

"liberty" claimed by the ultra-democracy of Brother Jonathan "over the border."

As we have already stated, the climate of British Columbia is, on the whole, very favourable to English emigrants. A clear atmosphere, pure water, generally cloudless skies, and a varied landscape of mountain and forest, are general characteristics of the colony.

The existence of vast deposits of the precious metal in this colony is placed beyond a doubt; and long-continued success in their exploration may be confidently anticipated, after the preliminary difficulties of establishing good access and moderate facilities for traffic shall have been overcome. Whilst we thus write, news is brought of a "rush" of miners to gold-fields in the extreme east of British Columbia, in the Kootanie region, near the Rocky Mountain Pass of that name, and not many miles north of the boundary line of latitude 49 degrees, which separates the colony from the United States.

It is, perhaps, no presumptuous conclusion to express a belief that these timely discoveries of gold in these countries, and in such successive directions across the continent, may be ordered by Divine wisdom to draw to those uttermost parts of the earth an enterprising and industrious population, who at no distant period will probably unite by railway and telegraph the commerce, the civilization, and the religion of the Atlantic and European communities with the hitherto neglected and undeveloped regions of the far North Pacific. Christian civilization, being thus securely established throughout the whole breadth of North America, from ocean to ocean, will be in a position to make direct and auspicious advances, from a firmly settled basis of operations, still further westward, to the shores of China, Japan, and Asiatic Russia—thus miting the utmost west and farthest east in one comprehensive union of enlightened intercourse and prosperity, both temporal and spiritual.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

It is more than seven years now since Victoria, the Princess Royal of England, left her home and her native land, where she will be always remembered with respect and affection. Scarcely ever has a royal alliance been hailed with so much joy and anticipation of happiness as was the marriage of the English Princess Royal with the heir presumptive of the Prussian monarchy. Apart from its being a union of the heart, and not of mere political expediency, it was a token of good for the future generation that the two greatest Protestant nations were thus united by family ties. There are blessings which can be expected only in countries where evangelical religion is known, and where God is worshipped according to his word. May England and Prussia be ever closely united, and in both countries may there be increase of that righteousness which alone exalteth a people!

In the social and domestic life of a nation nothing is of more importance and influence than the moral tone of the Court. History is full of illustrations of the power for good or for evil that goes forth from the chamber of kings and queens. The moral and domestic life of the palace tells directly or indirectly upon the homes of the people of all ranks and conditions. The influence of the Crown Princess, since her residence in Prussia, we are told by a well-known minister in Berlin, has been very great. Her sweetness of disposition and gentleness of manner, the simplicity of her domestic life and household arrangements, even at one of the most

powerful courts of Europe, have been felt through the length and breadth of the land of her adoption. At the beginning of her residence the lords and ladies in waiting, and the directors of court ceremonies, were often shocked at her disregard of the long-established stiff forms in vogue. The Princess always followed more the dictates of her heart than the prescribed routine of ceremonials. It is said that she once had to hear a lecture from a court official on the impropriety of speaking in public of the Crown Prince as her husband, instead of giving him his due title. She at once went to the king, and asked him whether it was unbecoming in her to call the Crown Prince her husband. The king, pressing her to his heart, told her certainly to call him always her husband, wherever and whenever she pleased.

The Princess seeks and finds her happiness in her family circle. Her riches are her children; and lovely and beloved children they are all four. Her eldest, Frederic William Victor Albert, was born 27th January, 1859; the second, Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born 24th July, 1860; Albert William Henry, born 14th August, 1862; and the fourth, Francis Frederic Sigismund, born 15th September, 1864. The eldest, a nice-tempered boy, now six years of age, lively and full of spirit, rides his pony well; and it is a pleasant sight when he is seen with his sister running about and playing in the royal garden. With the greatest motherly care the Princess watches over the training of her children. The Crown Prince also finds it his delight to occupy himself with his family, especially with the eldest boy, encouraging him in his work, and joining in his sports. It will interest mothers to mention also that when the Princess, much against her own wish, was obliged to give up nursing her first three children, she took care that the wet-nurse was close to her own apartments in the palace, so that she could herself watch over her children. She also insisted that the nurse should at least, once during the day, nurse her own child. After having given way so much, she carried her point in regard to the fourth child, and she had permission to exercise the duty and privilege of a mother, to nurse her own child. In order to avoid all the excitement and anxieties at the time attending the troubled political state of the country, she went to Italy, where she enjoyed quiet and retirement for her family duties. In her whole domestic life she is indeed a pattern to mothers, all the more exemplary for the hindrances of her exalted station. After tiresome though necessary State ceremonies or duties, her first visit is to the nursery. Once she surprised a large party, on a public occasion, by taking up her children, who came rushing to her, in her arms, and embracing them, and allowing them to caress her before the company.

The unobtrusive benevolence of the Princess is well known to all at Berlin. The writer knows it as a fact that she is in the habit of sending to make inquiries as to character and mode of life, and then rendering substantial help, when she hears of cases of distress. She was solicited to become patroness of a temporary asylum for governesses out of employ. She desired that the committee should lay before her an estimate of the cost of the institution, and twice the estimate was returned, as not being sufficiently explicit and clear in details; and only after everything had been fully and satisfactorily explained did she express her approval, and consent to become the patroness. On visiting the institution she minutely inspected all the arrangements, and directed several improvements to be made, in accordance with her English ideas of comfort.

In her leisure hours she zealously improves her mind,