#### WATCH, MOTHER!

Mother I watch the little feet Climbing o'er the garden walt, Rounding through the busy atreet, Ranging ceilar, shed and hall, Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time it costs, Little feet will go astray, Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother ! watch he little band Picking berries by the way, Making houses in the sand, Maging notices in the said,
Torsing up the fragra it hay.
Never dare the question ask.
"Why, to its this dreary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother ! watch the little tongue Mother! watch the little tongue
Prating eloquent and wild,
What is said and what is sung,
By the happy, joyous child,
Catch the word while yet unspoken, Stop the vow before 'tis broken. This same tongue may, yet proclaim Blessings in a Saviour s name.

Mother! watch the little beart Beating soft and warm for you, Wholesome lessons now impart, Keep, O, keep, that young heart tree, Extricating every weed, Sawing good and precious seed ! Harvest rich you then may see, Ripening for eternity.

#### CHRISTMAS IN GERMANY.

From the Christian Advocate and Journal. German Holidays-Christmas Market-Signs of Preparation-Christmas morning an increased speed. at the Court Church in Berlin-Christ- | The last words were scarcely uttered be-

"Two-year Old"---The Stranger Repause for a moment amid my travels, and amid the constant excitements of study and sight-seeing, to breathe a little of the spirit that belongs to the festivities and solemnities of the closing year, and to linger amid some of those old customs that make Ger- and presents for the old, and the whole, in men life so | 0 sic and so beautiful. Where can one gather inspiration for calm and hely some a coorisities, while the sacred true thought, for praise and joyful thanksgiving. so well as amid the coremonies sacred to its dazzling light. Each one hu-riedly the 'merry Christmas' and the happy new, sought his allotted place, to learn what year ? and were can one so wisely stop to Christmas had brought to him, and it would consider his present moorings, to meditate upon the tributes the past has brought to his harmonious advancement, and upon what lies before him in the opening fu-

all that is good in America, there are yet the members of the entire family, and to bebold the thanks, hand-shakings, and kisese planted from the German fatherland to the that followed the distribution of the Christthe new world. First among these we put the customs that portain to the German bolivlays. From time immemorial have these customs come down to the present generations, and they are still colebrated with all the freshness and enthusiasm of for supposed it might be a greeting, when, to his mer ages. For many weeks before the still greater surprise, the father came up wished-for period arrives, the fair dames of all ages and all classes are busily employed in ashioning every manner of useful and ortion there were his Chistmas gifts. This numental, imaginable and unimaginable pre- pleasing and unexpected temembrance filled sents, while the children sing, and talk, and the stranger's soul with joy and gratitude to dream of nothing clse but the 'good time coming.' About two wooks before Chrismas. nces the famous Christmas market. The booths line the streets and cover the squares of the central portion of the city, presenting a very lively and cheerful appearance. Rows of green Christmas-trees as far as the eye can reach are exhibited for sale, of all sizes, and every degree of culture and ornament, so as to meet the wishes and

purses of each class of the community.

And the booths—it would be difficult to give a catalogue of their contents. They may be classed under the two general heads o everything that grows, and everything that is made by the hand of man. Of course those things that are thought to be particularly agreeable to the rising generation occupy a prominent place, but by no means to the exclusion of the 'desirable' to all ages. And then the scene that is here witnessed especially of an evening when there is an extensive illumination, the thousands of all ages, classes, and 'conditions, 'laying in' presonts for the approaching festival, bearing victoriously away the objects of their selec tion; the dense crowd, the glistening trees, the crying dolls, the joy painted on every countenance, the general hilarity, and the piercing voices of the auctioneer women r's ing above the din :-these are a few of the incidents to be taken into consideration

among the things preparatory. Everything now is at a stand-still, except that which refers to the eventfut season — The one hundred and seventy learned lecturers have vacated their chairs in the univ-9; ersity, the students flocking homoward; the soldiers. In a large hall there was also the political chambers that have such a mighty influence under this constitutional government no longer echo with harangues on the position of Pru sia with respect to the Eastern question: all business, speculation, politics, even nows from the war, yield to the history of the Christmas cen mony, and, as event of the winter.

Finally the long wished-for day arrives. Christmas is ushered in by the early ringing tobacco and pipes of all dimensions, and of our church bells, and at all hours of the day every style of architecture. In fact, in the is there divine service. At ten we mingle with the crowd that directs its sters court church This immense temple, with an arched roof and massive pillars, an evening, would fight their battles over is filed to overflowing. The court occupy starding in the bread sistes. The solemni-ties of the occasion are introduced by a vol-of the model prayer had been intrusted to the royal boxes, while the multitude remain untary from the organ. As its swelling a German, one is at no loss to surmise what tones die away, there rise upon the ear the word would have been substituted in the angelic soices of the younthtul choir. It is prayer for Jaily bread, prayer for Jaily bread. For a week after Christmas, appropriate to the voice of the messen cors of glad tidings to the relice of the messen cors of glad tidings divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with an appeared to divine service are continued. Donations I A pampuset with a pampuset with a line of the proposition of the proposit ply, but sees them before him in a living many thankful to God. I had the sa isfectedity. The soul is bowed before the cross, tion of partaking of a family Carlstmas Now the deep-tonest organ sends forth its goise, trimmed with apples, which takes the notes of triumph, trumpets swell the vice oneu ptolice of the American cutkey, with its indi-assembled thousands now caren the strain, and we hear the innumerable ungelic been so much in the true Christmas spirit. | a certain M. Dureyer.

hosts welcoming the Sen of God again into We passed a day alone in reflection, self-the presence of the Father. The soul is study and prayer, and with much profit inlifted up to the triumphant courts above. Such music speaks a living language to the mind prepared, and the fault is probably with him who sees in it nothing clerating or purifying. No one can ever torget the et frets produced by listening for the first time to a well-trained choir of youths. If female voices call torth applause these, on the other hand, hold the spirit spell-bound a feeling too deep for earth. After an eloquent and appropriate discourse by the reverend court minister, the services were

closed with a song of praise.
In the evening I proceeded to the house of Dr Erdman, a lecturer in the university, and also a cicrgyman. He is a very good man, and is considered one of the rising men in Prussia. He and his lady have been my fast friends during my sojourn in Berlin, and, as not the least of their kinduesses, they had on this occasion invited me to wit ness a German Christmas celebration. As the custom is universal in Germany, from the highest to the lowest classe, and withal interesting. I have thought a brief description of one as nexample, might not be un-ac eptable to your readers. We assembled at four o'clock, none out the near relatives of the family being present, and partook of coffee and cake. Then the head of the tamily read the chapter of Christ's nativity, and afterwards scated himself at the piane. He now lined, or as they say in New England. deaconed out an appropriate hymn, in which been. With grief and in misery would be we all joined, and which he accompanied on bave received the return of the day that the piane. The exercise to me was very pleasant and very affecting. Servante, the voungest children; parents, grandparents, and a lone exile, all united their voices in a hymn of praise and thanksgiving sacred to the day. Before the close of the singing the younger members of the family manifested evident signs of impationco, and I thought the father began to descen' out the lines at

mas Day in the House-hold-Family fore the children were on their foot, and a Worship--Lively Scene in the Christ- rush made for the barred door. After the mas Room—Christmas Presents—The voungest was placed nearest, so as to enter the Two year Old with Stranger Re- first, (a two-year old, as the Germans ex-"Two-year Old"--The Stranger Remembered--Christmas in the Hospital--- first time thrown open, and we all got in in Occupation of the Week-Reflections. the quickest way possible. Before us stood I have thought it might be expedient to the cheerful groon Christmas tree, in every part of which were suspended burning lights reaching to the coiling. Upon all sides and extending entirely around the room, were tables he vily laden with the Christmas like the fire in the bush, filled the room with have amused even a philosopher to have wit-nessed the excitement and various emotions of the rising generation as they first took an inventory of their goods in hand It was affecting, and far a stranger also sad, to be-Among all that is bad in Gormany, and hold the warm feelings that existed between and informed him that he was received as the earthly and the heavenly Parent. The gifts consisted of the national Christmas resents, nuts, and cake, vulgarly called gingorbread, with all manner of niceties, a re-ligious book, and the like. The other members of the family received besides the ustional gifts, books, articles of clothing, and an endicas variety of objects that were all

useful.

But I must not pass by the only grand child, the little "to-year old." Fraulein Marthe seemed perplexed amid the multitude of new duties that had sudenly fallen to her charge. She was transformed into the character of housekeeper, and her little table, illuminated with diminutive setting out," with the exception of the usual 'two evening she was engaged in the serious occupations of washing ironing, cooking, tonding baby, and serving the company with retreshments. Like the Martha of Bible history, she was cumbered about much serving. As the time came for her to be put to sleep, she insisted long and loud upon taking

the whole carge to bed with her.

After passing a delightful evening, and one that I shall not soon forget, and smid German wishes of, 'May you live well.' took my departure, with a hourt, as well as overcoat pockets, full of the German Chist-

Such a scone was witnessed in every family, and not in families alone, but even in the buildings of their public institutions. My minister friend attended the Christmas ceremony in a hospital for the rick and disabled illuminated Christmas-tree The crippled hobble i in, and the sick were carried, some of them on their beds, to receive their gifts and to hear some words appropriate to the day. Among the presents was for each a most important and what alone would make the day sacred to the German, a store o German pipe might be be traced the whole history of the German art. One can easily an evering, would fight their battles over again, in the m det of smoke not less dense, though more southing to the nerves than the

tion of partaking of a family Christmas

dulged in the associations sacred to the ocdition or the German ceremonies have deepened the teeling, so much is certain, that this has been the happiest, most cheerful and most profitable Christmas of my life.-It an American home: is reserved for me in the future, I hope in a similar manner to commemorate many returns of this sacred period, the pleasure and gratitude increased by the presence of dear friends, new far dis tant. How fit is the occasion to kindlennew at the same time, leve to God and leve to man. These are the two logitimate results

of the genuine Christmas : to draw near to God in praise and gratitude for the pricel is gitt which this day bestowed upon all men - oven the gift of Christ-and to cheer and oncourage the hearts of our fellow mortals by tokina of kindly and religious sympathies. Upon this day was paradiso again opened to simul man, and no angul of wrath longer guards its entrance. If overy reflecting person devotes the return of his birth-day to reflection and self-communion, it he pauses to cast up his accounts with the year that is past, and to make better and higher resolutions for the one that is approaching, how much more sacred is the return of the birthday of Christ? What were the life of man on earth with no much day to commomorate If a Saviour had not been born, better would it have been for man that time had never been. With grief and in misery would be brought him into a dark world, and its every return would be a cerse Let time honored Christmas, then, still be celebrated. May cheorful religion and human sympathy unito

# European Intelligence

to hotlow the energy day!

Berlin, Feb. 1855.

CAPITULATION OF KARS.

The story of this capitulation has reached us through a Russian source, and we have no means of ascertaining the correctness of all the details. We take the Russian report of Gen. Mouraviess as we find it. and learn that after the assault on Kars on 29th Sentember, which had been so brilliantly repulsed, the blockade became stricter than ever. The only hope that remained for the garrison was either that aid might come from Ezeroum, or that an early winter might render the position of the besiegers intolerable. Both of these hopes failed. Vely Pasha coming from Trebizondo, did indeed, as we attempt more than once to advance upon Kars, but on each attempt he was met by a detachment of the Russian army threatening his rear. Winter, too, gave signs of his coming; the weather was cold; snow fell on the neighboring mountains; but the garrison was exhausted; toil weakness and starvation caused death to visit numbers even of that race who are patient of hunger, and at all times are satisfied with a scanty meal; desertion increased; despondency became general. On the 24th of last mouth Major Consdale carried a letter to Gen. Mouravieff. in which Gen. Williams asked for a conference the next day. The conference was granted, and the result was, that two days afterwards the English general signed the articles of capitulation, and that on the 28th November, at two o'clock in the atternoo the Mushir of the army of Anawlia, together with Gen. Williams and his staff, presented themselves to the Russian General, the arms of the Turkish regiments were piled, and their colors were brought to the front of the Russian lines and received with the music of ban s and the cheers of the troops. The feeblest portion of the Turkish army, about 6,000 were then dismissed with the obligation not to take arms against the Czar, and Gen." Mouravieff ordered that the 7,000 or 8,000 troops which remained should enjoy the repast which he had prepared for them. With what feelings must they have partaken of that food, however welcome, feeling cows and ton sheep.' During the entire like the exile poet, how salt is alien bread On the same day the fortress was occupied by the Russian troops, and the Russian standard planted on the citadel. "Thus, with the surrender of Kan," says Gen. Mouravieff. " the last remnant of the army of Anatolia, 80,000 strong, has vanished away.'
The Commander-in-Chief of that army Mushir Vassif Pastra, together with oth-Pashas, the brave General Williams and his whole Staff, are prisoners of war-conquered, however, not by force of arms, but by dint of famine. It is a sad tale, but in recording it let us not forget to point out that the Russian General seems to have behaved with great courtesy and humanity. To us, who have not yet forgotten the Hango massacre, and how that atrocious deed has been adopted and defended by the Russian Government, even when repudiated by some o their officers, it is a pleasure to find that the Muscovite soldiers are not alike savage, and that in General Mouravieff we have one who respects the rights of war and the sufferings of humanity.

### FRANCE.

The Moniteur of this morning announces beliaia suburb. By Victoria Redouit, near that the Syndical Chamber of the Paris our 34th Regiment, the French have lately stookholders has prohibited all quotations of encamped eleven siege train companies of

The monthly average price of corn in exceed the general popularity of the new France for the four weeks comprising the Commander in Chief, and all the late gene end of November and part of December. have just been struck. The advance for just and good. wheat is 78c. per hectolitre.

PARIS, Dec. 37.

A pamphlet which has appeared to-lay

THE CRIMEA.

THE BRITISH CAMP.

From a Correspondent of the Daily News.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 11 On Sunday morning the French outposts in the neighbourhood of Baidar ware attack-

ed by the enemy, who at first succeeded in

taking prisoners a French picket of a ser-

geant and 20 men, but were afterwards driven back with a loss of 100 men killed and 150 taken prisoners; amongst the latter are three officers. The anemy also managed to take a captain of French infantry the other day. It appears that he was in the Tchernaya valley, hoking after some "canards sauvages," sales he was surprised and walked who to the south side. A "shave" is that the first corps d'armee, under Sir Colin Campbell, is to proceed as early as possible next year to Georgia, and that the French army is to embark for the Baltic. In other words, the English, next spring, are to campaign in Asia, and our allies in Europe. Lately the telegraph wires between Balaclava and head-quarters, and Kazatch and head-quarters,have got broken once or twice, but then the damage is soon rectified, as nothing is so easy as to find out the exact spot where the discrepance exists. The subterranean wire in the Crimea is encased in gutta percha, and even supposing no instrument is used, a practise I man could by just slitting, with a penknife the gutta percha, and putting his tongue to it, tell if at that spot the wire was all right or wrong. I think these frequent breakages, although they do not take a couple of hours to find out and repair, are cau ed in a great measure by the great number of roads and drains that are being cut. Just after the last mail was closed, I heard of the telegraph between the monastery and Varna being broken; this, if obliged to be renewed, will cost the allied governments £20,000. Major Biddulph, R.A., who has charge of the submarine telegraph, immediately set off in a steamer for Vaina, and I was informed that he had orders to telegraph for a fresh wire to be sent out overland. For the last week the new main road has been a great luxury to any one obliged to ride to Balaclava from the front, or vice versa. By Mrs. Sencole's it is scarcely finished, and it requires completion between the iron huts and 34th regiment; still, with all its mud and want of repair, it is a great boon to this army, and so the French appear to think, for they make more use of it than we do. The old Woronzoff roud is in a fearful state, many parts look like a river; the different camps especially the Highland division, are not much better. French and Sardinian waggons, which in the summer used to have 4 horses harnessed to them, now have eight The railway between Balaclava and the bottom of the incline, a distance of about two miles and a half, has three engines now plying on it taking along waggons, both loaded and empty; their names are Alliance, Victory, and Swan. The first two have four flags painted on each side, the two most prominent being the English Union Jack and French tricolour. At the entrance to Balaclava, the main road, from where it crosses, on the same level, the railway, is nations. If Napoleon swept over Central consideration. Should the capture of Kutais being widened, and a wooden fence is being Europe at a march, and carried his engles be effected by Omar Pasha, much will have put up between it and the railroad, which latter is being widened, and a wooden fence is being put up between it and the railroad, resting place of each division was pricked which latter is being gravelled. All the out on his maps before war itself was declarcavalry have left except one troop of Scots ed. It will not there'ore, surprise our rea-treys and the 11th Hussars. The former ders that the plan of the next campaign leaves to-day or to morrow, and the latter should be already under concideration. remain in the Crimea to do the orderly work. The Sardinan, with Messrs. Hayter pol fell all the world looked upon the event and Howell's six thousand odd parcels, arrived off Balallava yesterday morning,much to the delight of the army. It is expected that the twenty companies out of the twenty seven of the seige train will emback in about ten days for England. Previous to leaving hey will take on their strength all the sick and infirm of the thirteen field batteries and 31 troops Horse Artillery, giving in exchange, if possible, healthy, strong, and ac-tive men. In addition to road police and camp police, there are railway police; the latter are also soldiers, and wear on their right arm a black badge, with "V. R. Railway Police" painted on it in small white letters. The second third and fourth divisions are in a terrible way about the transport failing, and all their huts not being up rate, it was soon evident that everything to the front; the light division has got all up, which the other divisions attribute to months rest would recruit our own troops their having blown up. The Russians have though, on the other hand, it would renew not been troubling us much of late from the north side; and I hear that a Mr. Dean, strengthen every position and to reassure his to consider an enemy incapable of resistance demand of the restator, exhibits much of the who has charge of all the naval voltaic batteries, is going to try a n-w invention on the docks, and so fire off all the different charges simultaneously and instantaneously. If this experiment of Mr. Dean's does not fail in any way, it will be rather a pretty have arrived. It is certain that the allies for a final repose. sight. The French still continue to flock down to Sebastopol for timber; but, on account of the weather, the English have not the wells and destroys the pasturage of the

ral orders of any interest are looked upon as

A telegraphic despatchdated Trieste, the army was received at Trebizond.

OMAR PASHA'S ARMY IN ASIA. example of any former war. The enemy,

December 18.

Continued our march along a magnificent road; the bridges, however, were almost universally destroyed; and notwithstanding the activity of the Turkish artillery horses, and the excellent war in which they were managed, there is occasionally some difficulty in getting the guus across the ravines and muddy streams with which the roads intersected. We frequently remarked tabias and abattis on either side of the road whereever the Russians thought the position available for harrassing an army, and it is not a little significant that they have not attempted to offer any opposition to our advance since the passage of the lugour. It is a pleasant occupation after a short murch to explore so. beautiful a country, particularly when the principal object is to obtain provisions. With a good guide I sometimes gallop some miles away from the camp up narrow dells, where the houses nestly amid thick foliage by the side of some brawling stream, or over the level country, where there is no underwood to impede my rapid progress, and beech and oak trees are only now beginning to drop their yellow leaves. As we get near a village we see children and pigs basking in the sunshine, and pull up at the door of the largest house, considerably to the alarm of its inhabitants. This however, is speedily dispelled by my companion, who tells them that I am a Christian, and will be delighted to prove it, by sharing their breakfast of a pig's face, &c. After this and a glass of wine too sour to have much taste in it, they open their hearts in proportion as I do my pocket, and tell me they hate Russians and abhor Turks, but love English and French; in proof of which they give me a roose in return for three sixpences, and I return triumphant to can p with my prize, the envy of the whole army, swinging from my saddle bow.

Ziewis, Nov. 19. This morning a spy was brought into camp in Mingrelin costume, who turned out to be an aid-de-camp of Mockransky, the Russian Commander-in-Chief. When the fact was ascertained beyond a doubt, Chuar Pacha ordered him to be shot. The unfortunate man met his fate with the utmost conrage. The corpse, attended by a priest in full canonicals, has just passed the tent to receive Christian burial. It is reported that we are too march the day after to morrow, in which case we may hope to reach

#### THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Kutais in two days from that time.

From the Times. The long preparation required for any nilitary enterprise is the chief difficulty in the art of war. In the campaign which has not long since concluded it was commonly admited that the first steps were taken rashly, without the materials of success-with out the knowledge which should guide a general. The result was, that slowness of execution followed incautiousness of conception, and the victory was at last won only by the stubborn endurance of two armies and the unflinching patriotism of their respective to Moscow, it was because the plan of his campaign was the study of mo: the, and each is it too soon. When the city of Sebastomerely as the beginning of victories. The grandeur of that entustrophe, the admitted destruction of 30,000 Russians within a single month, he capture of cannon and the Derbend and Baku, on the Caspian, coa t. material of war beyond all former precedent The Russians are said to have lately paid the enthusiasm of the allied armies and the depression of the enemy, all seemed to indicate that the victorious generals had only to act vigorously against Prince Gortschukoff and the total abandonment of the Crimea might at once follow. Still we believe that had the Russian General been hardly pressed he would have shrunk from exposing his shattered force to the attack of the two armies; but no such operations took place, and there is said to have been sufficient cause for the caution we have witnessed. At any was at an end for the year, and that sixsoldiers for a still more formidable contest.

Of those six months three are already past. In three more the Crimean winter will be at an end, and the season when military operations may be best attempted will will do well to form their plansearly enough to execute them before excessive heat dries lately been taking much out of the Kara-belnaia suburb. By Victoria Redount, near their armies, then probably a quart roi their armies, then probably a quart roi a million strong, must take the field before the new Russian loan on the Paris Bourse. artillery, about 2,000 men. Nothing can mighty force has to be victuelled by sea; proclaimed in the Sandal district. every beast of burden has to be pure used of war in steam transports As far as pos- the key of Northern India. sible, the enemy will destroy every blade of corn or grass and fill up every well as they retreat. It becomes, then, the duty of pru- talked of. dent statesmen and commanders to consider, with almost minutenesss of detair, the plan of on 24th, and next day made the proposi

rope,' and is reported to be written by the government, in consequence of some perso- in closed lists, with no help from the territo- zation of the Black Sea. bigest person of the State. As I am informal offence. It was thought paobable that ry they hold. So far is the war from sup-med, however, and as it is necessary to the incident would quietly terminate in an porting the war that those supplies which state, so as to avoid the promulgation of er- apology. The same dispatch also aunoun- generals have in all ages gathered from the open the Danube. and land transport will be taxed beyond the apring.

indeed, in all these matters is far worse off than ourselves, but still it is of impostunce, further to increase our superiority by an im-

mediate decision and corresponding preparacouncil of war will be shortly held at Paris, at which the Duke of Cambridge, attended by Sir. R. Airey, will be present. Sir. E. Lyons, too, will jo n in the conference, and may be daily expected at Marsoilles. The object of this meeting will be to weight thoroughly the several plans for the next campaign, and, when a decision is formed, to carry out combined operations with energy and completeness. It is reported that Marshal Pelimier has been foremost in requesting that this council should be held. It will be remembered that during the months of September and October the French General was sauguine. In to an autumn cam-paign, and pushed forward his columns with what looked like activity. The telegraph which, through Lord Panmure, was used to make known almost daily intelligence, beof the two nations, and we may add of their Governments, was highly raised. The French crossed the Valley of Baider, seized the heights to the north, pushed forward a division to the head waters of the Belbek, and threatened the pass of Aitodor and Albut. At that time an opinion was expressed that the Russian plateau, steep as a wall towards the south, and to be gained only by narrow passes, was a position not to be attacked. The contrary was urged even by mi itary men, who held that any chain of hills could be forced or to ned. The result proves that the former judgment was well founded. Marshal Pelissier is said to have given his opinion that no campaign is possible from the present base of operations. The Russians, more than two months since, held the passes with a force which could resixt any assault. The roads were scarped the hills s rengthened by works. By April they might be made absolutely impregnable, or, if determined valour might force them, it would be after a slaughter from which it is the duty of a general to shrink. What plan of campaign is resolved on will, of course, bo a secret till the hour of its execu-

the Russian positions. Though of success there can be no doubt, yet it is the duty of our generals to purchase it as cheap'y as possible, and we therefore trust that the deliburations of the council will be wire and farsighted. The position of Asia can hardly escape been gained, but, assuming that it has been of fully 16s. to 18s. por owt. fortified and can be reld, the Russians will doubtless make a long defence. The enpture of Kars places a fine position and a strong fortress in their hands. The system of fortifications completed by Col. Lake is said to be a great work of engineering science, and these forts are now garrisoned by the enemy. Kutais and Kars will form their extreme right and left, behind will be "l'eflis and Gumri, while men and munitions of war will be brought by the military roads from been addressed to her Majesty by the jury rupted by snow or the enmity of the Cau-cassim tribes. That they will make ready for a desperate defence there can be little out an Asiatic campaign, they will probably allies in the land they so much prize. Such is the state of affairs at the close of the prosent year. The allies have been victorious: have difficulties before them which it is useless to conceal. With boldness, guided by skill and forethought, they may hope for because he has been once beaten, or to exdect that he will acquiesce in defeats be-

toria. The enemy, or the other hand, has

the advantage of a central position from

which he may oppose the convering forces

which operate from the points of the coast.

We cannot doubt that all which military

science can effect, will be used against

### INDIA AND CHINA.

cause they clearly prove the superiority of

Bailory. 500 dead were left on the field, and the insurgents dispersed, but the country April is far advanced. Every man of this is itill unsettled and martial law has been

in distant provinces and brought to the seat which causes great excitement, as Herat is gifts in order to evade the legacy adaty, to

compel l'ersia to give up her conquest is Count Esterbazy reached St. Petersburg

It is expected she will absolutely refuse to Mr. Dixon was twice married, but leaves no

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is a rumour that Sir Edmund Lyon is to have the command-in-color in the Bultle next season.

A theatricel company, destined for the Kamiesch theatre, sailed a few days ago from Marseilles in the Euphrate.

We loan that the officers in command of gunboats are all to be subjected to an examination in gunners, on board the Excel-ient, on the 1st of January, when those found incompetent will probably be superseded.

Her Majesty the Queen is making a col-lection of photographic portraits of the more distinguished officers sugaged in the Crimean campaign.

Two ladies, sistors of an officer belonging Two ladios, stators or an ourcer peropping to the Royal Artillury, who lately fall before Sobastopul, have placed at the disposal of the regiment the sum of £2000, for at benevoted purpose that might be proposed.

The recruiting for the Royal Artiflory progresses so successfully that it is estimated upwards of 60 volunteers and recruits arrive at the head quarters. Weotwich workly, notwithstanding, which it is propoord to increase the bounty to £12.

Admirals It S Dundas, Sir Michael Soymour, and Baynes will strike their flags un til the spring, when it is more than probable that all will again proceed to the Bultie, at the head of the immense armament new being propored for that service.

The Medical Suff Corps, under Staff-Capt in S C Bunbury, to be raised to 1,000 is 700 strong. An alteration has been made in tho ento of pay, the force is divided into two chreen the former comprising 200, termed first-class orderlies, with 2s. a day and rations ; the second class, 700, at 1s 3d u day.

Lord Pannuro has required returns of onsualties from General Sir Willin Codrington, KOII, stating that on the 3rd of Docomber, four rank and file of the 18th Regiment of Foot word wounded by a shall when on duty in the lockyard of Sebasto-

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR. - The Times Berlin correspondent relates the following:

—Two Finn all luggers were lakely pursued by a French corrects in the neighbourhood of the Aland Isles, one lay to, the other tripd to escape; the latter was soon sunk by the Frongleman's gans, and sunk so fast that there was hardly time to save the craw. tion arrives. It is evident, however, that the allies have a great advantage in possessing two bases accessible to their fleets and To the other the French corvette sont of her jolly bear, with an armed craw to take possession of her, The Fline, however, reimpregnable by the enemy. Eupatoria and Yenikale are now converted into two entrenched camps, from both of which Simpherop I and the Russian rear are threatenorived them most leatilely, and killed four of the French crow with their axes. The luggor's grow was, however, soon mastered and taken on board the corvette, brought before a sort of council of war, and coned. The country is not difficult, but the chief difficulty is likely to be the want of water. Perhaps this cause may lead to the denined to be strung up to the yardarm, abandonment of any operations from Eupa-

CIGARS FOR THE FRENCH ARMY. - The Intotals for the case than the reference habitants of Pondicherry and the reference hood, wishing teatify their kind feeling towards the army of the East, or end a subscription and laid out the amount in eights. A first lot of 31 cases, containing 170,000, was sent direct from the colony by the English lish packets of the Red See, addressed to the Commander in chief of the Army of the best, and 88 other cases containing \$37,000 are expected at Matrollies and Boritoux for the same destination. The Minister of Marinii bas also received a draught for 800f. bolug the residue of the amount subscribed

Within the short space of five weeks a de-

A society has been formed at Worcester having for its object the reformation and employment of prisoners on leaving gaol.

A distinguished party at Savernske Lodge, the raddence of Earl Bruce, lately destroyed, in one day, 508 head of game, from eight guns.

A potition on bobalf of Robert Makin Bates, one of the three convict bankers, has

The Sugget Advertiser describes a povel much attention to this route from a fear consignment to the Crimes, in the abspethat the Vladikaukus Pass might be inter- of a pack of fur hounds, which Mr Thomas, of Burton, has sont to his brother, mimajor in the Royal Horse Artillery. Applicate

The occlosinatical commissioners have redoubt, and if the year 1856 pass away with-out an Asiatic camnaign, they will probably diocese of Durhambut have left for further be in a condition to oppose every step of the consideration whether the new see chall be allies in the land they so much prize. Such established at Newcastle or Hexham.

WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE -On Saturday, the 22nd latter of administration were intuthey are ready for other campaigns and a from the Prerogative Court, under the will more extended stage of war. Yet they of the late Mr R Dixon, Stanstond Park, of the late Mr R. Dixon, Stanstead Park, near Einsworth, Hampshire, who during a long and honourable career as a wine merchant, had ainsered a fortune to the great characteristic traits by which he was distinguinhed through life-being at once clear, conclan, and declared the bequeaths the his opponents. We must prepare for anoth-er and a longer struggle before we can hope land, visited at about £3000 perangom and a sum of £400,000 in the tunds to his widow for her own absolute use. He leaves to his two sistors, both of whom are advance in A battle had occurred between Fanche years, £200,000 each. To all his arrants Insurgents and British troops under Cap ain £50 a year for over, and a further sum of £500 to such as had been long in his service. To every labourer on the estate he has loft £5, independently of other minor legacies. About two months before his death he disproclaimed in the Sandal district.

Iterat has been taken by the Persians, of his personal friends, adopting the plan of he key of Northern India. the payment of which he had a vary great
An expedition up the Persian Gulf to repugnance. His charitable performances were in accordance with his prodigious wordth. Some tow years back be bails and liberally endowed an almahouse for the recuption of raduced merchants of advanced age. He also erceted a church, with a par-Stanstead, making ample provision for their permanent maintenance. To the poor of the listrict he was ever a generous benefactor. issue by wither marriago

Mar chester England, is growing so fast

Description of the second of th

# Poetry.

TO LITTLE DIZZIE.

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?

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

Art sleeping, little Lizzie ! The holy prayer was said,
And earth to earth, and dust to dust.
We laid the with the dead. we said the with the dead.

Gently we laid our tressure down,
In faith and holy trust,

And sweetly in the green graveyard

Doth sleep thy precious dust.

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

New York Church Journal

WHO ARE THE KINGS OF THE EAST

" And the sixth angel poured out his phini 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 propared by the drying up of the waters of the Euphrates; according to the two fth verse

of the sixteenth chapter of Revolations -

Like many other unfulfilled predictions, this

announcement has occasioned various conjoctures and criticisms. Some persons in deed hold that the prophecy has long been falfilled, but their opinion is entertained by few commontators of weight in this depart mont of criticism. Nearly all parties agree that the river Euphrates denotes, in this place, the resident population on its banks. No exception is new taken to that view, and it sooms to be the only part of the prophecy which has hitherto received a clear interprotation. 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 contral ralley of the word, and bogan their migrations westward, to the east of Europe. In that case the prophecy cannot be appli-cable to the Saracens, who are Arabians in ble od, and thoroforo, 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 Euphratoan flood. This interpretation has no valid support in the facts, but is a fanciful which might very probably originato in the mind of a superficial render -Events must invariably coincide with pro-dictions, and all prophecy must relate to the future, and not to the past. Whonever we have statements that refer to past events we have history or narrative, but no prodictions. 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 provious to its fulfilment. The rise of the Turkish power on the Euphrales may therefore be properly placed towards the middle at the eleventh contury. date of the prophecy was towards the close of the first century. A long interval claused between the residence of the apostle John at Patmos, and the severighty of Togrhul Boy at Bagdad. Desolating changes occurred in many quarters of the world during that millennium, and from the spostles' banish-ment, to tre appearance of the celebrated Turkish chieftain; but during these eleven conturies, the power of the Euphratean population had not apparently decayed or been Obviously wasted away. The first contury of the Christian orais long posterior to the desolutions 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 deart, and became unable to hold its histant dominions in a firm grasp. The grand preparation for the way of the Kings of the East, had not apparently com-

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

The decadence of the states on the Eulings, 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 Eunhrates, and its power has waned and wasted for many years. Its frontiers have been gradully contracted on all sides. Africa on 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 ve-luntary aid of an ally more than the necossary support of a subject-

The Russians have seized very lerge provinces in the Turkish Empire towards the north during the century, Moldavia, Wallachia, Sorvia, and Montenegro, are independent, with the exception of small annual payments. The Kingdom of Groece, small in territory but valuable by its geographical position, has been formed out of Enropean Turkey within a quarter of century. No European power has so visibly declined as that of the Ottoman ampire during the memory of man now engaged in public lite. mory of men now engaged in public lite.— In this respect, the identification is completo. 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 contemporancously with the recession of Turkey.— British Colonization of India to the pres-Bussia has gained Georgia and other pro- ent date. The East India Company opposed erown is to be abolished.

vinces from Persia during the currency of this contury, but the court of Toheran has lost more in moral than in territorial influence A map will show that Persia and Turkey are essentially Euperatean 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 monarchics. English theologians, almost without exception, assign to the Jows 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 carthly possession. and they probably will never have any terri-terial property out of Syria; which is not oast 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 Pa lestine; but they will not onter 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 enuity of the Greek Christians; and they have been frequently compelled to seek shotter from individual Turks in Judea, when insulted, oppressed, and persecuted by their nominally Christian neighbours. The substitution, therefore, of Grock 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 de spetism, could never add to the natural at tractions of the mountains round Jorusalom

in the opinion of their banished people. 'The term 'Kings' implies power, rule, and strongth. 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 prin-The Jews are the solution of professional theologians, who do not support their views by any argument whatever, but who concode the propriety fapplying the phrase to a single nation. Judea is eastward of l'atmos, 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, Judon is west of the Euphrates, and the Jows are senttered 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 Helland is, 'the East,' although all those countries are eastward England. The phrase has always implied the distant cast, 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 benished to Patmes after the Jows had been driven out of their own land; and the unjority of the people had been carried or had fled to the north or the west, both of Judos and of Patmos, into the lands where their posterity reside to the

prosent day. The Jows, at no moment of their history could with propriety be designated rulers of the East? Their dominions never extended beyond the Euphrates, and they novor occupied oven 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 violonco to the text is entirely unnescessary, oxcopt to reconcile the difficulties arising from the original misconception. The Jews are not now, and are never likely to become, pronchers or teachers to the East, until they have regained their land; and that event This solution has so little support in the passage that very few considerations are re quisito to show its inadequacy; and yet i 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 Jows most 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 co ifederacy of kings, or a single nation, roling in the Kast, and likely to occupy the vacum left by the subsidence of the Mahomotan tide; for the full scope of the phrasoclogy waters of the Euphrates, infers rather the disciples of Mahomet than any single power among them, however pro-ominous.

The Affghaus, the Burmese, or the Chi-

neso 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 Chinose 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 fuil to meet the case. We may remark that the progress westward of the Kings of the East soons 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 posiphratos, proparatory to the way of the tien of any purely Oriental nation would not induce us to expect a fulfilment of the lat ter probabilities; and, neverthaless, the waters of the Euphrates rapidly recode. Who

then are the Kings of the East? The phrascology 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. It 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 sonso in reference to a Scriptural -ubject.

The Kings and rulers of the East, there fore, 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 abselutely their rulers; and it is a singular fact that the Angle Indians have never yet been colonists of the East Hindosian has not toen their home. They have not settled on its plains, and become in large numbers the cultivators of the soil Various impedi- into one thousand parts. The shilling will meats, in addition to the ordinary obstacles thus be a fiftieth and the sixpence one of tropical climates have interfered with

colonization. They regarded British planture as dangerous en jects in India : nue while the Saxon race b ve become acciona ted in tropical America, and even in some parts of Africa, they are stiff only strongers in, but rulers of the East. The expressive force of the term . Kings of the East," an plied to the Angle-Indians, is secularly obvious; for they hold the position of rules; and that position alone, more apparend than any other body of non-dones, of over dil, at any period of insters, or many part of the world. In the purase endoyed ad been Eastern nations, cultivators of the East, or inhabitante of the East, it would iot have precisely identified then; but as hoy are rulers or kings of the limit, and belong to the East in no other capacity, the xact as plication of the prophecy is trans parent. We do not say that they are the persons intended, but we say that they done 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 there-fore subjects, citizens of the regions where they are known only as rulers; but the drying up of the Euphrates progresses capidly, and the prediction will probably be fulfilled before any estensitle change occurs in the position of the Angie Indians, within their

dominione. The peculiar constitution of the East In-dia Company and its varying felations with the general government, supports this ex-planation of a colobrated passage. The overeign of Great Britain does not excercise the same authority in Hindestan as in the Mauritius in Africa, or in America -The governing power is shared with the Company, by an anomalous and inconvo-nient arrangement, which is inconsistent with sound principles of political economy. An imperium in imperio has always been op rosed 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 roling influence is shared thorofore by many persons. In addition to the control of the British people, the executivo is administored 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 injudicions arrangement, to the joint operation of all these parties, as if to give force and strength to the corm 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 sottlements were all soized by the English, and those of Holland and Portugal are reduced to a small compass. The Bri tish empire of the east is the most powerful state in Asia. It is the only Empire that ncreases in magnitude and power. All nations, with the exception of the British and Russian empires, fade in Asia. Old powors become weak, and make space for these modern states, the representatives of froodom and seridom, between whom the great struggle for the possession of Asia, and the ontranchisoment or the conression of its people, has commenced.

Statesmen almost invariably as sume the duties and responsibilities of gov orning 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 Punjanh. Other circumstances, and the colitical neves-sity of squaring off the territory then held induced the Anglo-Indian Government to names Scinde. The Indus nearly now bolds to British India on the west the relation of the Gauges in the east. The Kingdom of Borne, with a population equal to that of Bolgium, has tallen into the empire reaceably and by treaty. The province of Pegu forms the maritime frontier of the Burmese ompire; but the Angle-Indians held it, and These accessions and conquests have in aroused the measurement of the Auglo-Indian empire, within ten years, by territory equal in extent to that of France, and it

population by more than thirty millions, The Chinese empire is in the pargs of great revolution which will probably sepa-rate its various provinces, and throw them under a crowd of different rulers. The pupulation 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 me ming of the phraseology Kings of the East clear and oven the population, as to half a century no Asiatic nation has possessed the moral power of the Argle-Indian Em; iro

## To be Continued.

It is said that Lord Palmerston, on being asked, by a deputation to stand for Man chester, 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 ruthans and scoundrels such places usually contain, are treated with considerable less ceremony than our own worthies of the like stamp in jails. He with a Crimean plum-pudding for Christinas invokes Howard, and repudiates the Turk- day. The Turkeys and geese to be met ish discipline and filth.

Mr. Woods formerly the Morning Herald's own correspondent at the sent 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 with draw 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 out here who are such eager sportsmen that the failure of Mr. James Cheatham, an ex- they are not deterred even by rifle bullets. tensive 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 hundredth part of the unit, and the half-

# 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

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 rost bitten. I have heard of no serious cares among our men. The French suffer a great deal from cold. The other night two French soldiers went into one of our guardrooms in Sebastopol and asked for some coffee, and to be allowed to warm themselves by the fire. Our men gave them some coffee and bisochit and they sat down by the fire. Of e 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 nack 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 eider cellar, in the resturant 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 in 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 resturant .- 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, well-mounted man, has a quarter of an hour's taw, and goes off with his pocket full of pieces of paper, one of which he drops at ntervals. 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 The pace is very fast, and consepaper. mently 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., Evre, 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) rame over the river and gave themselves up to the French, as they said they were ball 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 plumpudding that were coming out for .Christmas day. The parcels office in Balaklava is crammed every day with men cagerly asking if various vessels are in, and who generally go away disappointed. Lam afraid that most people will have to be satisfied 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 wildfowl shooting to be lad down on the Tchernaya, but it is at the risk of one's life that

THE SURBENDER OF KARS.

are within shot, and generally take advan-

tage of it. However, there are some men

ERZEROUM, Dec. 11. Our first news of the probable fall of Kars this-that the provisions being all but ex- liams for having managed mattert so well hausted. Gen. Williams had sent his aide- under such difficult circumstances. The de-camp. Major Teesdale, to Mouraviell, two things that he felt most anxious to settle to propose the opening of negotiations. well were the protection of the inhabitants

Austrian Government, and had no mercy to vy penalty for their doubled devotedness to now of no further use, and he would rather would destroy the guns, blow up the works. at discretion. Williams, feeling how little Fortunitely he had to deal with a reasonahe could do for him it it came to the worst, night, accompanied by Gen. Kolman and an very cold weather. On the night of the officer who had held high rank in the Hunga- in settling matters just as he wished. 18th the thermometer went down to eight ria revolutionary army, was in the same pre-dictment 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 the r journey till they reached this without further

After their arrival we remained in a state of uncertainty for several days. They had left Tecsdale'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 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 Phomson'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

That all non-combatants should be allowed to leave; that private property should be respected, the inhabitants uniquired, 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 Mouraviest 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 Russiaus. 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 woor wretches being smothered together in a tenni. or snow-storm, within the wild passes of the frozen to death, and the villages along the road from Kars are filled with their misereble comrades, who have sunk exhausted upon in all day along the principal thoroughfare into the city, haggard and foot sore, their countenances half idiotic from cold, hunger

Their condition, even before leaving Kars, was as wretched as could be; so much so 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 former crowded round the general as he however, a curious item, leeches. This 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 precement for want of

sustenance. The hospitals were crowded with sick; on the Thursday before the surrender SO 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 mont was sent to the hospital for the sick. A pittance of bread or flour made into weak broth was other corps sent there from different points all that the working soldiers had to subsist upon. Discipline was almost at an end. in addition, the Impartial de Smyrne of The soldiers had at one time all but worshipped Gen. Williams .- After the action, in abundantly supplied with provisions, and particular, they gathered round their gallant possesses an excellent artillery. leader, only too happy, after the Eastern fashion, to touch the hem of his garment in to the last he hardened his heart in hope. val at Batoum, to hold out on'y another been sent from Constantinople to take the number were found dead from suffocation. 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 cold night, he was found in the morning 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 this sport is to be enjoyed, as the Russians 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 brothels. Amount of fines collected durodds, 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 reached us through that fine old soldier Gen. the vanquished had any right to expect; and Kinety. Riding in hot haste, he reached allowing all credit to the generous forbear- as good as venison. this on the afternoon of the 28th ult. The lance of Mouravieff, no small praise must at intelligence he brought simply amounted to the same time be awarded to Gen. Wil-

had been formally sentenced to death by the arms, who might otherwise have paid a heaexpect at the hands of the Russians... Things the cause of European freedom. His fixed being at this pass, he waited on Gen. Wil- determination on these points of honor was liams, and besought him to accept his resig- of an order which needs no praise of mine. nation, and allow him to cut his way through He threatened, in fact, that unless his wishthe enemy's lines. His sword, he said, was les in regard to them were acceeded to. he blow his braiss out than become a prisoner and even leave the Russians to do their worst ble enemy, and the very high minded sacriallowed him to leave, which he did that very fice was averted, no less by firmness on the one side than by forbearance on the other. escort of trusty Kurds. Kolman, as an He had no difficulty as far as I can ascertain,

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, accmpanied by Col. Lake, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Churchll, 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 specdy 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 t 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 mole ted, 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 Suwanlee-dagh. Numbers, too, have been 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 is the way. We see them staggering in all 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 I quore word for word from an eye witness) 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 alike suffered all the horrors of famine. The load lost was a valuable one, containing, rode out of his quarters, and prayed him 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 men died in one day. Many went mad or river Siva, and that it was impossible to became idiots from sheer hunger and hard advance, in consequence of the river having labor.—Those who preserved a remnant of 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

will place the Turkish forces at 35,000 men the 8th December states that Erzeroum is

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE .--- A shocking token of their submission. - Now these same affair has occurred on board the American men refused to salute him, turned their eyes ship "Waverly" in the Indian seas. It away when they saw him approach. Still, appears she had a large number of Coolies. or native laborers on board, and owing to a Omar Pasha had written to him, on his arri- revolt, during which two or three were shot, they were forced into the hold and the month, and he would be with him .- The hatolies fastened down. Sad to relate when Muchir here, too, Selim Pacha, who had the hatches were again removed, 270 of the

> 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 frozen to death.

> CRIME IN CHICAGO .--- According to a eport 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 iumates of ing same time \$27,245.

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

Hungary has 3,000,000 Protestants and 2.500 churches.

The Sheriff of New Orleans is said to have realised \$100,000 from fees during last Kmety's own case was a desparate one. He and the safety of his brave companions in 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 etter demand, 6d to 9d higher. Holders of corn demand an advance, but not acceded to-some buyers at 42s. Lard favors buyers, 68s 64, outside. Beef--rather better

request. Pork still neglected. The "Baltic's" arrival will test the market. Consols; about 862 to:864.

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 Cri

The French blew up one of the Sebasto ool docks on the 22nd. Affairs in Asia unchanged. British new

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

The Conference on Danish Sound dues in postponed indefinitely.
Rumors r vived of Naples joining the Alliance.

Sweden is making active warlike prepa ations. America sailed for Liverpool.

Baltic arrived on the morning of the 8th. Latest Berlin papers speak not uhfavoraply 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 yester-day's prices. Money easier and in good demand, at 5 per cent.

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 RussianGeneral was apprehensive of an

attack upon Kars by Selim Pasha, and conentrated all his available force at that point. FURTHER BY THE "AFRICA."

The Russian attack on Erzeroum is not considered iprobable 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 sup-

port them. Dates from Crimea, are to 25th ult. The Russians are increasing their fortifi-

cations, over against Inkermann. 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.

A HOME PICTURE.

BT MRS. ANN E. PORTER An old man sat by the chimney side His face was wrink ed and wan : And he leaned both hands on his stout cane, As if all his work was done.

His cost was of good old-fashioned gray. With pockets both deep and wide, Where his "specs" and steel tobacco box Lay snugly side by side.

The old man liked to stir the fire. So near him the tongs were kent; Sometimes he mused as he gazed at the coal Sometimes he sat and stept.

What did he see in the embers there ? Ay I pictures of other years : And now and then they awakened smiles, But oftener started lears

His good wife sat on the other side, In the high-backed flag-vest chair: You see 'neath the trill of her muslin cap The sheen of her silvery bair.

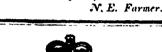
She wears a "blue-checked" apron now And is knitting a sock for him; Her pale blue eyes have a gentle look. And she says " they are growing dim."

I like to call and tell her the news. And chat an hour each day.

For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart Be kind unto the old, my friends;

They're worn with this world's strife.
Though bravely once perchance they fough

They targht our youthful feet to climb Upward life's rugged area; Then let us lead them gently down To where the weary sleep.





Der Boun attons are upon the ben bills. Hamilton, Friday, January 25, 1856

DR. LUSHINGTON'S JUDGMENT. Concluded from our Last.

Candlesticks --- Dr. Lushington's opinion that they are "utterly incompatable with the doctrines and ritual of the Church of England;" may be very correct, but it was law not opinion that was required from him as judge; unfortunately, however, in this whole judgement he has found it much easier to say "I believe" and "I think," and thus bend the law to his purpose, than to produce plain, straightforward law for the decisions he was evidently desirous to give.

This special pleading is no where more evident than in his decision respecting the Candlesticks. They are so evidently sanctioned by usage since the Reformation, that he durst not order their removal, but he forbids their being lighted. Now we are no friends to driving the faithful from the House of Prayer for the sake of symbolic teaching, however excellent under other circumstances; hence, as the mass, of even our sincere people, do not at present understand the significancy of light on the altar, they deem it popish and are really alarmed; so, till our people can see that they do in their degree very strikingly indicate 11im who came "as a light to lighten the Gentiles," let us not light them. But we yet do protest against Dr. Lushington's assuming the office of Protestant Pope and forbidding either the light. ing of candles, or anything else for which he cannot show a positive law. Are we yet to find the "little finger of an ecclesiastical indge, heavier than "the thigh" of the Bishop of Rome? Where the Church has not spoken, let clergymen firmly refuse to be governed by any one save by any one save their Bishop.

But what does Dr. Lushington mean by saying that the high altar is "abolished"? We, in our simplicity thought, with Dr. says our learned ecclesiastical Judge, "The mass is gone-root and branch." Why! we thought the mass was the Holy Sacrament of the body and blood of Christ; and that we retained it in all its life-giving fullness, only purified from those painful and debasing superstitions with which popery had overlaid it! "No," says Dr. Lushington "it is gone root and branch." If so, are, -- or the holy men of Edward VI. Heury VIII, and the generations before, were,-lest without the possibility of being partakers of that awfully important Sacrament, concerning which our blessed Lord Himself said, "Except ye eat of the flesh of the son of man, and drink His blood, ye have no life in you." Since, if the mass were not the Holy Communion, our fathers, before the Reformation, were evidently without that vital Sacrament; and if it were, but is now . tray men !

and daring outrages upon the right of private Ritualism! Why, it is the very want of such judgment and personal freedom of action, holy, reverential usages, and the persecution which we think England has witnessed for which has been consequent upon it--temptmany a year. The learned judge says, the ing to revive them, that has tended to drive we of various colored cloths on the altar is men whose pious tastes and imaginations a Romish usage. If soit was known to be were perhaps stronger than their holy princisuch at the time the rubric and canon were ples, into a Communion where their exercise | L., Ennisville.

drawn up, and yet they do not forbid the is esteemed a virtue rather than a fault .-practice. By what right under Heaven Yet, we boldly assert, notwithstanding these then, does Dr. Lushington presume to do few losses from amongst the educated, that so! Simply because, in his opinion, the the overwhelming tendency in the Protestant Reformers ought to have forbidden it, be- masses is far more to irreverence than to cause it is a Popish custom! We hope for superstition. Hence the solemn chant, the the honor of all consistency Dr. L. never elaborately robed priest, the symbolic cross says the Lord's Prayer, or, verily, he must the splendid altar, its mystic lights, and al be a Papist, since they are distinguished by most awful ritualism, would appear now to its incessant use!

Again, he objects, nay forbids altarcloths to be embroidered or adorned with tailor! Thank God our Reformers were costly, but superstitious, that are forbidden. House of God, would be admitted into his own drawing-room! But a truce, it is the intense Protestant Popery of the thing that we denounce; thus to dare, in Protestant England, in the nineteenth century, to die tate to one earnest-minded, highly-educated congregation how they shall honor God, forbidding them to bring of their best to Him. when to any man of plain common sense, it is clear as the sun at noon-day, that the law of the Church leaves them at full liberty, or subject only, in the matter to their Ordinary, having thus provided its own remedy for any case of dispute or indiscretion. We go a step further, and assert that the liberality of the law is in favor of the costly decorations in question; since, what more costly, in the days when the canon was drawn up, than "silk"? But more, a " carpet of silk," seems to us so annoyingly near to embroidery in character, and perhaps beyond it in cost; that it requires a committee of milliners, rather than a grave Ecclesiastical judge, to decide which is most elaborate nd ornamental. We stated our intention last week, of

noticing Dr. Lushington's reasoning; we do so, most assuredly not on account of its force, but because of his position. He spoke much of the danger of Romanism, and intimated that the reverential practices of such men as Land, Juxon, Butler, Andrews, and the noble army of earnest primitiveminded Churchmen tended Romewards and consequently that safety was only to be found in following the steps of Grindall, Parker, Abbott, and their confreres. In proof of this he triumphantly pointed to the unbappy number of perverts from the Anglican Church to the Romish Communion within the last few years. But, with the blindness common to those who are possessed with "Romaphobia," he seems to have forgotten how tremendously this style of arguing recoils upon himself, and those who think with him; for what was it but the legitimate consequence of the unchurchmanlike teachings and doings of Archbishops it; can you pray all the time !" "O yes! Grindall and Abott, and their fellows, that Sir." "What!" when you have so many so filled once Catholic England with puri- things to do ?" "Why Sir, the more I have tanic funaticism that at length it overturned to do, the more I can pray." "Indeed, will the Church, murdered its King; and to Mary, let us know how it is; for most peothe present day has half desolated England ple think otherwise." "Well, Sir" said the with Dissent and infidelity! Yes, yes, let it never be forgotteen that for one victim which injudicious, and in some cases heretical, Anglo-Catholicism has sent to Rome; --- unsound and puritanic Churchmanship has led its hundreds to dissent or even worse.

The quasi reverential Julige asks whether the friends of a chastened ritualism, for it is equal to my day; when I begin to kindle up these he attacks, are wiser than the Reformers? It is exactly with this assumption of superior wisdom, as respects our genuine Reformers, that we charge him! But, we Churchmen of the present age are in a much more favorable position for judging of the effects, for good or evil, of a splendid, though chastened, ritualism, and, even, of what is real primitive catholic doctrine, than were many of the Elizabethen Divines; inasmuch, Hook of Leeds, that, "at the Reformation as they were smarting, on the one hand, all the altars, EXCEPT the high ultar, were from the bitterly cruel superstitions of pojustly ordered to be removed!" Again pery; and, on the other, while sharing the kindly hospitalities and sympathies of the German, Swiss, and Genevan reformed communions, they had almost necessarily,--such is the weakness of human nature,deeply imbibed their very serious doctrinal errors. And hence also, the Reformers of Harry's and Elizabeth's reigns were two after this little event occurred.

very different sets of men. Thus not only is the Anglican Church either we of the present Anglican Church now far freer from the blinding sumes of prejudice, than were the men whom Dr. L seems disposed to take as his infullible guides; but it has also had lessons of sad and bitter experience entirely unknown to them; we cannot but remember that if popery in the reign of the unhappy Mary slew its hundreds, puritanism has since murdered its thousands, and made the Temples of the given among men, whereby we must be Eternal its stables, and the Altars of the saved."-Acts iv. 12.-J. G. M's Collecta-Crucified its tables of carousal! Again, the aia. tendencies and dangers of the times are "gone root and branch," it is equally clear greatly altered. This is a most singular that we have it not! Into such dilemmas delusion,-and one into which a man in Dr. does the fanaticism of learned ignorance be- Lushington's well-informed position ought not to have fallen,-to suppose that the in-Altar Cloths .- The decision respecting dividuals whom the Church has lost to these is another of the most unwarrantuble Rome, have been trained for it by Anglican

be demanded no less to correct the earthly rationalism of men's minds, than it is to do bonor to the awful dignity of Incarnate lace. Bah! the petty critic, we have no Deity. Thus at least once taught Infinite patience with the man's intense smallness; Wisdom, when the arrogance of Babel and by all that's fitting, be ought to have been a the worldliness of Egypt found their proper corrective amid the terrible thunderings and men of another calibre! It is not things the terrific lightenings of the awful Sinai Never perhaps did judge commit himself to We wonder whether the embroidered work | be driven headlong by party prejudice utterthat Dr. Lushington thinks too good for the ly unsupported by law, and with so wretched a logical defence as has poor Dr. Lushington. Precedent is against him, law against him, the facts cited by himself are against him, the change in the tendencies of the times is most strikingly against him, and every principle of British freedom and Protestant right of private judgment is most

> vehemently against him. We confess our sympathics, --- nay more our holiest convictions,-are with the persecuted Clergyman and Congregations of St. Pauls' and St. Barnabas' though we know too little of them to undertake to endorse all that they may have done; but doubtless, if faithful they will share the peculiar blessing pronounced upon those who suffer for righteousness sake, from false or mistaken brethren. But we have written, not for them, but from indignant feelings that the rights of Englishmen and Churchmen should have been trampled under foot, with the sanction of British law, in a manner which had it occurred in Germany or France we should at once have stigmatized as being the result of ignorant and hypocritical bigotry! But we do not despair,---deternmed passive resistance, on behalf of Christ and His Church, is our strength, and, if persevered in, shall be our victory.

MARY, A PRAYING SERVANT GIRL.

From the Penny Sunday Reader.

Vol. xIII, PAGE, 317. In the course of a discussion of difficult questions, among others it was asked, how the command to "pray without ceasing,"could be complied with? Various supposi tions were started; and at length one of the persons present was appointed to write an essay upon it, to be read at the next meeting; which being overheard by a female servant, she exclaimed "what, not able to tell the meaning of that text! It is one of the easiest and best texts in the Bible." "Well." said one of the party, "Mary, what can you say about it!let us know how you understand Girl, when I first open my eyes in the morning, I pray, Lord, open the eyes of my understanding; and while I am dressing, I pray that I may be clothed with the robe of rightcousness; and when I have washed me, I ask for the washing of regeneration; and as the fire, I pray that God's work may revive in my soul; and as I sweep out the house, I pray that my heart may be cleansed from the Word; and as I am busy with the little children, I look up to God as my Father, thing I do furnishes me with a thought for prayer." "Enough, enough," cried the old divine, "these things are revealed to babes, and often hid from the wise and prudent. -Go on, Mary, ' said he, "pray without cea-

"Be careful for nothing, but in every thing by prayer and suppliation, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus."-Phil.iv, 6, 7 "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh

away the sins of the world."-John i. 29. "Neither is there salvation in any other : for there is none other name under Heaven

## TESTIMONIAL.

The members of the Church belonging to the Parishes of Barrie, Innisfield, Essa, Penetanguishene Road and Oro, have lately presented the Rev. Edward Morgan with a Horse and Harness, as a token of their es-Spiritual wants. Messrs. Savigny and Boys deputed by the several Parishes were to present the Testimonial.

REMITTANCE RECEIVED .-- Rev. J. S.

SLAVERY QUESTION, -- REPORT OF THE NEW YORK GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

We have received, with a request to notice, a copy of this report, reprinted at Toonto by one, signing himself, John J. E. Linton, of Stratford, C. W. The object which Mr. Linton bas in view, is to warn us in Canada, from having anything to do with the religious bodies and their publishing societies who are pro-slavery, in the United States, and all whom, he thus in sweeping terms denounces, in his introductory remarks :---

"It will appear in this, the latter mert of the 19th century, an calightened era, as the UREATEST MONUMENT, from our Sariour's time till now, of irreligion, infidelity. inhumanity and vileness, the attitude of the American Churches and religious organizations in their support of the system of Slavery as it exists in the United States. Well, truly, has one of their own writers,the Hon. James G. Binney-styled the American churches " the bulwark of Sla-

Mr. L. fears the introduction of Slavery cutiments into Canada, and therefore warns us of American "book concerns," directing us "to obtain our British religious literature n books and tracts and Sunday School libraries, in an unmutilated and pure form, direct from the British and Irish Religious Societies, and Book establishments."

With similarly good intentions, he next njoins upon us to withhold "church-fellowship with the Ministers and members of the pro-slavery American Societies and Churches of the Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist O. S., and N. S., Presbyterian and Congregational (South,) denominatious," and refuse to "admit their ministers to our pulpits."

While we from our breast repudiate slavery, we have reason to believe Mr. Linton's evils are imaginary. Certainly, from his remarks, we judge there is very little sound in what he says, and perhaps very little sound in himself. We know that every ism of the day is rabidly seized upon by every sect in the States, and that of Anti-Slavery, most firmly holds in the North. As for the Episcopal church it is alone far from the question, pro or con, and alone far from division and angry strife; while others make it their life to meddle with the subjects of the day, the Episcopal church keeping aloof, thus retains her peace and unity.

#### THE SACERDOTAL TITHE.

The little work bearing this title, by the Rev. Adam Townley, Paris, is finding its way far and near, and will, we are sure. prove of great service in leading Church people to think, and act upon the Christian truth as the true and only legitimate mode of maintaining the Christian Ministry. The work is now reprinted by Dana & Co., New York. The Church Journal in its notices Howard, at Post-Office. The cost is only of recent publications thus speaks of "The 50 cents yearly. Sacerdotal Tithe":

The insufficiency of Clerical support is a ubject which has been very extensively ventilated among us, within the few years past. We have had Shady Side and Sunny Side, and innumerable echoes of both of them on all sides. Conventions have given us debates. Committees, Reports, Iresb bates, New Committees, any quantity of Resolutions, and so on. Newspapers have added column after column, and an indefinite amount of Correspondence and Communications. Three things are evident from al this. 1st. The subject is one of very great I begin work, I pray that I may have strongth interest-and in clerical quarters, deep as well as general. 2d, I hat there is a great deal to be said about it; and 3d, That thut the remedy has not been yet applied.

The Rev. Adam Townley, of Paris, Canada West, has hit the nail precisely on all its impurities; and while preparing and the head, in his admirable little work "The are not afraid to declare that well-informed partaking of breakfast, I desire to be fed Sacerdotal Tithe." He shows that this is with the hidden manna and sincere milk of the means ordained of God for the support of his clergy. He shows that they are required as a recognition of the Divine Sovereignty, and a paying of due honor to Christ. and pray for the Spirit of adoption, that 1 that the duty of paying them voluntarily is may be His child, and so on, all day; every fully and repeatedly set forth in the Old Testament, and confirmed and atrengthened in the New; that even l'agans recognized the obligation; that the whole Church Catholic has always been of one mind in regard to this duty; that the carrying out of this duty is necessary to the efficiency of the Church; that the payment benefits those who puy sing," and as for us, my Brethren, let us while the neglect of them brings a judge-ment: and finally, conclusive answers are bless the Lord for this exposition, and regiven to a number of popular objections. member that be has said, "the meek will lie

Of course the obligation here insistguide in judgement." The Essay as a mated on is the obligation on the conter of course, was not considered necessary science, as resulting from the express making known of the will of God .---There is no reliance upon the law of the land for collecting tithes, any more than there is a religious upon the law of the land to compet people to be charitable, or to visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction, or to keep themselves unspotted from the world. This little book sets forth plainly, honestly, bluntly, a truth which is the manifest teaching of the Bible: but which is nevertheless as habitually "skipped" or glozed over by the majority of 1 roustants, as the Romanists skip or gloze over certain other texts which are very inconvenient for them. It is high time to do better. If the clergy, as a class, deal more honestly with the souls of their people in this matter, their seople will soon begin to deal more liberally with them. Indeed a beginning-though slow and feeble-bas already been made i some quarters. The vigorous circulation of works like "The Sacerdotal Tithe" will help on the "good time coming." Mr. Townley has done a favor not to the Church of Canada merely, but to the whole Church teem for his unwearied attention to their of America: for which we heartily thank him. [Dana & Co., 381 Broadway.]

> The Sermon preached by the Rev T. H. M. Bartlett, on the death of the late lamented Rev. Mr. Greig, will appear

Le The Annual Parochial Mecetings of the London and Huron District Branch of the Church Society, are appointed to take

place as follows: St. John's, London Township, February lst., Friday, 12, a. m.

St. Phomas, 4th, Monday, 7, p. m. Port Stanley, 5th, Tuesday, 7, p. m. Vienna, 6th, Wednesday, 7, p. m. Biddulph, 12th, Tuesday, 12, a. m. Goderich, 13th, Wednesday, 7, p. m. Stratford, 14th, Thursday, 7, p. m. St. Mary's 15th, Friday, 2.p. m. London, 19th, Tuesday, 7 p. m.

Delaware, Strathrov.

Warwick, By order of the Managing Committee of the District.

H. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

" A programme of Themes and Texts for

the Sundays' Festivals, and Fasts of the Ecclesiastical Year," by the Rev. N. W. Camp, D.D., Hudson, New Jersey, has just been published by Dana & Co., of New York. Its design is to furnish, the younger clergy especially, assistance in selecting suitable subjects for Sermons in corresponding order with the times and seasons of the Church's year. It seems carefully arranged, and so will prove highly useful in serving its purpose. The writer says, he " has been in the habit for several years past of prepar ing for his own use, a programme more or less like the one now offered. This is the first one he has ever printed, except an occasion**al** programme of Lenten Services, mainly intended for Congregrational use." This Programme " is published mainly in accordance with the wishes of several clerical brothren, who have kindly intimated that it

THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGA-THE CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY MAGA- a very solomn and holy thing—so solomn zink.—January.—The first number of and holy that the Church plainty intimates the new year of this Church publication is a deriro that the administration of the Sa most welcome. Among the contents we find a biographical sketch of Bishop Moore, of New York, with a clear and well executed portrait, -- also, a tale of the first century, entitled " Elfida, the Druid's Daughter: or, the Cross planted in Britain." Each num- which it is often performed, and, on the ber of this monthly contains 64 pages. The annual subscription is at two dollars.

might be useful to the younger clergy;

plan herewith submitted."

useful if not in the selection of Thomas,

THE GENESSE FARMER .---- The last number of this monthly periodical is before us, and is without exception the cheapest and best work on the subject. It comprises 32 pages in each number, has a large numbe of illustrations, and is replete with interesting practical and scientific reading for farmers. Numbers may be had from Mr.

## IRISH CHURCH INTELLIGENCE

Death of the Dean of Down .- The Very Rev. Theopholus Blakely, Dean of Down, died last week in Dublin at an advanced age. Dressions which her holy example had made He was of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and was appointed Dean of Connor by the Whigs in 1807. He was a zeolous advocate of the national system of education, and in his hours is now occupied by my brother. The religious views, what is commonly called a furniture remains just the same as when I High Churchman.

SCOTTISH CHURCH INTELLI-GENCE.

Another Missing Clergyman .-- The Scottish Press states that considerable anxiety has been occasioned, by the unaccountable disappearance of the Incumbent of an Episcopalian Chapel in Edmburgh. The Rev. gentleman, who had but recently settled there, left his residence about the middle of last month, and has not since been heard bod, and fell upon my knues just on the

## PRESBYTERLANISM:

A Favorite Preacher .- Her Majesty has commanded the publication of the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Caird of Errol, in Crathe Church, in October last, during Her Majesty's sojourn at Balmoral, entitled "the Religion of Common Life." It is said that Prince Albert observed he had not heard a preacher like him for seyen years, and did not expect we enjoy a like pleasure for as long a period to come.

POPERY AT HOME.

Dr. Wiseman and the Austrian Concordat .-- Another lecture on the Concordat was delivered at Moorfields Mass-house, on Sunday evening, when Dr Wiseman enlarged on the superiority of the Church to the temporal power, and represented the Concordat as a concession by Rome to Austria. Abuse of the English Church .-- The Popish digaitary styling himself " Provost of Northampton," in a tract on the Immacu-

late Conception, after dwelling on the " spectacle witnessed in the metropoles of Christendom." on the occasion of the proclamation of "the glories of the great Mother of God," indulges in the following strain of abuse against the English Church:

What a contrast, when we turn our eyes to the divided Episcopate of Protestantism in this corner of the world (even admitting its Orders), deriving its jurisdiction from the State, and with no pretensions to communion with the rest of Christendom, whilst the head of the State (though a lady), as the Cardinal Archbishop remarked on Sunday last, exercises supreme authority over them and their Church. Arius openly denied the divinity of Our Lord: Protestantism, subtle and pretending zeal for His honor, has at-

result or growth of this mystery.

MUTILATION OF THE MARRIAGE SER-VICE AND ILL TREATMENT OF WIVES.

The cause and effect suggested by this heading may appear very absurd to some persons, and we do not put it forward as applicable in many cases; but we teel sure that so long as mutilation of the Marriage Service, and ill-treatment of wives prevail so extensively among us, it is impossible for us to feel any confidence that they are unconnected, or that the restoration of the Marriago Service in its integrity would not be eventually collowed by improvement in the treatment of wires, especially if the service were more generally relighrated with the devotional carnestness and impressive noss of which it is susceptible. It appears to us a perfect anomaly that, while the illtreatment of wives is assuming almost the character of a national sin, the officiating clorgy in many of our large parishes should mear the fearful responsibility of omitting that portion of the Marriage Service which is expressly intended and enjoined by the Thurch as a substitute for a sermon 'declaring the duties of man and wife.

Surely this a subject deserving of early and sorious consideration on the part of the shops and clorgy. The rubric of the Church, and the canonical obedience of the clergy, combine to enforce the plea which we are urging. It is no answer to say that that the more reading of the Marriage Service in its integrity would not prevent men from becoming had husbands. We have no right to use any such argument, for we know ant how for neglect of duty in one quarter may have led, or be leading, to neglect of duty in other quarters; and for the sake of our own souls we are bound to take all the precaution in our power to prevent any share of the responsibility from resting up-

It must be remembered, also, that in very many cases of marriage, young men and women are present who will probably, ere long, present themselves at the Altar to be united in Holy Matrimony; and it is most important that they should be as deeply and as early impressed as possible with all he selemn words which the church has included and onjoined in the Marriage Service Word this dono, some of the ongagements with undesirable parsons, which are often so thoughtleasly made, might be provented .-Moreover, the whole tone and procoedings of wedding parties, on wedding days, might be beneficially affected; and this there is certainty abundant room for, in many cases Texts, &c., it might be so at least, in the It a true that a wedding is of a fostive character, and we have no desire to change that character; but it is more than this : it crament of the Lord's Supper should take place at the time of the wolding, or in imediate and evident connection the earliest convenient opportunity.

When we look, on the one hand, at the ex tousive mutilation of the Marriage Service and the unimpressive routing manner in age row by husbands and wives-the legis lative permission to make marriage a mere ly civil contract—the recent attempts to tamper still further with the marriage laws -it is not unreasonable to suspect and fear that, in some measure, these several ovils de really stand in the relation of the cause an offoct .- English Churchman.

## A MOTHER'S PRAYER

Every one who has thought on this sub out must know how great is the influence of the female character, especially in the sacred relations of wife and mother. My honored mother was a religious woman, and sho watched over and instructed me, as plous mothers are accustomed to do. Alas! I often forgot her admonitions, but in my on my mind. After spending a large per-tion of my life in foreign fands, I returned ugain to visit my native village. Both m parents died while I was in Russia, and their was a boy, and at night I was accommodated with the same bod in which I had often slopt before. But my busy thoughts would not let me sleep. I was tlinking how God had led me through the journey of life. At last the light of the morning darted through the little window, and then my eye caught a sight of the spot where my sainted mother forty years before took my hand and said Como, my door, kneel down with me, and I will go to prayer. This completely overcame inc. I seemed to hear the very tones of her voice. I recollected some of her expressions, and I burst into tears, and arose from my spot where my mother kneeled, and thanked God that I had once a praying mother.felt then, I am sure they would pray with their children as well as pray for them. --Family Scrop Book.

## THE NEW BISHOPRIC.

The Kingston Dally Veres of Jan. 17 says,— At a mouth, of the clergy, shured war done vestry, men and congregation of St. George's Church, held this day, to take into consideration a communication from his Lordship; the Bushep of Toroute, ou the subject of the contemplated appointment of a Bishop for the intended Bee of Kingston-the Archdescon of Kingston in the chair, it was resolved.

That, whereas this meeting has been credibly informed that a sum of£8,000 has been subcribed towards the endowment of the contemplated Sco of Kingston, in this Provined, on the condition that the Reverend Phomas Hincks be appointed as the first Bishop of the new Bee

And whereas a further sum of £4,000 will on necessary to complete such endowment, his meeting plodges itself to use every exertion to recure the said last mentioned sum, for the foregoing purpose, provided that the Reverend Thomas Hincks receives the appointment at the hands of the Governor Geogral. GEO. ORILL STUART,

Jan. 2, 1856.

St. John, MILES PLATTING .- The new Church of St. John, at Miles Platting, in Manchester, was on Thursday consecrated y the Bishop of Manchester. It has been built and furnished at the sole cost of Sir Benjamin Heywood, who previously has done much by the erection of public baths, and cunning, concealing its end and object, &c., for the advancement of the porrer classes in this particular district. tacked the Incurnation more insiduously and building is Italian n character, but in the effectively by reducing His Blessed Mother style which prevailed in the north of Italy to the level of a "mere woman" and deny- previously to the Renaissance. It will afing those doctrines and rites which were the ford sittings for 507 adults and 200 children,

CITY DIRECTORY \_\_\_ Correction."-An unission having eccurred in the New Hamiton Directory in nating the professional secupation of Mr. Ranick we esrequested to correct the same. Tr. Rastrick is both an Architect and Civil Engineer.

BUNNESS NOTICE.

#### MARRIED.

At Christ's Church on the 22nd inst., the Roy. Thordore Heise, Mr. Wm. Palue to Ernestino Fritzscho.

On the 17th inst, at St. Paul's Church, Glanford by the Rev. O. A. Bull. Mr. Thomas. Bateman Merchant of Caredoc, O. W. to. Heater, second

daughter of Mr James Prench; ); On the 15th instant, at Glanford by the Rev. G.A. Buh, Joseph Sauderson, widower, to Elisi In Chast Church in this City, on Thursday

morning, the 17th instant, by the Rev J C Gatley James Pecumeth Icanaids Seq. of Kans as Torritory United States, to Julia Anna, as could daughter of Capt. MS Carson, of the

in this city, on Monday Broning, the 21st inst., of scarlet fever, John Rodney Weton hall, the youngest son of James Sodgwiel Wetenhall, Esq., agod 11 years and 8 ma.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., Mr. Ed ward Aeraman, aged 51 years. The decrese sas an old and well known resident of liam illen, and his loss is deeply deplored by al who know him.

At Stoney Crock, on the 21st instant, Mr. James Forshee, aged 48 years, 6 menths and 10 days.

In this city, on the 21st inst., after a long, and painful filmess, Anna D., the beloved wife of Robert Land, jr., Esq., aged 28. At Glassorton, near Port Maidand, C.W.

on Saturday, the 5th inst., Georgias, wife of Frederick Hyde, Enq., and mother of Dr. Jukes, St. Carharines, aged 57 years. In St. Catharines, on the 20th inst., Mr.

Alex Laing, a native of Cambus Clackmaninshire, Scotland, agod 44 years.

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ROM the communication of yext term. I (Let March,) the toos ter: Tukion in all the forms in Upper Canada College will be

£1 5s. por turm.

DAVID BUCHAN,

University and College Bursaria Office, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1856. 25-td. The following papers will insert once each week and send their accounts to the Bursar :- The city papers, Colourg Star, Kingston News, Kingston Herald, The Church, Hamilton Spectator, Hamilton Jourtial, Alagara Chronicly, St. Catharines Con-

stitutional, Loudon Times. (1044:11 LONDON PUBLISHING CO. SUCCESSORS TO

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Agent for Canada. Hamilton, Sept. 28, 1855. CLASSICAL SCHOOL Hamilton. 24.

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KEPEREFORS :- The Universities of Trinity Colloge, Toronto, and Bishop's College comozville, for both of which the Principal has propared students.

A few Boarders are received into the

family of one of the Principals, the Rev-John Burles, A. M., to whom applications may be made for any further particulars. York Street, Hamilton, ( January 8, 1866.

Olexgy, ..... L and Teachers throughout the British

Provinces:-On the first of January 1856, will be published the arst number of a new illustrated Paper, tor Children, and all who desire to promote the vale of this Publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for Prospectuses and a specimes. Copy which will

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