

South's Corner.

THE YOUNG COMPLAINER REPRODUCED. "How cold and comfortless it is to-day," said a little boy a few days since, when the weather changed so suddenly, as to give us the promise of winter bursting on us. "I wish it was always summer, and then we might always feel happy. I cannot help feeling cross when I am half-perished."

But whatever want of elegance there may have been in the exterior of the imperial dwellings, it was amply compensated by the interior, in which all the opulence of the Peruvian princes was ostentatiously displayed.—The sides of the apartments were thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments. Niches, prepared in the walls, were filled with images of animals and plants curiously wrought of the same costly materials; and even much of the domestic furniture, including the utensils devoted to the most ordinary menial services, displayed the like wanton magnificence!

cells, and also the floors. These cells are formed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of one foot nine inches square, and those of the floor being one foot nine inches wide, and two feet three inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on these cells of the floor. The flat bottom, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest three quarters of an inch.

PURCHASING A SLAVE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A most interesting group presented itself before us; two young female slaves, both with most pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of the one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a herd of animals.

Italy among the nations without bloodshed or war, the achievement would be worthy of the enlightened views which statesmen of our day so loudly boast.—Spectator.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Nothing can be more annoying to an Englishman who settles in British America and scarcely any thing more disastrous, among all the strange practices he may meet with, than the credit system. Trained up to consider his word equal to his bond, in a country where every person, almost, pays ready cash for every article he purchases—where the labourer, whatever may be his calling, is paid every Saturday night, and only gets credit from his baker, his butcher, or his grocer from one Saturday night to another, and where barter is unknown—he is but ill qualified to work his way where all is credit and speculation, much of the latter unsound—and where people trade upon other people's money.

But it were well, perhaps, to take into consideration the tendency of this system, and look ahead to see where it is likely to lead us. It is generally supposed to have originated in the want of a proper circulating medium, or rather in the scarcity of the precious metals.

collecting, from £900, and the balance will be but £675; which is exactly 11s. 3d. to each subscriber; so that the reader will at once perceive that if the cash system prevailed, we could furnish a better paper for one fourth less than the present cost! without taking into consideration that the reduced price would increase the circulation. Our paying subscribers will also perceive that a portion of each subscription goes to make up the deficiency occasioned by dishonest persons. Again; the proprietor has recently been making out bills, due in the Counties of Charlotte, Carleton, and the upper part of York, (where he is about to travel) and in those two remote Counties, and a fraction of a third, there is now due this establishment three hundred and twenty three pounds! While money is thus due in all directions, which we should have to extend our business, we are sometimes harassed for trifling debts! We do not mention our own case as being one of peculiar hardship, but merely to illustrate the baneful effects of the credit system, felt by all men in business.

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A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

A Danish man-of-war, Galathea, is now on a voyage round the world. She is said to have been the first man-of-war that ever visited China from Denmark. The Danes were among the earliest to open a trade with China, but unlike the Portuguese, who led the way to the Celestial Empire with men-of-war and merchantmen together, they went only as merchantmen. Previously to 1745, the Danes had sent to China 32 ships, 22 of which never returned, so difficult and dangerous was the navigation of the Eastern seas in those early times. The Galathea is a corvette, carrying 26 guns. The object of her cruise is both scientific and diplomatic. She is commanded by Captain Steen Bille, chamberlain to her Royal highness the Princess Caroline of Denmark; and she has on board a scientific corps, including zoologists, botanists, mineralogists, painters for the department of natural history, &c., with a crew of 230 men. She left Copenhagen in June 1845, and touching at Madeira, Tranquebar and Madras, reached Calcutta early in November. During her stay at Tranquebar and Calcutta, a formal transfer was made, to the British authorities, of the Danish possessions on the main land. At Calcutta, the expedition was joined by a commercial agent, appointed by the king of Denmark, and who had arrived by the way of Suez. A steamer was purchased on account of the Danish Government, at Calcutta, and sent to Pulo Penang, to carry a company of Chinese labourers to the Nicobar Islands; where some of the officers and the mineralogists designed to remain, for purposes of exploration. The Galathea reached the Nicobars early in January, 1846, and remained there several weeks, during which time great pains were taken to explore those long-neglected islands. The search for coal is said to have been successful. Having stopped at Penang, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla, the Galathea reached Hong Kong in June, just a year from the time of her sailing from Copenhagen. She was at Wampoa in July, and her mariners went up to Canton, to quell the riot which occurred there on the 25th of that month. She afterwards visited Amoy and Shanghai, and subsequently sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Sydney, and the West coast of America, intending to pass round to Copenhagen, where she expected to arrive about the present time.—Prot. Churchman.

PALACES OF THE INCAS.

The royal palaces were on a magnificent scale, and so far from being confined to the capital, or a few principal towns, were scattered over all the provinces of their vast empire. The buildings were low, but covered a wide extent of ground. Some of the apartments were spacious, but they were generally small, and had no communication with one another, except that they opened into a common square or court. The walls were made of blocks of stone, of various sizes, rough hewn, but carefully wrought near the line of junctions, which was scarcely visible to the eye. The roofs were of wood or rushes, which have perished under the rude touch of time, that has shown more respect for the walls of the edifices. The whole seems to have been characterized by solidity and strength rather than by any attempt at architectural elegance.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Naples is now said to have declared her concurrence in the Roman policy of internal reforms, and to have expressed her disapproval of Austrian aggression. Without a declared alliance, the conduct of Tuscany is that of imitation and sympathy. Sardinia maintains her friendly declaration with offers of troops and arms. It may now be said that all Italy is with the Pope. Naples is a good third of the peninsula; Tuscany will complete the half; the Roman state, with Piedmont and Genoa, another quarter. Austria may, perhaps, boast the alliance of Lucca and Modena, and the little states; and she retains her somewhat doubtful sway in her own territory; Austria occupies barely one quarter of Italy; three quarters are against her. It does not appear that Austria gains in any other parts of Europe that support which in Italy she is manifestly losing. England is understood to stand by Rome. Even France can no longer hold back, and is said to have made an offer of arms. No country has yet declared for the government of Vienna. On the contrary, some of the Austrian provinces are known to constitute a standing diversion in favour of the Italians; and at this very moment the Imperial government is refusing concessions demanded by Bohemia. It is not surprising, therefore, that Austria should show signs of a disposition to retract her false move at Ferrara. This penitent disposition is displayed in a manner intended to save the dignity and feeling of the aggressive power; the responsibility of the military advance is laid upon the Austrian commander, Radetzky, but without disapproval; hostile intentions are disclaimed; an offer is made to refer the question of right to the arbitration of any foreign power, to be chosen by the Pontiff. Such is understood to be the nature of the concession made by the government of Vienna. As to the responsibility of the local commander, that may very probably be true. It is evident that the infirmities of Prince Metternich are telling seriously on the administration of Austrian affairs: had he done the work himself, it is not probable that he would have made so great a political blunder as the gratuitous aggression on the Roman territory. But in his decline a good deal is necessarily left to subordinates. And that fact furnishes Austria with a loophole to back out by. The Pope is said to have declined to negotiate until Austria should have relinquished her armed occupation of his territory; but practically the question has been brought within diplomatic discussion, and it is to be hoped that the wiser spirit now manifested by Austria may be improved. If it be possible to re-establish