

WILL RUSSIA PREVAIL?

To the Editor of the "The Army and Navy Register and Woolwich Gazette."

Sir,—In my last letter I stated that the nations which are now in association with us in endeavouring to repel the aggressive movements of Russia in the East, will, at no distant period, not only be dis-severed from us, but will join themselves to Gog, the Emperor of Russia—in proof of which, I beg to submit the following considerations. By turning to the 36th chapter of Ezekiel's prophecy, we find the following language: "And the word of the Lord came unto me, saying, son of man, set thy face against Gog, the land of Magog, the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal, and prophecy against him, and say, Thus saith the Lord God, behold I am against thee, O Gog! the chief prince of Meshech and Tubal, and I will turn thee back."

This last sentence might have closed the third verse of this important chapter; for this is evidently the conclusion of his first attempt single handed. What follows?—Does he retire to his own country fully satisfied that he must for ever abandon the idea of gaining the countries for which his ambitious mind has long hankered? No; but to prepare himself for a more determined attack. Having learned by experience that "union is strength" in the most crafty and wily manner he will now endeavour most strenuously to gather other nations to assist him, in that which he will represent to them, as a holy crusade; having so done, the second part of the solemn drama commences. The Lord says by the prophet, "I will put a hook in thy jaws, and I will bring thee forth, and all thine Army, horses and horsemen—all of them clothed with all sorts of armour, even a great company, with bucklers and shields, all of them handling swords; Persia, Ethiopia and Libya, with them, all of them with shield and helmet—Gomer, and all his bands; the house of Togarmah, of the north quarters, and all his bands; and many people with thee. Be thou prepared, and prepare for thyself—thou and all thy company that are assembled unto thee—and be thou a guard unto them."

Now, let us endeavour to ascertain who the nations are which will join themselves to Gog.—Leaving the prophets for a time, let us turn to the 16th chapter of Revelations, where we find it thus written—"And the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the kings of the East (or rather, from the East,) might be prepared; and I saw three unclean spirits, like frogs, come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet—for they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth to the kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty."

Now from this language we may conclude, that the whole of the nations of the earth who are associated with, and do in any way countenance and tolerate any of the three great delusive heresies which are abroad in the world, namely, the Greek, Mahomedan and Papal—will be found gathered to, and associated with Gog, the Emperor of Russia. But as the prophet Ezekiel has mentioned some by name, whilst others are implied, we will endeavour by the light of the Scriptures, and by history and analogy, to trace them out—not to take them exactly in the order in which they stand, at recorded by the prophet.

I shall first notice Gomer and his band: Gomer was the eldest son of Japhet, from whom descended the Gallo-Grecians, but called by some Gomerians. By referring to a map of the ancient world it will be found that they occupied a portion of the land which lies north-west of Asia, now called Turkey in Asia—but more especially the south and south-west of Europe, including France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and nearly the whole of the German States. If we were to judge from the present state of things, we should naturally conclude that France must be excepted; but this hypothesis must not be admitted—France is engaged in supporting the Papacy, and she has also a black catalogue of crime laid to her charge, for which she will receive the righteous retribution of a holy God. We admit that she is now righteously engaged with us in endeavouring to repel the ambitious desires of the Northern Autocrat—but her real motive in this movement will be made more apparent another day. Had she not seen what was coming to pass in the East, I have no doubt she would, at this time, have been our antagonist and not our ally—and I believe that those conveniences, which are the admiration of our Army in the East, were prepared for a campaign in England. However, as far as I can see, supported by my interpretation of prophecy, and assisted by analogy, I am led to conclude that a quarrel will shortly take place, between Austria and France,

lieve, will be the means of bringing about Rome's destruction, and also another revolution in France, and the Bourbons will again occupy the French throne.

I am well aware of the spirit in which this announcement will, probably, be received; but if my readers will turn to the 50th and 51st chapters of the Book of the prophet Jeremiah, they will there find that the northern nations are to be engaged in Rome's destruction. And although much has been fulfilled in the destruction of Babylon of old, as is there recorded yet, I believe, it will have a more extensive fulfillment in the mystic Babylon (Rome,) of which the former was but a type. In fact, there are many things therein contained which were not fulfilled when Cyrus took possession of that wonderful city, but which will have the accomplishment in Rome's destruction. To all human appearance, it would appear very improbable that France will ever join herself in affinity with Russia; but observation teaches us, that her volatile spirit will ever keep her in a state of restlessness—for that which is her delight to-day, may be abhorred and repudiated to-morrow. The present Emperor's life is not worth a day's purchase; and no plot nor scheme will be left untried by the Emperor Nicholas either to win him over or to deprive him of his throne or his life; and if this should be effected and the Bourbons become successful, France will be speedily found numbered with Gog's confederates.

The prophet further speaks of the house of Togarmah, whom he identifies with Gog when he shall come against the inhabitants of the unwallled villages of Palestine. Now by the house of Togarmah I understand the Turks: here, I have no doubt, I shall provoke a smile from my readers; but let them wait a little, till we have weighed this hypothesis in the balance of the sanctuary, and endeavored to ascertain its worth. If it cannot be sustained, let us abandon it; but if it is a truth which can be established, then let us admit it, and associate it with our creed. Now, who are the Turks, and from whence came they? History informs us that they were originally Persians, and occupied the north-east of Asia Minor called Turca, in Persia Togarmah, from whom they sprang, was a great grandson of Noah, and occupied the south-western shores of the Sea of Ashkenaz, now called the Black Sea. They were a people notorious for their valour; and in point of number, perhaps no nation ever sent such a numerous Army into the field as they did, when they crossed the Bosphorus, and laid siege to Constantinople, in the year 1453. Whether they will leave Europe, and again return to Asia from whence they came, is not quite clear to my mind; but that Gog and his Army will enter Constantinople is certain, according to Daniel's prophecy; for he expressly states, that he (the king of the North,) shall enter into the countries, and shall overflow and pass over. He shall enter also into the glorious land (Palestine,) and many countries shall be overthrown.—"He shall stretch forth his hand also upon the countries, and the land of Egypt shall not escape." Dan. xi. 40—42. The Turks are Mahomedans, and therefore are under the influence of the frog contagion, and will ultimately associate themselves with Gog and his confederates.

Another people mentioned by the prophet is Libya. These are a people supposed to have descended from Lehabim, a grandson of Ham, one of Noah's sons. They settled in Africa, westward of Egypt, now known as Algiers. Formerly most of them, like the Arabs, wandered from place to place; afterwards they associated together, and were called Lubims. They assisted Shishak and Zerah in their warlike expeditions (see 2 Chron. xii. 3; xvi. 8); they also assisted Pharaoh-necho and Pharaoh-hophrah against the Assyrians or Chaldeans (see Nah. iii. 9; Jer. xvi. 9; Ezek. xxx. 5), and suffered terribly, almost to the utter destruction of their Army. Since that time they have been subdued and enslaved by the Greeks, Romans, Saracens and Ottoman Turks, and are now under surveillance to France, and ere long will join with and be subject to the Emperor of Russia, and will add to the number of that immense Army which will fall at Armageddon.

That the Emperor of Russia will be obliged to withdraw his Army, for the present from the East, is very evident, because he will never be able to effect his object without assistance, especially while England and France are united; but at the same time it would be very impolitic for the British Government to withdraw our forces, because the Emperor, no doubt, would take advantage of their absence, and would endeavour to carry out his intention to his own satisfaction. Now as the Jews are very desirous of returning to their own land; and as that land is exceedingly fertile, and, I believe, also abundant in mineral, especially the

to return, could they be protected from the Arabs and other wandering tribes, I think it would be worth the consideration of our Government to make an arrangement with them, so that our Army when withdrawn from Turkey, should be removed to Palestine, for their protection. The extraordinary advantages of that country, especially at Jaffa and its neighborhood, would afford them abundant means to support the Army at their own expense. Thus several objects would be effected—A quiet and peaceable people would be restored to the land which really belongs to them—The precious metals would be extracted from the earth—The land would be cultivated—Our own country would be financially relieved—And the Army would be at hand, in the event of another aggressive movement of Russia.

That some such plan will sooner or later be adopted, I have no doubt, for I find when Gog goes against the Jews, who have returned from the various parts of the earth in which they dwelt, that our merchants and Army will be present. Hence we find according to the prophet, that the merchants of Tarshish, and the young lions thereof (our British Army,) enquire of Gog his motive and errand, hence they exclaim, "Art thou come to take a spoil—hast thou gathered thy company to take a prey, to carry away silver and gold, to take away cattle and goods, to take away a great spoil?" And moreover, the very circumstances in which he will find them, draw forth the conclusion that they are under protection: hence we read in the same chapter, that they will be found "dwelling safely in unwallled villages, without walls, having neither bars nor gates." And again, in addressing Gog, he says, "In that day, when my people of Israel dwell safely, shalt thou not know it?"

From these and many other passages which might be cited, I am led to conclude, that the premises which I have here entered upon are good, and that my theory will endure the criticism of those who are well conversant with prophetic study. If by the term 'ships of Tarshish,' I am to understand the vessels of our own country, so by the 'merchants of Tarshish,' I understand our English merchants, which shall be attracted to Palestine—when the Jews shall be successful in their discovery of gold, and silver, and other metals, with which, I believe; that land abounds.

But what is to be the issue of all this? I answer, the total destruction of the Emperor of Russia, and the numerous Army which will be found assisting him in the land of Israel. The ingathering of the Jews from the nations in which they are now located, and establishment in their own land, and the introduction of the Millenium.

A MILLENARIAN.

WOOLWICH.

THE BAFFLED LAWYER.—At the last sitting of the Cork assizes, a case was brought before the Court, in which the principal witness for the defence was a tanner, well known in the surrounding country by the sobriquet of "Crazy Pat."

Upon "Crazy Pat" being called for his evidence, the Attorney for the prosecution exerted to the utmost extent of his knowledge of legal chicanery, in the endeavor to force the witness into some slight inconsistency, upon which he might build a "point;" but he was excessively annoyed to find that Crazy Pat's evidence was consistent throughout.

Perceiving that acute questioning failed to answer his purpose, the disciple of Coke and Blackstone betook himself to that oftentimes successful resource of lawyers—ridicule.

"What did you say your name was?" he inquired, flippantly.

"Folk's call me Crazy Pat, but,"—

"Crazy Pat, eh? A very euphonious title; quite romantic, eh?"

"Romantic or not, sur, it wudn't be a bad idea if the Parliament wud give it to yourself, an' lave me to chuse another."

"This caused a slight laugh in the court-room, and the presiding judge peeped over his spectacles at the Attorney, as much as to say, "You have your match now."

"And what did you say your trade was?" continued the disconcerted barrister with an angry look at the witness.

"I'm a tanner, sur."

"A tanner, eh?" And how long do you think it would take you to tan an ox-hide?"

"Well, sur, since it sames to be very important fur ye to know, it's myself that'll jist tell ye—that's intirely own' to circumstances, intirely."

"Did you ever tan the hide of an ass?"

"An ass? no sur; but if you'll jist step down the lane, after the coort, be jabers I'll give ye physical demonstration that I cud tan the hide of an ass in the shortest end of three minutes."

forth roars of laughter, in which the bench heartily joined; whilst the baffled attorney, blushing to the eyes, hastily informed "Crazy Pat" that he was no longer required.

"STOP MY PAPER."—The following remarks are too good to be thrown aside, without at least a passing notice. They are true to the letter, and suitable to all localities. We are of opinion that the weakest capacity cannot fail to understand him:—

It is astonishing what exalted notions some persons have of their own importance. They seem to imagine they are altogether necessary to the onward roll of our little world, and that if, by any means, they should be shoved out of the way, the screws would be so loose that the old machine would no longer hold together, and, of course, if such important personages only say to an editor, 'stop my paper,' the whole establishment must go to pot instantly. We have often laughed in our sleeve—though outwardly we looked as grave as an owl—when one of these regulators of the world has marched into our editorial sanctum, and ordered a discontinuance of his paper. And it always does us good to see how the starch is taken out of him while the editor smilingly replies, 'Certainly sir, with the greatest pleasure, just as soon as the clerk has entered a hundred or more names, which have just been sent in.' The mighty man wilts down like the narrative of a whipped spaniel, and he shrinks away muttering to himself, 'Well, I am afraid that stopping my paper has not ruined him after all.'

These swells, who stop their papers on account of some miff which has found its way into their cranium, are sure to watch the time of the next issue, thinking that another number will make its appearance; and they are sure to borrow their neighbor's copy to see if it does not contain the editor's farewell address to his readers.

We once knew a minister, who in describing the Christian's character, and the circumspection of his walk, said the way to heaven required as much care as it did for a cat to walk on a wall covered with broken bottles. It is something so with an editor, if he is to please everybody.

Agriculture.

We should use more Plaster of Paris.

The value of Plaster of Paris on most varieties of our soils is now well understood, and farmers have full confidence in its efficacy. But notwithstanding this, there is a sort of apathy—a neglect or sluggishness in regard to its use. We either do not use it at all, or use it in such small quantities that its action is hardly perceptible. Many farmers content themselves with using only half a bushel to the acre on their grass grounds, and most think a bushel to the acre is a great allowance. Scarcely any of us use it, except in the spring. Now we have become convinced that five bushels to the acre on our pastures and mowing lands, is better than one bushel, and that on mowing grounds it is a capital plan to strew it on pretty liberally, immediately after the hay is taken off. Does not this appear conformable to nature and reason? You have then just carried off a large portion of this material in your hay, especially if there was any clover in it, and it is not a judicious operation to supply the place of what is thus taken from your soil, by sowing more on as soon as possible? You thus restore, in part at least, what you have carted off.

The farmer should never be without a store of this valuable article, during summer or winter. It is good for many purposes. If scattered occasionally upon his dung heap, compost, heap, privy, or by his sink spout, or thrown into his pig-stye, it will absorb and retain the gases, especially the ammonia. The ammonia is a very important ingredient, but is sure to start off towards the stars during decomposition, and thus one of the most effectual ingredients of the manure heap is lost, unless some such substance is applied to absorb and retain it for future uses of vegetation or crops. If you have no white clover in your pastures or on your farm, by all means obtain some seed and put on with plaster—and it you have it already on the farm, be sure to scatter some plaster over it occasionally, and it will grow all the better for it, and afford an excellent pasture for your cows and your bees. Thus plaster will indirectly give you both "milk and honey."

We have heretofore depended on the plaster mills at Lubec for this article and sometimes the supply falls short. There is now a good mill for grinding this article near Readfield corner, from which the farmers in this section can be supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to Noble Hunt, Readfield Corner, and you will get a prize article.

of the British and American Poets; among which are—Works of Byron, Milton, Burns, Campbell, Thomson, and Gray, Scott, Cowper, Moore, Young, &c.