may be constituted so as to glorify God more than others, yet we are persuaded, that there is a place in which every other. That the introduction of sin into the world frustrated the apparent design of man's creation may seem probable, but that God has met the wants of the creature even in his fallen state, is a truth which the gospel testifies, and which is confirmed by innumerable evidences; and hence, although man can no longer in his natural condition glorify his Maker, as he should, yet he may in all things glorify him through Jesus Christ. This being a truth established by inspiration, we are constrained to conclude that every man who is not a believer *save* on the Son of God, is not in a condition to glorify him, and hence is not qualified for the duties of the mission assigned him in the great end of his creation. We are not however of the opinion that every man should be engaged in what might be called direct labour in the church, in order to fulfill his mission, or to glorify his God. All men cannot have the same vocation, the different relations in life must be supplied. Civil government is an institution of God, and while it exists there must be the ruler and the ruled; some men are more capable, from various causes, of exercising authority than others. Some men must be tillers of the soil, some must engage in the various professions, some are most useful in scientific pursuits, while the home of some is in the deep. The fact is apparent to even a casual observer that for every lawful calling there is somebody, and for every individual there is particular work; and we will venture to say, that if this is the case, that no man or woman can be so happy or useful in any other condition as the one the Providence of God assigns to them. Two things are however to be considered in this place; first, men have a right to choose their profession or pursuit in life, as well as their locality, but in doing so, they should have reference to God's glory, that is, they should choose that business and place of operation in which they could do the most real good in the world. Secondly, we do not consider that the condition of men is stationary, that is, that there is no advance. On the contrary, evidence is afforded us in the Bible that such is not the case. Joseph and David, and Daniel were instances of this. They that honor God, he will honor; and if men purify themselves from uncleanness, he will make them vessels unto honor, sanctified and meet for the Master's use. But the design of Providence is not a frequently frustrated relation to men. Take for instance the various vocations. Who does not know that different qualifications are necessary for different positions in society, and whatever may be the physical or moral qualities of a man, that he must have more than these to supply some relations in life, which nature may have done her part in eminently fitting him for. Surely no Sovereign would think a man qualified for Chancellor of Exchequer who was incapable of making out estimates. No client would be willing to entrust a doubtful case to an attorney who had never read Blackstone or Hale. No sane patient would rely on the skill of a physician who had never studied the nature of diseases. Men disqualified for these offices and duties from want of knowledge, could not expect to perform them however

well they might be constitutionally fitted therefor. Hence we conceive the importance of parents ascertaining what station in life their children are best fitted for by nature—in what vocation they would be likely to be most useful and happy, and training them for that particular place. Many a child is ruined by the vanity of the parent who aims to make him something more than he has abilities to be; and many more are ruined by the ignorance or indifference of parents who refuse to educate them, and develop their intellectual power, thereby qualifying them to occupy places in society to which they would do honor—be a blessing to men, and glorify God. The vanity of the first; and the neglect of the last, lays a foundation for a failure in the mission of their children, and paves the way for their unhappy and useless lives.

Two things are necessary in order to be able properly to perform any work; these are, natural and acquired qualifications. It vain may nature lavish her best gifts upon us, if they are allowed to grow like the wild flower and blossom like the rose in the wilderness of uncultivated humanity. And many a life that might have been valuable, has proved an utter failure, because it was never brought under moral and intellectual discipline—it was never trained for any purpose higher than self-interest. The want of a Common School Education has deprived many a farmer's son whom nature had eminently fitted for usefulness, from occupying any other sphere in life than the one his father did before him. We scarcely need observe that we know men of wealth, and men of good natural abilities, whose lack of the rudiments of literature, or of education, and whose early training only qualifies them to obtain *lucre*. If such are made to experience the power of divine grace, they rarely can occupy an elevated position in the church—disqualified by the want of literary attainments—and other causes, which religion was never designed to remove without additional means, they must forever fail in having an elevated influence, or in meeting the wants of an enlightened and well informed people.

We are of the opinion, however, that men may have particular duties suited to their qualifications—and that in their performance they will be most useful and most happy. We do not think it is always the most lucrative, although most men are governed in their pursuits by the profits which they suppose will arise therefrom, forgetting that riches do not give happiness. If each one would ascertain his peculiar mission, and do it, we could all harmonize in the work which God has given us to do, and accomplish the great end for which we were created.

To do good—to benefit the world, and save souls is a part of every man's mission in whatever vocation he may be employed; and this is a work easily neglected. Every man cannot be a minister of the gospel, but every man may have Christian influence, and every Christian can co-operate in the mission of the church—to give the gospel to every creature. How much dear reader, are you doing in this good work?

Tea Meeting at Greenwich.

The Tea Meeting advertised in our columns to take place at Greenwich on Tuesday last, came off on that day, we learn from some of those who attended that the company was large, that the most perfect order was observed throughout, and that the occasion altogether was one of interest. The Rev. D. D. Currie, and the Rev. E. N. Harris were the speakers on the occasion. The proceeds of this meeting are to be appropriated toward the liquidation of a debt on the Free Baptist Meeting-house in that place. The house has been in course of erection for some time, and is not yet completed; a debt incurred some time since, (we believe), was assumed by two or three brethren, and the object of the meeting which was got up by a few friends was to relieve these brethren. We sincerely commend the zeal of those interested in this matter, and however questionable the means used to accomplish the object contemplated may be considered, we regret that more zeal liberality and energy is not evinced by all in the erection of houses for worship.

Since writing the foregoing, we have received a letter from the Rev. E. N. Harris, giving a brief account of the meeting, which may be found in another column.

Denominational Intelligencer.

BAPTISTS.—Brother E. Wayman writes to us from Studholm under date of the 4th inst. as follows: "I have just returned home from Portage, (Sussex) to which place I went last Tuesday, and spent the time since till yesterday, including a visit to Pollit River. I baptized four on Sabbath last at the Portage, and on Monday organized ten together as a branch of the Upper Sussex church."

DELEGATION TO NOVA SCOTIA.—Brother Wayman who was expected to attend the Nova Scotia Conference, commencing on the 15th inst., as one of the delegates from New Brunswick has written to us that he declines going. His reasons are thus expressed:—"The care of the people in my own section of the country is such, and their dissatisfaction at my being absent so long from them, without some brother to supply my place, to administer the ordinances, and attend to the care of the churches, that I think it will not be prudent for me to leave them. Having spent the principle part of the summer in the exercise of special care in other places I fear that to be absent from here any longer would be wrong, unless some one could be obtained to supply my place."

DOUGLAS VALLEY.—We rejoice to learn that the work in this place continues to progress. Several have professed to experience saving grace since we were there. Brother Hamilton who has recently received license to improve his gift from the church in St. John, has been labouring with them, and with good success. He is now in the city, but will return there in a few days and probably continue with them for some time. We purpose giving them a short visit on our return from the Oromocto next week.

A letter from brother Hamilton may be found in another column.

THE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION which commenced on Saturday last in Carleton, closed on Tuesday. We learn that a large number of ministers were present, and that both the religious services and business meetings, were edifying. Matters of deep interest to the denomination received that consideration which their importance demanded.

GRAND LAKE.—A complaint has reached us that some parcels of the *Intelligencer* for New Castle are opened before they are received by the parties to whom they are directed. We have authorized no person to do this, and request that it may not be repeated. A package is sent to Mr. Ross of that place, to whom it should be delivered *unopened*.

ENGLISH NEWS.—The Steamer due yesterday at New York, had not arrived at half-past four o'clock, p.m., and at 8 o'clock last evening, no further despatch had reached the News Room.

CITY AND OTHER ITEMS.

UNION HOTEL.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this Hotel in another column. We gave a former notice of this House, since which it has been nearly completed, and having personally inspected its apartments, and accommodations, we have no hesitation in recommending it to the travelling public. One thing which gives it a peculiar advantage over some others, is the strict Temperance principles upon which it is conducted; the principle part of our City Hotels having a bar in them, or somewhere about the premises. Mr. Fladler is well known to the public, and his obliging habits need no recommendation. We sincerely hope he may be largely patronised, and we believe he will.

WOODSTOCK.—We learn from the *Sentinel* that Mr. Wm. Hopkins was killed by the upsetting of his wagon, from which he was thrown with violence. Also Mr. Hilleare Crook was found drowned a little below that village. Mr. Robert Cowan's barn in Wakefield was burned on the 15th ult. with about 15 tons of hay, &c. The neighbors in one week after erected another for him 35 x 40 feet complete and fit for use. A frost on Monday night of last week materially injured the buckwheat and potatoes on low lands in the back settlements.

ELECTIONS.—The High Sheriff of this City and County has received the writs for the election of two members of the House of Assembly, for this County, in the room of hon. Messrs. Partelow and Ritchie. The nominations take place on the 18th inst., the polling on the 22d, and the result will be declared on the 24th. The election for both members will be proceeded with at the same time, and a great saving will be thus effected.—*Con.*

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a young man named Miles, aged 21 years, while engaged in working at Mr. Wright's new ship on Saturday fell overboard and was drowned.—*News.*

WE learn that Messrs. McLean, Scoullar, and Hannberry are candidates for the approaching election, also that Mr. J. F. Goddard and others are expected to be elected. Charles Watters, Esq., of St. John, and Joseph Cyr, Esq., are candidates for Victoria County.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Mr. Howe has succeeded in obtaining a loan of £150,000 sterling in England which will be sufficient to cover all the liabilities of the Railway Commissioners including the completion of the road and equipment to Windsor. Ten miles of this road is already done.

MR. G. E. FENETT Editor and Proprietor of the *Morning News*, has returned from Europe, after a three months tour.

FIRE!—We learn with much sorrow that the dwelling house of brother John Alexander, North Branch of the Oromocto, was consumed by fire with a great part of its contents on the 30th ult. It occurred about noon on that day, and brother Alexander being from home several miles making hay, and the other men of the neighbourhood being also absent, no help could be obtained to extinguish the flames. Mrs. Alexander with much fortitude and energy succeeded herself in saving a part of the contents, but the loss in addition to the house is very considerable. We exceedingly regret this severe loss to brother A. His industry and his liberality to the cause of God, as well as his whole character as a man and a Christian, claims much sympathy. We trust he will be liberally aided by his friends in re-building.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE LOST.—During a recent heavy gale the vessels engaged in laying the Submarine Cable between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, had the misfortune to lose it, when about forty miles from the latter place. The vessels had been engaged two days in the work when the accident occurred. It was insured to the amount of \$70,000; but will delay the completion of the telegraph at least a year.

LARGE SHIP.—The largest ship ever built at the port of St. John, was launched from the shipyard of Messrs. W. & R. Wright, on the 29th ult. Her dimensions are as follows:—Extreme length 265 feet 3 inches; breadth 44 feet 1 inch; depth 28 feet 4 inch; measurement 2168 tons. O. M., and 2877 tons register. She is called the *Morning Light* and is said to be in every respect a superior vessel.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CREAM, IN TEA OR COFFEE.—Beat the white of an egg to a froth, put to it a very small lump of butter, and mix well. Then turn the coffee to it gradually, so that it may not curdle. If perfectly done, it will be an excellent substitute for cream. For tea, omit the butter, using only the egg. This might be of great use at sea, as eggs can be preserved fresh in various ways.

A clergyman who has recently visited Spain in order to know whether copies of the Bible may be freely introduced there, says that he visited Malaga, Granada, Madrid, Seville and Cadiz, and that he was not only kindly received, but found a general desire to possess the Scriptures, and great facilities for distributing them.

General Intelligence.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST BLOW IN THE BALTIC.

The head of the Colossus is at Helsingfors; its heart is at Cronstadt; its right arm rests upon Sebastopol. Such (quoting from memory) were the remarkable words of the remarkable pamphlet, "The Revision of the Map of Europe," which, although suppressed in France, was attributed, by common fame, to the pen of no less distinguished an author than the Ruler of the French Empire. The head of the Colossus is crushed; his right arm is paralysed: what but a timid or over-cautious policy can now delay a blow at its heart?

Sveaborg is the advanced post of Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, as Cronstadt is of St. Petersburg. A chain of granite islands, almost touching one another, encloses the deep and noble bay on which Helsingfors is situated; and the only channel by which a large ship can enter is Gustaf Sound, not more than 350 yards across. These islands are towering masses of granite; and, on the face of the cliffs, batteries of enormous strength had been constructed, the guns, in successive tiers, sweeping every approach to the harbour. The seven islands which compose Sveaborg were covered with fortifications, a vast arsenal and magazines, barracks, a dock-yard, and all the other requirements of a first-class naval and military establishment. Before the breaking out of the War, Sveaborg was said to be defended by 800 cannon, and to have casemates for from 6,000 to 7,000 small arms, and barrack-room for a garrison of 12,000 men. It is not improbable that it actually amounted 1,000 guns, and had a defending force of 20,000 or 30,000 men. The island which immediately commands the entrance of the bay, is Gustafsvard; and here, therefore, the batteries are the most formidable. But the second island, Vargoe, which is almost central to four other islands, is regarded as the citadel.

Last year, Admiral NAPIER pronounced Sveaborg as well as Cronstadt to be unassailable with the means then at his disposal; and he was justified in expressing that opinion, being deficient in precisely that description of force, the gunboats and mortar vessels, which Admiral Dundas has been enabled to employ with such signal success. Having taken his measures with a combination of boldness and prudence, after a bombardment of forty-five hours, he has reduced "the Gibraltar of the North" to a heap of ruins, and struck a blow the moral effect of which will be as great as the material loss inflicted.

It is with a melancholy satisfaction that we reflect upon this tremendous success in the work of destruction; but let us recollect what it is that we have destroyed,—the head and teeth of the Great Sea Serpent of the Baltic; fortifications not designed for the protection of peaceful commerce, but as the stronghold of an aggressive Power that defied and threatened Europe. Sveaborg came into the possession of Russia, with the Grand Duchy of Finland, as recently as 1809, and was a place of some strength under the Swedes. The works were commenced in 1748, but were not completely finished when acquiring by Russia. Helsingfors was first fortified by the Emperors Alexander and Nicholas. Cronstadt was taken from the Swedes by Peter the Great in 1710, and converted from a desert island into a fortified town and harbour. These fortresses, the memorials of conquest and the advanced posts of aggression, never could have been intended or required for the mere defence of St. Petersburg. It has been well said, they tell their own tale. The magnitude of their works and the incessant activity in the arsenals during the last half century, should have clearly warned Europe, that these huge fortresses were intended as a basis of operations against its liberties and the rights of its Rulers. It is the same with Sebastopol. Its construction was a menace its object, a preparation for War. It stands on a territory acquired by violence and treachery, as a sleeping-stone to further encroachments. Russia without any enemy to threaten her in the water of the Black Sea, would never have lavished such immense sums upon arsenals, fortifications, and fleets of war, but with a view to carry out the cherished purposes of a boundless ambition. He entire policy is and ever has been aggressive, exclusive, predatory, devastating, destructive. The peace of Europe can be secured only by inflicting, upon such a Power permanent incapacity of doing mischief,—by drawing the teeth as well as paring the claws of the Ussine Monster.—*Patriot.*

THE CRIMEA.

CAMP OF THE FOURTH DIVISION, BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, August 1, 1855.—Rain, rain, and nothing but rain, in this most damp and dreary camps. But the tents generally resist the wet, and the men are abundantly provided with clothe coverings and rations. But, if we are to pass another winter before Sebastopol, what will become of youthful recruits, on these inclement heights, unless provision be made for their comfort superior to any at present existing? Ratio and raiment will, doubtless, not be deficient, but as far as appearances yet go, sufficient shelter will be one of the greatest curses of the camp at the present moment is the multitude of flies; they swarm in myriads. From mosquitoes and fleas we are tolerably free, and there are no bugs; but the Crimean fly is daring and aggressive, before everything, bites, and will not be rebuffed,—it very Zouave of the fly family. A cargo of "Keto 'em-alive" papers, arriving just now at Balaklava would find a ready sale at exorbitant prices. Still despair of exterminating our tormentors. The state of the Cambria, a fine steamer of Cunard line, which arrived on Sunday last, is disgraceful. The abominable stench were so as I never encountered in any craft of her size employment, and pretensions, and bugs swarm to such a degree, that many of the young men were driven from their berths, and preferred plank and a blanket upon deck; but exposure the heavy dews in the Mediterranean and a wan proper rest for two or three weeks, is not a means of preparing youths, as yet uninitiated hardships, for those of a Crimean campaign.

August 2.—The news of the day is the report of General Canrobert. No cause is assigned

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