Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, November 14, 1833.

The Managers of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, contemplate holding a FAIR, sometime in the month of January next ensuing, for the benefit of their Institution. They calculate on receiving, as heretofore, the patronage of a generous community. Any persons who are willing to aid the society by working up materials prepared for that purpose, can be supplied by application to either of the Managers. The Ladies of thiscity are particularly requested to continue their exertions in behalf of this interesting charity, by contributing, in any way they may think proper, to render the Fair agreeable and profitable.

A CARD.

Mrs. ROBINSON returns her thanks to the citizens, for their promptitude in repairing to, and extinguishing, the fire which occurred in her house on Tuesday evening last.

COURT OF APPEALS, *Adjourned June Term, 1833.*

Monday, Nov. 11th, 1833.

The Court met this day pursuant to adjournment. Present, *Buchanan*, Ch. J. and *Archer*, and *Dorsey*, Judges.

No. 56, Lewis Weinwag vs. John M. Pawley use of Saml Spencer. This case was argued by Raymond for the Appellant and Duckett for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

Present as yesterday.

Nos. 57, 58, Cumberland Dugan vs. The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, (cross appeals.) The argument of these cases was commenced by Gill for Dugan, and Belt and Johnson, for the city.

Wednesday, Nov. 13th.

The argument of the above cases was concluded by Gill for Dugan, and Johnson for the city.

On application, Edward Hammond, Esquire, of the city of Annapolis, and Louis William Jenkins, Esquire, of the city of Baltimore, were admitted as attorneys of this court.

The argument of the cases of Martha Jay vs. Stephen J. and Wm. D. Thompson, Nos. 60 and 61, (cross appeals) was commenced by Brice, for Martha Jay.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Lexington October 22.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocese of Kentucky, met on Thursday of last week, at Christ Church in this city. Very few of the clergy were present; only the Right Rev. Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. Mr Clearer, of Paris, the Rev. M. Page of Louisville, and the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Danville.

During the sitting of the Convention, vigorous efforts were made for the permanent establishment of a Theological Seminary in this city.

The prospects of the church are brightening in this State. The number of its members is augmented.—At Louisville the remark is more particularly applicable.

Two ministers have died since the last Convention, to wit: The Rev. A. G. Osgood, of Henderson, and Rev. Gideon McMillan, of Danville. Two have been added, viz the Rev. J. A. Adams in the place of Mr. McMillan, and the Rev. D. H. Deacon, in the place of Mr. Osgood.

On Sunday last the Rev. S. Lewis, of Tuscaloosa was ordained Priest, and Mr. D. H. Deacon was admitted to the holy order of Deacons.

There are in the Diocese 9 candidates for holy orders, of whom 5 have recently become so. During the past year, three theological students have died, namely, Messrs. Edward Ashley, James H. Brown and Wm. Douglass.

There were from 200 to 250 regular communicants in the several churches in the Diocese, of whom 40 have died during the year.

The greatest harmony prevailed in the Convention during its session, and it adjourned on Saturday evening, to meet at Henderson, on the 3rd Thursday in June next.

LIBERAL COLLECTION.

On the 13th instant a new Methodist Church was opened at Nashville.—After a sermon by the Rev. Bishop McKendree, upwards of one thousand dollars was collected to aid the building of the Church.

The following notice to gunners and hunters, signed by nineteen individuals, appears in a late number of the Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph:—

'We, the subscribers, of Lower Merion Township, Montgomery county, viewing with concern the astonishing increase of insects, and the immense damages done to our crops and fruit for several years past, and believing the cause to be principally owing to the killing of birds, do most respectfully admonish all persons to abstain from shooting them or destroying their nests or eggs: and for ourselves, we do absolutely forbid any person or persons trespassing on our places breaking our fences, hunting or firing a gun on our respective lands, or with dogs of any species; therefore, any person or persons entering on our premises contrary to this notice, must expect to be dealt with according to law.'

Some excitement we understand, prevails in the northern part of the city, in consequence of the mysterious absence of a young lady of respectable family. It is stated that the lady in question, for some time previous, had been under a matrimonial engagement with a young gentleman, whose proposals received the full sanction of the parents of both parties. On Sunday evening last, while walking out, the gentleman disclosed to the lady, that a change had taken place in his affections, and that it was impossible for him to fulfil his engagement. This unexpected announcement threw the lady into the greatest distress. She complained not, but her depression of spirits being observed by her friends, she was induced to communicate the cause. On Tuesday morning, she arose at an earlier hour than usual, and left her home. Since then she has not been heard of, though a diligent search has been made every where. It is feared that she has committed suicide.

P. S. The above paragraph was in type for yesterday's Gazette. This morning we learn that the lady in question was found last evening, wandering in the woods near Hulmeville, a few miles from the city in a state of entire exhaustion. She has been conveyed to her family and friends, but it is stated in a state of mental alienation—a victim to the strength of her affections, blighted in the bud.—*Philad. Gaz.*

CHOLERA.

Mr. Henry Bird, surgeon to the St. Pancras Parochial Cholera Hospital, has published in 'The Lancet' of yesterday an account of the number of patients admitted into the Hospital from the 9th to the 17th of August, their treatment and the termination of the disease. His whole treatment consists in administering calomel in large doses, friction with mercurial ointment, mustard cataplasms, and iced soda water allowed *ad libitum*. The following are some of the most extraordinary cases of recovery:—Sarah Leary, aged 54, had been drunk all the previous week, was attacked August 9th, and admitted August 10th, in a state of perfect collapse. Mercurial friction was employed all over the body and extremities, and five grains of calomel were administered every half hour. She took *four hundred grains*. Is now quite convalescent. Elizabeth Neuson, aged 26, was attacked and admitted August 11th, in a state of collapse. She took *five hundred and seventy-five grains* of calomel. Is now convalescent, remaining in the hospital to regain strength. Elizabeth Manning, aged 23, was attacked Aug. 12th, immediately after eating a quantity of oysters, and admitted on the 14th, in a state of collapse. She took *seven hundred and twenty grains* of calomel, and is now doing well. Elizabeth Algar, aged 11, of a weakly constitution and deformed, was attacked August 16th, and admitted on the 17th, in a state of perfect collapse. Her relations requested they might wait until she died. She took *thirteen hundred grains* of calomel, and besides had friction with strong mercurial ointment employed; discharged on the 31st, quite convalescent. Ann Price, aged 39, was attacked Aug. 20th, after eating a very heavy supper of oysters; admitted Aug. 24th, in a state of collapse. She took *five hundred and eighty grains* of calomel, and nearly one pound of strong mercurial ointment was well rubbed in. She now remains in the hospital to regain strength. —*London Observer, Sept.* 8.

THE FLIGHT OF BIRDS.

The rapidity of the flight of several birds has been estimated by ornithologists, as follows:

	Miles an hour.
Hawk, and many smaller birds,	150
Swallow,	92
Eider Duck,	90
Falcon,	75
Pigeon,	60
Crow,	25

A falcon belonging to Henry IV. of France, once flew from Fontainbleau to Malta in 24 hours. The distance is 1350 miles.

Jur. Rambler.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of Saturday.

SERIOUS RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT—LOSS OF LIFE.

The Steamboat New Philadelphia, Rail Road Line, did not arrive at the wharf at Chesnut street last evening until about twenty minutes past six o'clock. She was detained by a very serious accident that occurred on the rail-road seventeen miles the other side of Bordentown. As the cars were passing along the road at the rate, it is supposed, of twenty miles an hour, one of the axle trees of a centre car gave way, the car immediately in the rear was partially thrown off the road, and the others rushing against it crushed it literally to pieces, injuring severely a great number of the passengers. *One of them died immediately*; and it was believed when the passengers left, that several others would never recover. The gentleman who died was a Mr. Steadman of North Carolina, who appeared to be travelling alone. Four hundred dollars, it is said, were found in one of his pockets. His remains were left at Hightstown, in charge of some of the citizens of that place.

About twenty four persons were travelling in the most unfortunate car, that which succeeded the one which was the cause of the accident. Ex-President Adams was in this latter, and escaped unhurt. Of the twenty-four it is believed that two thirds of them were more or less injured. Five were left behind, and some of them who came to Philadelphia were shockingly mangled. Two ladies and one child were among the sufferers. An episcopal clergyman named West, had his leg broken.

As soon as the accident was discovered, the cars were stopped, and all possible means taken to relieve the sufferers. The scene can be better imagined than described; and a passenger who is used to travelling, and has witnessed more than one serious accident, states that he never was present on an occasion so appalling.

Since writing the above we have seen another passenger, who states that the cars were going at the rate of *thirty-five miles an hour.* Can this be possible!

The U. S. Gazette furnishes the names of some of the passengers who suffered injury;

Mr. J. C. Stedman of North Carolina, was killed, Mrs. Bartlett and child very much injured, Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, much hurt, Capt. Vanderbelt injured considerably, Dr. West had his leg broken, and several other persons, making in all ten or twelve, suffered more or less.

The Rev. Dr. West, whose leg was broken, suffered a simple fracture below the knee, Dr. J. K. Mitchel set the limb, and authorises us to say that Dr. W. is doing well, and there is no doubt of his rapid recovery.

The Rev. Dr. W. is pastor of the Episcopal church in Newport, R. I.

From the Philadelphia Gazette Saturday afternoon.

The axle of one of the foremost cars gave way, either by the heat of friction, or the pressure upon it, and the whole train was immediately arrested. The second car, containing twenty four persons, was overturned with great violence, and twelve of the passengers more or less injured. One of their number, Mr. James C. Stedman, of Raleigh, N. C. was instantly killed. The prostrate car, with its load was dragged nearly forty yards. The locomotive at the time, was going at the rate of more than twenty miles an hour.

We gather from the statements already published, that a Mr. Lex, or Rex, of New Lebanon, probably in Ohio, was shockingly mangled, so much so that he could not be removed.—Mrs. Bartlett, of Washington, D. C. her sister, and two children, were injured. Miss Bartlett had her arm fractured. Mrs. Bartlett is the lady of Lieut. Bartlett, U. S. N. They are at Congress Hall, in this city.—The Rev. Mr. West of Washington, D. C. had his leg broken; he is at the house of the Rev. Mr. Tyng. Mr. Charles, of St. Louis, had his leg injured, though not broken, as at first supposed. He is at Sword's Hotel.

Mr. Stedman, the gentleman who was killed, is said to have continued rational to the last. He gave directions with regard to his family, and the disposition of his property. He expressed his wish to die in Philadelphia, but when he found his final moments approaching, he prepared to meet his fate with tranquil resignation.

Hon. John Quincy Adams was among the passengers in the foremost car. He escaped without injury. A child had some of its bones broken, or fractured, and is not expected to survive. Mr. Dreyfous, of this city, was injured, though not dangerously; Capt. Vanderbilt, of the New Brunswick steamboat, was badly wounded in the back, and a gentleman named Lam had both his legs fractured.

It is probable that an investigation of this sad occurrence will be made, and the particulars hereafter reported. The speed of the train at the time, was certainly unwarrantable, as was evinced by the inability of the engineer to stop the locomotive at once. Accidents of this kind are always liable to misrepresentation; but we hope it will be found that this disaster arose from no undue competition.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a long letter from an officer of the U. S. ship Delaware, from which we take the following extracts:

HOTEL MONTMORENCY,
PARIS, Sept. 25th, 1833.

The first day or two after our arrival was of course given to sight seeing. With the exception of Capt. Ballard and Lieut. Seton, all our party were for the first time in Paris; and we lost no time in making the best possible arrangements for gaining as full a knowledge as might be, in the few days we could hope to remain in it, of the chief objects of attention which it presents to the visiters of a single week. *Pere la Chaise* with its varied interest and impressive associations, and the magnificent view of the city which its height commands the *Garden of Plants*—the *Gallery of the Louvre*—the palace and Gardens of the *Luxembourg*—the *Hospital of the Invalids*—the *Field of Mars*—the *Elysian Fields*—*the Manufactories* of the *Gobelin Tapestry* and of the *Porcelain of Sevres*—the palaces of the *Versailles* and *Trianon*, &c &c., each in the order afforded us full occupation and much delight, though necessarily viewed with great rapidity.

The first visit made by Capt. Ballard, attended by lieuts. Buchanan, Magruder, Seton and myself, was to Beavitt Harris, Esq. the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at the French Court, from whom we received the most kind and cordial welcome, accompanied by an invitation to dine with him on Tuesday.

The fashionable dinner hour in Paris is six o'clock. Our party was exclusively American; and consisted of Mr. Livingston, who with his family arrived two days after us, we having passed them in Caen,—Captain Ballard and the officers of the Delaware, my friend Captain Bolton, Mr. Ridgely of Hampton, Dr. Morris, Mr. Smith Van Buren, a son of the Vice President, Mr. Smith and Mr. Fisher of Philadelphia, &c. &c.

We of the Delaware, were all happy, after the separation of a week to meet Mr. Livingston again, as one of our social circle. As I have before mentioned those on board who first made his acquaintance after leaving America learned during their voyage to respect and to feel great interest in him, while those who had known him best previously, were made to love him the more. It happily is not the custom in France to remain long at table before the repast is finished; and we were in the drawing room again before nine o'clock. Not having been within reach of much conversation with each other at table, Mr. Livingston had kindly chosen a seat beside me on a sofa in one of the rooms, and we were in the midst of a conversation of much interest to myself, when the Duke of Bassano was announced, and the party was called to witness a first meeting between two, among the most distinguished and most famed individuals in their respective nations, for the last quarter of a century. It was through this gentleman principally, that the merits of Mr. Livingston as a man of talent and science became so well known to the members of the Institute of France, as to secure him the high distinction lately conferred by that body in electing him to a fellowship with themselves; a fact which if known to him, must have added greatly to the interest of the interview.

The political history of the Duke, is well known.—He is stout and healthy looking, with a snow white head and brilliant eye—was long a principal Minister of Napoleon, and still is one of the most influential men in France, a patron of literature and science, and the reported successor of Talleyrand at the Court of St. James.

This however, was not the first instance in which the associations of former days and scenes in France had been brought into exercise in connexion with the person and the name of those who have been principal actors in the events of by-gone days. Las Casas the faithful friend, the companion in exile, and the eulogist of Napoleon, resides in the environs of the city. It had been intimated to Captain Ballard that it would give this gentlemen satisfaction to see himself and officers at his residence in the tour of Passy; and accompanied by Captain Bolton, we had been introduced to him by Major Lee, the same morning.

He occupies a small and unpretending, but pleasant establishment, some three miles from the city. We were much interested with our visit. He is a man of talents and acquirements, small in person, simple and unaffected in manner, and apparently of most kind and amiable disposition. He speaks of America and Americans with great interest and enthusiasm, and in the brief interview of an hour, by his whole manner, conversation and principles, won from us a lasting interest and remembrance.

The Emperor seems still to be the idol of his heart. A principal ornament of the room in which we were received is a half length engraving of Napoleon, made from a portrait taken for the Prince Regent (though not confessedly) which the Count pronounces the best likeness extant of him who would have governed the world. We were also shown a letter preserved in a frame beneath a glass, which the Emperor addressed to him from St. Helena, expressive of his continued confidence and affection, and which was long detained from its destination, and only secured to him after the death of his friend and master by the efforts of Lord Holland. Another relic exhibited was the saucer of China from which Bonaparte drank his coffee during his residence at St. Helena—secured from accident and injury like the letter by a frame.

Nothing interested me more in the visit, however, than the appearance and seeming character of an only daughter, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, and the delightful though unobtrusive and evidently irrepressible manifestation of the deepest veneration and affection for her father. She hung upon his conversation as if unwilling to lose a word he might utter, or to divert by a syllable pronounced by herself, the attention which she seemed gratified to see fixed upon him; and though evidently possessed of mind and intelligence, thus secured more of our kind feeling and regard, than could have been gained by any display of talent or conversation on her own part.—

* * * *

September 26.

The introduction to Las Casas and the Duke of Bassano yesterday, has been followed by an interview with General Lafayette, and a presentation to the King to-day.

A visit of at least an hour to La Grange, had formed a prominent point in the arrangements of our trip to Paris. Independent of the deep interest and honour to any one of a reception beneath the roof of the companion and chosen friend of Washington, justice to the feelings of our own hearts, and duty to our country, would not allow us to come within the travel of a day of the residence of Lafayette without paying in person that tribute of respect to him, to which no other person in the world has the same claim upon an American, and Captain Ballard was just about to apprise him by letter of our intention, when informed that he was expected in town last night.

We heard of his arrival this morning, and accompanied by Mr. Harris, waited upon him at his hotel at 1 o'clock. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and received us with all the warmth and tenderness of feeling which characterize his heart and manners, and I know not when an hour has passed more rapidly away than that in which we encircled him and listened to the remarks of wisdom and philanthropy which fell from his lips. The politics of America, of France, of Europe and the world—*Nullification*, and the subject of Slavery in the United States, and in the British Colonies, and the Colony of Liberia, formed the leading topics of conversation.

The General never for a moment loses sight of his American citizenship. A bust of Washington, and fac similes in frame of the Declaration of Independence, and of the 'Farewell Address,' are among the chief decorations of his cabinet; and in any allusion to the United States, he spoke only of '*our institutions*,' '*our home*,' '*we in America*,' &c. The approach of the hour at which we were to be at the Tuilleries alone terminated our call; and after having received from Captain Ballard the promise of a day at La Grange, with all the gentlemen attending him, he took leave of us only in the court and at the doors of our carriages.

Previously to waiting upon him, we had passed a half hour, after an introduction by Mr. Harris with the Minister of Marine, Admiral de Rigny, so well known from the battle of Navarino, and from the distinguished rank he has since held in the cabinet of the King of the French. He is a gentleman of great science in his profession, and deeply interested our company by a description and illustration by model, of some of the most important provements lately made in the marine service of France.

We missed finding the King, Queen, and Court at Cherbourg, only by four days. In a tour of Normandy, which they have just accomplished, they passed two or three days at that place, at which the Royal Yatch Club of England had assembled to meet them. The first day we saw Mr. Harris, he told us that the King had expressed to him the great regret he felt that the Delaware had not arrived while he was on the coast, that he might have visited a ship of which he had heard such admirable accounts; saying that he should have gone immediately on board of her, in token of his interest and regard for a nation held by him in such kindly remembrance as that of the United States.

The day after our arrival at Paris, the Court went to Fontainbleau, but returned yesterday, and his Majesty was kind enough to appoint two o'clock to-day as the hour at which he would come to the Tuileries from St. Cloud, to receive Capt. Ballard and his suite. Mr. Harris has been most kind in his attentions to us, and the presentation was made by him. Our carriages entered the palace yard just before two; and on alighting and being ushered into the saloon of the Aids-de-Camp on the ground floor, we were most cordially received by an old friend, General Bertrand, and by him introduced to General Rumpff, Aid-de-Camp of the King, and one of the most distinguished officers of the present service of France.

In a few moments afterwards we were conducted by the grand staircase to the second floor, and after passing through a grand room into a magnificent gallery called the Hall of Diana, were received in an ante room by Count St. Maurice, Master of Ceremonies at the palace. The King usually receives persons presented, except those of the Diplomatic Corps or on state occasions, in one of the ordinary rooms of the palace; but chose on this occasion, in expression of the kindness of his feelings towards our country, the throne room. He met us near the door in the simple dress of a Colonel of the National Guards and I have never been more agreeably disappointed in the appearance and manner of any gentleman I ever met, than in his Majesty. None of the portraits or busts of him which I have seen, do him any thing like justice.—He is much more youthful in his whole appearance than they represent him, and, in place of the heavy and inanimate expression of countenance generally marking them, every feature is illuminated with intelligence, vivacity and character.

The reception given to each one of us in the order of his rank, was most cordial, and truly that of a citizen King. The first moment of being in his presence I was better impressed with the image of the boasted manners of George the Fourth, as Prince Regent, and the most polished gentleman in Europe, than ever before, and think he could scarce have been more pleasing, though he might have been more artificial in his address than Louis Philippe.

Every one, I believe, shared in my surprise. He charmed us all by his affability, the many handsome compliments paid to our country, the ready recollection of the names and residences of our families and friends, and by the flattering warmth of the welcome extended to us. But the mail for Havre is closing, and as his Majesty was kind enough to conclude our interview by a verbal invitation to a dinner at St. Cloud to-morrow, that he might present us to the Queen and his family, I must defer to another occasion any further notice of himself and Court.

* * * *

POPE GREGORY XVI.

Bishop England of South Carolina, in a letter published in the newspapers, thus describes the occupation and habits of the present Pope, whom the writer of the 'First Impressions of Europe,' in the Mirror, calls 'an indolent and good old man.'

His ordinary hour of rising is about 4 o'clock in the morning, at all seasons of the year. He devotes to private religious exercises, such as prayer, meditation, the celebration of mass, and spiritual reading nearly three hours. At 7 o'clock, he commences his audience of the Secretary of State, and other officers employed in the temporal government of his State. In this laborious occupation several hours are daily consumed. He takes no breakfast; but occasionally a cup of coffee, of which beverage he is extremely fond, is brought to him as a refreshment.

When this duty is discharged by giving decisions and directions, either some of his own subjects are received upon business, or foreigners are presented—and thus some time is occupied. His Holiness has no fixed time for dinner, which is his only meal; but when the press of business subsides, he takes about an exceedingly plain and moderate refection. The estimate of expenses for the dinner, including wines, fruit, &c. would be too high at five dollars the week. After a short rest, and some time devoted to prayer, the holy father walks for an hour or two in the gardens, on which occasions some of the principal foreigners of distinction, who have been previously presented, are upon special leave permitted to introduce him to the ladies of their family.

At about five o'clock in the afternoon, he proceeds to his cabinet to receive the prefects of secretaries of, the several congregations for ecclesiastical affairs, foreign prelates, and others with whom he has business relating to the church. He is generally occupied with them till after 8 o'clock; not unfrequently till 9. His evening devotions must then be attended to, previously to his retiring for the night.

The above order is indeed often interfered with, by the necessity of his presiding at consistories of cardinals and prelates upon official and important extraordinary cases of ecclesiastical business, as also of his presiding at consistories, where the whole body of cardinals assemble to deliberate on some weighty affairs, relating sometimes to the government of his States, sometimes to the general concerns of the Church: he is moreover required on solemn occasions to attend at the public ceremonies of the church, on the principal festivals; and sometimes too, though seldom indeed, does he break from his laborious routine, in order to ride or walk a few miles into the country, to inhale a more pure air, and to unbend a mind drawn to its utmost tension, by such close application to the most important concerns of millions for this world, and of myriads for the next. This is, indeed, but a slight indulgence for one who in his seventy-ninth year is pressed upon so heavily by the concerns of time, and the concerns of eternity!

Occasionally, when the weather will not permit his excursion or his walk, in the garden, the father of the faithful might be found musing, in his moments of relaxation, those grand productions of nature and art with which the magnificent galleries of the Vatican are filled. No one surely would reproach him for such occupation of a moment thus given to relax the elasticity of his mind, unless, perhaps, we might be able to resuscitate the man who was scandalized at discovering St. John, the Evangelist, occupied with a hawk, as the amusement and object of his mental relaxation.

SINGULAR FACT.

There is at present living in Dow street, Cumberland, a child that was born with the mark of a butterfly upon its face, which is subject to the following remarkable changes: In the summer season the resemblance of the body is prominent, the wings, legs, &c. high raised, the whole of a considerably greater degree of heat than any other part of the child's body; in winter, the wings, legs, &c., are scarcely perceptible, the head diminishes to a mere speck, and the whole is of a deathlike coldness.—*York (Eng.) Herald.*

There is a lady in this city who has the mark of a raspberry on the back of her neck, which disappears almost entirely during the winter season, but becomes more prominent as the spring opens, and increases in depth of color and perfection of outline, until it assumes as perfectly the appearance of a ripe raspberry as if it had been painted. Having arrived at maturity, it gradually disappears, and during winter, only a small, indistinct mark is visible.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE GREAT FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 4.—I am sorry to say that my apprehensions with regard to fires have been verified to an alarming extent.—One of the most fearful ever known in this often devoted city occurred here on Friday.

It is not yet ascertained whether it was from accident or design, but it is regarded as probable that it broke out in the full day in the government musket factory, on the Turk-Sabbath, the only day on which the workmen were not in their places. On proceeding to the place I saw that the musket factory had caught fire, and that the flames were spreading with rapidity in consequence of a strong easterly wind, which blew directly up the hill, and with a velocity that was inconceivable. No means can be taken to stop the progress of such a calamity prior to the arrival of the Grand Vizier, the two hours which elapsed before that dignitary made his appearance was sufficient to involve one of the finest quarters of Constantinople in destruction, and before 4 o'clock the flames had completely of an immense circuit commencing at the water's edge, extending on the right as far as the superb mosque of Sultan Mahomet, on the left to the mosque of Sultan Soliman, and in the rear to the great aqueduct, in the direction where the fire of last month had stopped.

The houses being all wood, dry as tinder in the summer heat, afforded a ready prey, and it was the most fearful sight I ever witnessed to behold the fire rushing as if in streams over hundreds of roofs, or darting in tongues of flame at every separate building within its reach. The wind coming from the Bosphorus directly into the city spread the blaze with the same violence at every side; and I could trace it driving up the hill, or spreading on either wing in so equal a manner that I suppose that no less than 2000 houses were consumed—and then the fury of the flames became so great that all the ordinary attempts to stop them were of no avail. The firemen assembled in large numbers, each four bearing a hand pump, the streets being too narrow to permit the movement of engines; but their efforts were thrown away, except in those cases where some rich proprietor offered a sum equal to £200 or £300 to save his mansion. This was effected by their throwing numerous carpets on the houses which they thought proper to save, and keeping the carpets constantly wet by the action of their pumps; and in so many instances was the plan successful, that now, amid the general desolation of an extensive quarter, are to be seen single mansions which have not been injured.

The alarm occasioned by this calamity was, as you may conceive, general at Constantinople. It also spread round the whole neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were seen rushing to the side of the Bosphorus to watch the progress of the destruction, each one calculating that his own particular district would be next exposed. The people of Pera were in the greatest affright, and hundreds assembled in the "fields of Death," or grave yards, the only open places to contemplate a scene from which they were only saved from being witnesses to by the interposition of the harbour.