Poetry.

TO LITTLE LIZZIE.

I.

Art sleeping, darling Lizzie,
Upon thy cradle bed ?
Oh, fair the pure white flowers,
And violets round thee spread !
How stilly lie the folded hands,
How dark thy half closed eye :
Art sleeping, dearest Lizzie,
Sleeping so silently ?

II.

Art sleeping, precious treasure ?
We call to thee in vain ;
Most desolate our hearth and hearts,
Oh, wake and come again !
We miss thy loving footsteps,
We miss thy laughing tone,
Thy thousand sweet, attractive ways,
Are they forever gone ?

III.

Art sleeping, little Lizzie !
The holy prayer was said,
And earth to earth, and dust to dust,
We laid the with the dead.
Gently we laid our treasure down,
In faith and holy trust,
And sweetly in the green graveyard
Doth sleep thy precious dust.

IV.

Art sleeping, angel daughter ?
Upon the Saviour's breast,
Safe, safe in his precious fold
Our little lamb doth rest,
Oh, keep her, blessed Saviour,
Our little treasure keep,
Till we, like angel Lizzie,
In thee shall fall asleep.

E. R. P.

New York Church Journal

WHO ARE THE KINGS OF THE EAST ?

"And the sixth angel poured out his phial upon the great river Euphrates; and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the east might be prepared."

The way of the Kings of the East is to be prepared by the drying up of the waters of the Euphrates; according to the twelfth verse of the sixteenth chapter of Revelations — Like many other unfulfilled predictions, this announcement has occasioned various conjectures and criticisms. Some persons indeed hold that the prophecy has long been fulfilled, but their opinion is entertained by few commentators of weight in this department of criticism. Nearly all parties agree that the river Euphrates denotes, in this place, the resident population on its banks. No exception is now taken to that view, and it seems to be the only part of the prophecy which has hitherto received a clear interpretation. But some persons allege that the decadence of this population, or the drying up of the Euphrates, occurred at a distant period, when the tribes of northern Asia acquired supremacy in the grand central valley of the word, and began their migrations westward, to the east of Europe. In that case the prophecy cannot be applicable to the Saracens, who are Arabians in blood, and therefore, in reality, belong to the very people whose weakness is predicted. The only other supposition on this view points to the Turks as 'the Kings of the East,' and the period of their appearance in the west of Asia, as the drying up the Euphratean flood. This interpretation has no valid support in the facts, but is a fanciful delusion, which might very probably originate in the mind of a superficial reader — Events must invariably coincide with predictions, and all prophecy must relate to the future, and not to the past. Whenever we have statements that refer to past events we have history or narrative, but no predictions. The falling of the Euphratean tide must relate to a period when the power of the people inhabiting the regions which the river intersects will become more contracted than at the date of the prophecy, or than at some period posterior to its date but previous to its fulfilment. The rise of the Turkish power on the Euphrates may therefore be properly placed towards the middle of the eleventh century, and the date of the prophecy was towards the close of the first century. A long interval elapsed between the residence of the apostle John at Patmos, and the sovereignty of Toghrul Beg at Bagdad. Desolating changes occurred in many quarters of the world during that millennium, and from the apostles' banishment, to the appearance of the celebrated Turkish chieftain; but during these eleven centuries, the power of the Euphratean population had not apparently decayed, or been obviously wasted away. The first century of the Christian era is long posterior to the desolations of the Euphratean cities, and empires. Subsequent to the decay of the Roman Empire the regions in question rather rose in importance. The tide flowed; the eastern empire was weakened at the heart, and became unable to hold its distant dominions in a firm grasp. The grand preparation for the way of the Kings of the East, had not apparently commenced.

It is by no means evident that the Turks ever were far removed from these countries. They seem to have been a Euphratean tribe from a very distant date; for the title very fairly embraces all the districts east of that river towards the Indus, and from its mouth upwards to its sources in the Armenian mountains. The opinion which we have thus noticed scarcely deserves attention, is deficient in every requisite, and is not held by many persons, because it not only fails in important points of recognition, but is in chronological disorder with other events foretold in this wonderful book.

The decadence of the states on the Euphrates, preparatory to the way of the Eastern Kings, is therefore an event not yet explained; but nearly all the commentators refer it to the decay of the Turkish Empire. The boundaries of that empire include the Euphrates, and its power has waned and wasted for many years. Its frontiers have been gradully contracted on all sides. Africa has been almost entirely wrested from the Turks; for the assistance now afforded to the Sultan by Egypt and the smaller states of the African continent, resembles the voluntary aid of an ally more than the necessary support of a subject.

The Russians have seized very large provinces in the Turkish Empire towards the north during the century, Moldavia, Wallachia, Sorria, and Montenegro, are independent, with the exception of small annual payments. The Kingdom of Greece, small in territory but valuable by its geographical position, has been formed out of European Turkey within a quarter of century. No European power has so visibly declined as that of the Ottoman empire during the memory of men now engaged in public life.— In this respect, the identification is complete. The Euphrates is dried up.

Turkey is not the only empire to which the term may be applicable. Without stretching the geographical meaning of the title 'Euphratean,' the Persian empire may be included within its limits. Events within Persia attract less inquiry in Europe than those in Turkey, but that state also has decreased in influence and power contemporaneously with the recession of Turkey.— Russia has gained Georgia and other provinces from Persia during the currency of this century, but the court of Teheran has lost more in moral than in territorial influence A map will show that Persia and Turkey are essentially Euphratean powers, and while Arabia may be almost politically independent from its position, yet its fanaticism unites the population closely with the empire of the Turks.

The next, and the more important, because the more doubtful inquiry, respects the identification of the Kings of the East, whose way is to be prepared by the drying up of the Persian and the Turkish monarchies. English theologians, almost without exception, assign to the Jews this oriental pre-eminence. The opinion proceeds more upon sentimental than sound criticism.— The Jews have scarcely a vestige of title to the name of kings, or rulers of the East.— They have at present no earthly possession, and they probably will never have any territorial property out of Syria; which is not east but west from the Euphrates.

The idea proceeds upon the hope that the decadence of Turkey will prepare the way for the restoration of the Jews to Palestine; but they will not enter Palestine from the east; for they are nearly all located to the west of that interesting land. At any time, for many past years, they might have fixed their homes in Palestine without any hindrance or persecution from the Turks. They had to dread the enmity of the Greek Christians; and they have been frequently compelled to seek shelter from individual Turks in Judea, when insulted, oppressed, and persecuted by their nominally Christian neighbours. The substitution, therefore, of Greek or Russian rule for Turkish supremacy in Syria would be remarkably inconvenient and unacceptable to them. The expulsion of the small Jewish population now resident in their own land might follow in the ordinary course of persecuting policy but the Greek Cross, while it symbolises despotism, could never add to the natural attractions of the mountains round Jerusalem in the opinion of their banished people.

The term 'Kings' implies power, rule, and strength. The employment of the plural infers the fair grammatical construction either that more than one state is implied, or a single state governed on popular principles. The Jews are the solution of professional theologians, who do not support their views by any argument whatever, but who concede the propriety (applying the phrase to a single nation. Judea is eastward of Patmos, and its inhabitants might be described as of the East, in reference to the locality of the vision, but not in respect to its grand subject, and symbol, the Euphrates for, as already stated, Judea is west of the Euphrates, and the Jews are scattered among nations to the west of Judea, with few exceptions. Even when contrasted with Patmos, the land of Palestine would not, in ordinary language, be styled 'the East' by a writer dealing with the geography of the globe We do not say in Britain that Belgium, France, or Holland is, 'the East,' although all these countries are eastward from England. The phrase has always implied the distant east, and not a country on the oriental frontier of the state where the language was employed.

We must also remember the date of the prediction. John was banished to Patmos after the Jews had been driven out of their own land; and the majority of the people had been carried or had fled to the north or the west, both of Judea and of Patmos, into the lands where their posterity reside to the present day.

The Jews, at no moment of their history, could with propriety be designated 'rulers of the East.' Their dominions never extended beyond the Euphrates, and they never occupied even the right banks of that river over a large portion of country, or through any considerable period. But he commentators usually coerce the phrase 'Kings' into 'Priests' of the East This violence to the text is entirely unnecessary, except to reconcile the difficulties arising from the original misconception. The Jews are not now, and are never likely to become, preachers or teachers to the East, until they have regained their land; and that event will not probably precede their conversion. This solution has so little support in the passage that very few considerations are requisite to show its inadequacy; and yet it is the favourite and almost the only meaning now attached to the term. Although in no sense consistent with the just and ordinary meaning of language do the Jews meet the requirements of the prophecy, yet they have been almost universally pressed into this verse by those who, in latter times, have endeavoured to solve its purport. We have still however to look for a confederacy of kings, or a single nation, ruling in the East, and likely to occupy the vacum left by the subsidence of the Mahometan tide; for the full scope of the phraseology 'waters of the Euphrates,' infers rather the disciples of Mahomet than any single power among them, however pre-eminent.

The Affghans, the Burmese, or the Chinese would meet the geographical requirements of the verse; but the Affghans, in the meaning suggested in the last sentence, are a Euphratean people, and in the meantime we have no reason to expect a migration westward of Burmese or Chinese emigrants. Both nations are the subjects of despotism, and cannot be regarded as kings or rulers. On that particular, and in all others, with the single geographical exception, they fail to meet the case We may remark that the progress westward of the Kings of the East seems to be a desirable event. Away is to be prepared for them. Very probably they might come forward as instruments of judgment; but from the context we should rather regard them as messengers of mercy, and vindicators of right. The present position of any purely Oriental nation would not induce us to expect a fulfilment of the latter probabilities; and, nevertheless, the waters of the Euphrates rapidly recede. Who then are the Kings of the East ?

The phraseology employed is extremely remarkable and simple. It is not Eastern rulers, but rulers of the East. They may be resident in, but it does not follow that they must belong to the East. If the question were put in plain language, without any Scriptural reference, to an intelligent merchant, to a European politician, or to any person acquainted with geography and history, "Who are the rulers of the East !" the answer would be immediate. Neither difficulty, nor doubt, nor hesitation, would be expressed in this case; and we do not see any good reason for setting aside the reply of reason or common sense in reference to a Scriptural subject.

The Kings and rulers of the East, therefore, according to this view are the British people, or their representatives who govern India, the Anglo-Indians; and we are to mention summarily a few of the arguments which support this opinion. The text does not imply the people of the East, but absolutely their rulers; and it is a singular fact that the Anglo Indians have never yet been colonists of the East Hindostan has not been their home. They have not settled on its plains, and become in large numbers the cultivators of the soil Various impediments, in addition to the ordinary obstacles of tropical climates have interfered with British Colonization of India to the present date. The East India Company opposed colonization. They regarded British planters as dangerous competitors in India; and while the Saxon race has become acclimated in tropical America, and even in some parts of Africa, they are still only strangers in, but rulers of the East The expressive force of the term 'Kings of the East,' applied to the Anglo-Indians, is peculiarly obvious; for they hold the position of rulers, and that position alone, more apparently than any other body of men do now, or ever did, at any period of history, or in any part of the world. If the phraseology employed had been Eastern nations, cultivators of the East, or inhabitants of the East, it would not have precisely identified them; but as they are rulers or kings of the East, and belong to the East in no other capacity, the exact application of the prophecy is transparent We do not say that they are the persons intended, but we say that they alone at present meet the description given

The permanent settlement of the Saxon race in Hindostan is now only opposed by the climate; and upon the highlands of the Punjaub they will gradually locate themselves, becoming thus settlers, and therefore subjects, citizens of the regions where they are known only as rulers; but the drying up of the Euphrates progresses rapidly, and the prediction will probably be fulfilled before any ostensible change occurs in the position of the Anglo Indians, within their dominions.

The peculiar constitution of the East India Company and its varying relations with the general government, supports this explanation of a celebrated passage. The sovereign of Great Britain does not exercise the same authority in Hindostan as in the Mauritius in Africa, or in America — The governing power is shared with the Company, by an anomalous and inconvenient arrangement, which is inconsistent with sound principles of political economy. An *imperium in imperio* has always been opposed and repudiated by great statesmen; and yet that is the system adopted as if by accident, in Hindostan, and continued there since the birth of British power in that country The ruling influence is shared therefore by many persons. In addition to the control of the British people, the executive is administered by a numerous body of subordinate officials, not responsible hitherto to the Company, or to the Crown, or to Parliament and the people alone, but by an injudicious arrangement, to the joint operation of all these parties, as if to give force and strength to the term Kings of the East. No other nation ever administered in the East those functions now exercised by the British people. The Dutch, the French, and the Portuguese have owned large and valuable possessions at different dates to the East of the great river Euphrates; but the French settlements were all seized by the English, and those of Holland and Portugal are reduced to a small compass. The British empire of the east is the most powerful state in Asia. It is the only Empire that increases in magnitude and power. All nations, with the exception of the British and Russian empires, fade in Asia. Old powers become weak, and make space for these modern states, the representatives of freedom and serfdom, between whom the great struggle for the possession of Asia, and the enfranchisement or the oppression of its people, has commenced.

British Statesmen almost invariably assume the duties and responsibilities of governing India with the determination not to increase the extent of their country, and they are as invariably compelled to pursue in practice that policy which they denounced in theory, and add kingdoms to their territory. The passage of the Sutlej by the Sikhs led to the absorption of the Punjaub. Other circumstances, and the political necessity of squaring off the territory then held, induced the Anglo-Indian Government to annex Scinde. The Indus nearly now bounds to British India on the west the relation of the Ganges in the east. The Kingdom of Burar, with a population equal to that of Belgium, has fallen into the empire peaceably and by treaty. The province of Pegu forms the maritime frontier of the Burmese empire; but the Anglo-Indians hold it, and thus possess the mouth of the Irrawaddy.— These accessions and conquests have increased the measurement of the Anglo-Indian empire, within ten years, by territory equal in extent to that of France, and in population by more than thirty millions.

The Chinese empire is in the pangs of a great revolution which will probably separate its various provinces, and throw them under a crowd of different rulers The population of China cannot be therefore reckoned as under one but several forms of government; and their power is wasted by internal struggles which have occurred at this juncture to leave the meaning of the phraseology Kings of the East clear and distinct, for no other state now possesses even the population, as for half a century no Asiatic nation has possessed the moral power of the Anglo-Indian Empire

To be Continued.

It is said that Lord Palmerston, on being asked, by a deputation to stand for Manchester, exclaimed, "me go to Manchester, to meet John Bright ?---I have quite enough of him in the House of Commons."

A long letter in the *Times* under the signature of "S. G. O." describes the condition of some of the Turkish prisions, from which it appears that the ruffians and scoundrels such places usually contain, are treated with considerable less ceremony than our own worthies of the like stamp in jails. He invokes Howard, and repudiates the Turkish discipline and filth.

Mr. Woods formerly the *Morning Herald's* own correspondent at the seat of war, states in his published letters that it was owing to Sir Colin Campbell's disobedience to orders that the English army escaped annihilation at the battle of Balaklava. General Airey's order was to withdraw a most powerful field battery. Sir Colin countermanded this, and by doing so prevented the enemy from effecting their purpose---getting possession of the town. On what small circumstances often depend the fate of a campaign.

The *Manchester Examiner* announces the failure of Mr. James Cheatham, an extensive spinner and manufacturer. His liabilities are said to be upwards of £100,000.

The death of the Earl of Caithness is announced.

THE BRITISH CURRENCY.---It appears that the decimal system of currency is to be introduced into the United Kingdom. The pound sterling will be retained and divided into one thousand parts. The shilling will thus be a fiftieth and the sixpence one hundredth part of the unit, and the half-crown is to be abolished.

European Intelligence

DETAILS BY THE "AMERICA."

THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.

From the Times Correspondent.

Camp before Sebastopol,
Dec 21, 1855.

Winter is now come upon us in reality, and we have had for the last few days some very cold weather. On the night of the 18th the thermometer went down to eight degrees below zero in the camp of the engineers, fourth division. This was by self-registering thermometer. At 10 a. m., on the 19th it was only three degrees above zero. This is nearly, or quite, equal to Canadian cold, and as might be expected, a great number of men have been more or less frost bitten. I have heard of no serious cases among our men. The French suffer a great deal from cold. The other night two French soldiers went into one of our guard-rooms in Sebastopol and asked for some coffee, and to be allowed to warm themselves by the fire. Our men gave them some coffee and biscuit, and they sat down by the fire.—One of them took off his shoes (he had no stockings) and began rubbing his feet which were frostbitten. In about ten minutes he got up, but staggered and fell dead, to the great horror of the English soldiers. The other was taken care of, and was all right in the morning. The French are getting great quantities of sheepskin coats from Constantinople. To-day I meet, on my way to Kamiesch, some hundred of pack mules, with 50 coats on each and a great number of the *equipages militaires* also full of coats. The whole of our men are well clothed and well fed, and are in capital health and spirits. Now there is snow on the ground it is dangerous to go through the camp, as you are almost certain to get a blow on the head from a snowball which was aimed at some one else. It is a blessing that these are the only balls that we are now in danger from. Really the difference between this winter and last is extraordinary. Instead of the sullen, despairing look of last year, every man seems happy and contented. We have also civilized amusements going on. On every Saturday night there is a "symposium," or sort of cider cellar, in the restaurant of the fourth division composed of officers of the division, who meet at half-past nine, and have a kind of supper, and then sing till twelve, when the national anthem is sung in chorus, and the meeting separates. The officers of the fourth division have also got up some theatricals, which they are going to act in the restaurant.—The Crimea is subject to new innovations every day. There is now a real *bona-fide* yellow omnibus in Kamiesch. If we are here much longer we may expect to be carried from camp to camp in Hansoms. There are one or two dogcarts here already. We have a hunt here also—the "H. G. P." hunt, which means the Head-Quarters Paper Hunt. This is carried out in the following manner :—The fox, which is, in this hunt, a well-mounted man, has a quarter of an hour's law, and goes off with his pocket full of pieces of paper, one of which he drops at intervals. At the end of his quarter of an hour the field, which has consisted on the two or three meets which have taken place, of nearly a hundred, go off after him, all looking eagerly on the ground for pieces of paper. The pace is very fast, and consequently the field tails considerably after a few moments. There were a great many men out last time who had evidently hunted in a very different country, and among them Sir W. Eyre, who was mounted on a very fine horse, and kept well ahead. There have been some very severe gales lately in the Black Sea. One or two vessels have been lost near Kamiesch. One mail has never turned up yet, and nothing has been heard of it since the steamer left Constantinople. It is the one due on the 13th. I am told that the two mails on the 13th and 17th left Constantinople on the same day.—The 17th one arrived yesterday, but nothing has been heard of the other. There are numbers of "shaves" flying about the camp. Men have nothing else to do, and therefore make "shaves" to amuse themselves and their neighbours. I heard two extraordinary ones to-day. One of them is, that a night or two ago, a Russian outlaying picket, consisting of 120 men, posted somewhere along the Tchernaya (where, the "shave" did not say) came over the river and gave themselves up to the French, as they said they were half starved, and suffered such hardships that they would rather become prisoners than remain where they were. The windy weather has been fatal to the hopes of many out here with regard to the home-made plum-pudding that were coming out for Christmas day. The parcels office in Balaklava is crammed every day with men eagerly asking if various vessels are in, and who generally go away disappointed. I am afraid that most people will have to be satisfied with a Crimean plum-pudding for Christmas day. The Turkeys and geese to be met coming from Balaklava to the camps are almost as numerous as they used to be in the old coaching days coming to town from Suffolk and Norfolk. There is, however, a great difference in the size of the birds. We have had immense flocks of bustards flying from the eastward for the last few days. Hundreds of sportsmen have been on the look out for them, and several have been killed. They are very large. Some of those killed, I am told, weigh as much as 15lb or 16lb. There is snipe and wild-fowl shooting to be had down on the Tchernaya, but it is at the risk of one's life that this sport is to be enjoyed, as the Russians are within shot, and generally take advantage of it. However, there are some men out here who are such eager sportsmen that they are not deterred even by rifle bullets.

THE SURRENDER OF KARS.

ERZEROUM, Dec. 11.

Our first news of the probable fall of Kars reached us through that fine old soldier Gen. Kmety. Riding in hot haste, he reached this on the afternoon of the 28th ult. The intelligence he brought simply amounted to this—that the provisions being all but exhausted, Gen. Williams had sent his aide-de-camp, Major Teesdale, to Mouravieff, to propose the opening of negotiations. Kmety's own case was a desparate one. He had been formally sentenced to death by the Austrian Government, and had no mercy to expect at the hands of the Russians. Things being at this pass, he waited on Gen. Williams, and besought him to accept his resignation, and allow him to cut his way through the enemy's lines. His sword, he said, was now of no further use, and he would rather blow his braiss out than become a prisoner at discretion. Williams, feeling how little he could do for him if it came to the worst, allowed him to leave, which he did that very night, accompanied by Gen. Kolman and an escort of trusty Kurds. Kolman, as an officer who had held high rank in the Hungaria revolutionary army, was in the same predictment as him. The Russian solidiers on the move at night recognise each other by a peculiar low, long whistle; and, imitating this, the adventurous little party succeeded in passing several of their patrols. At last, however, they were recognised, charged and dispersed, but meeting at a place of rendezvous previously fixed upon, continued their journey till they reached this without further accident.

After their arrival we remained in a state of uncertainty for several days. They had left Teesdale's return (it turned out afterwards that he had been detained to dinner by Mouravieff), and were, consequently, quite ignorant as to what terms might be offered and accepted on either side. All they knew was that Gen. William's affairs had reached the point of desperation, and that he was not in a position to refuse any conditions which the Russians please to offer. We were at last relieved from our painful suspense by the arrival of Captain Thomson's interpreter, another Hungarian refugee in the Turkish service. He had left Kars after negociations had been closed, and was anabled to inform us on what conditions it had been surrendered. They were as follows :—

That all non-combatants should be allowed to leave; that private property should be respected, the inhabitants uninjured, and that all foreigners in the Turkish service should be permitted to depart unquestioned. Last, not least, all the officers were allowed to retain their swords, in consideration of their gallant defence on the 29th September, and to the honor of Mouravieff be it said, that this generous clause was inserted in the body of the treaty with his own hand. Seventy guns, on the other side, and 20,000 stand of arms were made over to the Russians. The Nizam (regulars), to the number of 5000, were made prisoners of war. The Radiff, or militia, and Bashi Bazouks was dismissed to go whither they pleased. Liberty, however, in the latter case, has been at best but a cruel gift. Our Siberian winter has set in along the loftier mountain ranges, and report speaks of 150 of these poor wretches being smothered together in a teppi, or snow-storm, within the wild passes of the Suwanlee-dagh. Numbers, too, have been frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their miserable comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon the way. We see them staggering in all in all day along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and foot sore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger and fatigue.

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so (I quore word for word from an eye witness) that it was positively painful to stir out of doors. They were lying about in all directions, groaning piteously—watching the Russian provision waggons, which as if to add to their misery, passed almost all day within their ken. Townspeople and soldiers alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The former crowded round the general as he rode out of his quarters, and prayed him with all the eloquence of despair, to seek some means of putting an end to their misery. Women forced their way into his very room, and throwing starving children at his feot, implored him rather to kill them at once than let them perish peecemeal for want of sustenance.

The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender 80 men died in one day. Many went mad or became idiots from sheer hunger and hard labor.—Those who preserved a remnant of health, half starved as they were, and scarcely clothed, were obliged to mount sentry almost every night up to the ancles in snow. Since the battle of the 29th there had been no animal food to issue to the troops. Horses had indeed been killed in the general's stable secretly by night, but the meat was sent to the hospital for the sick. A pittance of bread or flour made into weak broth was all that the working soldiers had to subsist upon. Discipline was almost at an end. The soldiers had at one time all but worshipped Gen. Williams.—After the action, in particular, they gathered round their gallant leader, only too happy, after the Eastern fashion, to touch the hem of his garment in token of their submission.—Now these same men refused to salute him, turned their eyes away when they saw him approach. Still, to the last he hardened his heart in hope. Omar Pasha had written to him, on his arrival at Batoum, to hold out only another month, and he would be with him.—The Muchir here, too, Selim Pacha, who had been sent from Constantinople to take the command, forwarded him a similar dispatch informing him that he was at the head of a large and well disciplined force, all admirably equipped and eager for the fight, and that he would loose no time in marching to his relief. Thus deceived, the General determined to hold out as long as a mouthful of food remained; and, in fact, the last buiscuit was issued out of the store on the very day of their capitulation. At last, on finding out the truth that the Muchir here at least had no intention of coming to his aid, he called a general council and proposed a sally. But the troops by this time were too exhausted even to march, far more to fight their way for days together over the mountains. We had no cavalry, no artillery horses; fighting our way, in short, at such odds, was out of the question, and a surrender was determined upon as a last resource. The terms obtained, as may easily be believed, were much more favorable than the vanquished had any right to expect; and allowing all credit to the generous forbearance of Mouravieff, no small praise must at the same time be awarded to Gen. Williams for having managed mattert so well under such difficult circumstances. The two things that he felt most anxious to settle well were the protection of the inhabitants and the safety of his brave companions in arms, who might otherwise have paid a heavy penalty for their doubled devotedness to the cause of European freedom. His fixed determination on these points of honor was of an order which needs no praise of mine. He threatened, in fact, that unless his wishes in regard to them were acceeded to, he would destroy the guns, blow up the works, and even leave the Russians to do their worst Fortunately he had to deal with a reasonable enemy, and the very high minded sacrifice was averted, no less by firmness on the one side than by forbearance on the other. He had no difficulty as far as I can ascertain, in settling matters just as he wished.

It was late before the Turkish troops were marched out of the town. Those of the Russians were drawn up without to receive them, and the victors presented arms to the vanquished as they passed.

The higher prisoners were treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. The general, after he had despatched the little business that remained on his hands, was sent on the route to St. Petersburg in Mouravieff's carriage and four, accompanied by Col. Lake, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Churchill, his private Secretary, and an English soldier servant. All his Turkish servants had deserted him in their dread of an imprisonment in Russia; but, as some similar custom has always prevailed in the world, and can hardly be considered peculiar to Turkey, after all, there was not much to complain of. As to himself, he was in good health and spirits, looking forward to a speedy release.

At the time of our last intelligence the Russians had just taken possession of Kars, and the town was in a state of confusion, such as might be expected from its occupation by a mixed army of Cossacks, Circassians, and Kurds, with no small portion of a regular soldiery—the hardest drinkers in the world. All our employees, however, attached to the Turkish army, were treated with the greatest consideration till their final departure. M. Zohrab, for instance, on Gen. Williams's staff, as interpreter was lying ill of typhus at the time of occupation. On hearing the riot of the soldiers he thought it would be advisable to ask the Com. for a guard; but the latter at once relieved his fears by assuring him that strict orders had been issued to insure his not being molested, and that if anything happened he should be applied to at once. Passports were granted to the Hungarian officers in the Turkish service with the greatest readiness. The conduct of the Russians, indeed, throughout has been entirely irreproachable.

There is very little news here as regards Erzeroum itself. The Muchir has been hanging a few spies. On riding through the bazaar the other day I found one strung up at the Gorgi-kapu, or George's gate. He was suspended only a few yards from the ground, with his hands tied behind him, and then fastened to the shutters of a shop at his back, to prevent the body from swinging. The Osmanli inmate of the said shop took it very quietly. He was sitting crosslegged on his counter, smoking his chibouque, and staring at the corps as apathetically as possible. It was slung from his roof, too, like a sign, and, if it had really been so, he could not have taken it more as a matter of course. The man was an Armenian, and was to have received 500 piastres (something less than £4) in return for his information.

The weather on the hills has been very inclement. I have already mentioned that 150 soldiers were buried in a snow drift A caravan was swept down in the same storm, and 10 men frozen to death. The load lost was a valuable one, containing, however, a curious item, leeches. This forms an important article of Persian export. The value of them is estimated at nearly £3000.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

The *Journal de Constantinople*, which contained news from Omar Pacha's army to the 5th of Dec., stated that, at that date, the Turkish troops were encamped by the river Siva, and that it was impossible to advance, in consequence of the river having overflowed. The news respecting the river Siva might possibly be one of the causes of the retrograde movement made by the Turkish generalissimo. The army near Erzeroum was to be raised to 35,000 men.

The *Journal de Constantinople* affirms that the garrison of Erzeroum amounte to 16,000 men, and that the Egyptian contingent will raise that number to 27,000 while other corps sent there from different points will place the Turkish forces at 35,000 men in addition, the *Impartial de Smyrne* of the 8th December states that Erzeroum is abundantly supplied with provisions, and possesses an excellent artillery.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.---A shocking affair has occurred on board the American ship "Waverly" in the Indian seas. It appears she had a large number of Coolies, or native laborers on board, and owing to a revolt, during which two or three were shot, they were forced into the hold and the hatolies fastened down. Sad to relate when the hatches were again removod, 270 of the number were found dead from suffocation.

ESCAPE OF A LUNATIC.---A lunatic got out of the Asylumn at Albany a short time ago by forcing his body through the bars of his window, which were only 9 inches apart. He was almost naked, and it being a very cold night, he was found in the morning frozen to death.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.---According to a report just published there were arrested in Chicago during the last six months no less tan 3 716 persons of whom four were ministers, four lawyers, eight doctors, and 282 females. Twenty five were arrested for murder and attempts at murder, and one hundred and ninety four for being inmates of brothels. Amount of fines collected during same time $27,245.

Horse flesh is now becoming a popular dish in Paris, and many parts of France. It is pronounced superior to beef; and almost as good as venison.

Hungary has 3,000,000 Protestants and 2,800 churches.

The Sheriff of New Orleans is said to have realised $100,000 from fees during last year.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP "AFRICA."

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.

The "Africa" arrived here at 9 o'clock.

Nothing of importance.

Peace question unchanged.

Wheat - good demand, 2d higher. Flour better demand, 6d to 9d higher. Holders of corn demand an advance, but not acceded to---some buyers at 42s. Lard favors buyers, 68s 6d, outside. Beef---rather better request. Pork still neglected.

The "Baltic's" arrival will test the market.

Consols about 86¾ to 86⅞.

The news consists merely of extension of the peace rumors by the previous steamer. Russia's answer cannot arrive till the 10th; but probably some days later, and is expected will neither contain absolute assent nor refusal, but will make counter proposals to be settled by renewed conferences.

The feeling in England continues warlike, and in France is again becoming so.

Russia continues incessant preparations.

There was no later news from the Crimea.

The French blew up one of the Sebastopol docks on the 22nd.

Affairs in Asia unchanged. British news unimportant.

The Grand Council of Allied Generals is now open in Paris.

The Conference on Danish Sound dues is postponed indefinitely.

Rumors received of Naples joining the Alliance.

Sweden is making active warlike preparations.

America sailed for Liverpool.

Baltic arrived on the morning of the 8th.

Latest Berlin papers speak not unfavorably of a disposition of Russia to consider Allied propositions.

LONDON, Wednesday 9th.

English Funds yesterday morning advanced nearly 3s 8d at opening, but a relapse subsequently took place, closing at yesterday's prices. Money easier and in good demand, at 5 per cent.

ASIA.

The Russian army took possession of Kars the 3rd December, the troops being quartered in the town.

The Russians had collected large stores of provisions.

The Russian General was apprehensive of an attack upon Kars by Selim Pasha, and concentrated all his available force at that point.

FURTHER BY THE "AFRICA."

The Russian attack on Erzeroum is not considered probable at present, in consequence of the exhaustion of the troops, and the state of the roads.

Nothing definite was yet known from St. Petersburg.

Speculations were very contradictory.

Interviews had taken place between Nesselrode and Esterhazy, but the main question had not been discussed. The most that it is expected from Russia, is a modified counter proposition, such as may insure further negociations and delay. In the meantime, the French Government has become more warlike, while Russian preparations, if on continuing the contest are larger than ever.

Bavaria is sending an envoy to St. Petersburg to support the Saxon ambassador.

It is again confidently asserted that Austria will submit three propositions to the German Diet, and call on the Diet to support them.

Dates from Crimea, are to 25th ult.

The Russians are increasing their fortifications, over against Inkermann.

Pelissier remains in the Crimea.

General Martinpec will act as his proxy at the Council of War in Paris.

No injury had been done to the fleet by the last storm.

Omar Pacha's army had suffered so much from lack of provisions, that he had been compelled to fall back.

The Council of War at Constantinople were directing all their energies to the defence of Erzeroum.

WHEN TO WEAR INDIA RUBBERS.---Many persons wear india rubber overshoes in cold, dry weather, to keep their feet warm. This is an injurious and evil practice. India rubber shoes are very comfortable and valuable for covering the feet during wet, sloppy weather, but they should never be worn on any other occasion; their sole use should be to keep out water. They should therefore be put off whenever the wearer enters a house, and be worn as little as possible, because they are air tight, and both retain and restrain the perspiration of the feet. The air cannot be excluded from them, or from any other portion of the body, for any length of time, without sensibly affecting the health. And no habit tends more to good health than clean feet and clean, dry stockings, so as to allow the free perspiration of the nether extremities.

THE ELECTIONS FOR MAYOR.

Hamilton.—James Cummings, Esq.
Toronto.—J. Beverly Robinson, Esq.
Prescott.—H. D. Jessop, Esq.
Cobourg.—D. E. Boulton, Esq.
London.—W. Barker, Esq.
Goderich.—Dr. McDougall.
Kingston.—O. S. Gildersleeve, Esq.
Dundas.—John Quarry, Esq.

THE WEEK.---The division of time into weeks arose among the Jews, and followed as a consequence of the order of the seven periods in the creation of the earth and its inhabitants, and rest upon the seventh day.

In all lands where the Saxon tongue is spoken, the descendants of the Saxon still call the days of the week after the gods of their ancestors :—

Sunday---The Sun.
Monday---The Moon.
Tuesday---Tuesco.
Wednesday---Woden.
Thursday---Thor.
Friday---Friga.
Saturday---Saturn.