

South's Corner.

VACATION JOURNEY  
from Ulm to Augsburg, in 1811.

It was half past six o'clock in the morning, when I set out, over the bridge across the river Danube, to New-Ulm, which would be called a suburb of the venerable old city of Ulm, if the two did not belong to different governments. Ulm forms part of the dominions of the King of Wurtemberg; New-Ulm is under the Crown of Bavaria. The omnibus which conveys passengers to Augsburg stood ready with four lively black horses to draw it along nicely, though not so fast as the one smoking and puffing and roaring horse, called steam-engine, runs on rail-roads. But it suited me a great deal better to travel at a more moderate pace; for I wanted to see the country, which one may do in travelling at the rate that horses will run, from eight to ten miles in an hour, but not when one goes along, thirty or forty miles an hour, on a rail-road. I secured a seat by paying the sum of one Guilder and forty eight Kreuzer, which is about equal to three Shillings sterling, for the distance of sixty miles; that comes to little more than a halfpenny per mile, and it shows that Bavaria is a very cheap country, compared with England. I had been accustomed to the mountainous parts of Wurtemberg lately; before my eyes now lay a wide extent of level country, covered with a rich growth of wheat and various other kinds of grain. Indeed, the increase seemed to have come too fast; the ears of corn were so heavy that when rain beat upon them, the stalks could not bear the weight, and so we saw the crop of wheat bent down to the ground, losing the fresh breezes and the bright sunshine of the morning. So it is with riches; they drag us down to the earth, and keep our affection set on the things which perish, so that it becomes harder for a man to enter rich into the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle. Our first starting would have been more pleasant, if there had not been a veil of mist over the landscape, which would not suffer us to see a great distance, though the omnibus was conveniently furnished all round with windows. But a weather-wise peasant who had taken his seat near me, seeing me look impatiently on all sides, whether I might not discover a view of the landscape, comforted me by his promise: "It won't be a quarter of an hour before the mist is gone and the country will show what it is. And sure enough, so it was. The prospect widened on the right and on the left. Mountains became visible at a great distance southwards; the waters of the Danube glittered like silver on the left side, and the opposite bank of that fine river made its appearance. It did not look like a very large river; but neither did a little boy look like the tall and strong man he will become one day; and as I knew very well how the Danube increases in size as it passes through Bavaria, and the whole length of Austria and Hungary, till at last it waters a large portion of Turkey, and makes more than one opening to pour its waters into the Black Sea, I looked upon the little stream at Ulm as one does upon a boy and girl—skip along, skip along; you will have plenty of burdens to bear in your course—you will be caught and hemmed in to regulate your strength and high spirits and make them drive wheels to grind corn and knives and to saw logs into planks and boards; and they are putting steam-boats upon you which will make you carry down-stream and up-stream, whether you will or no, and you shall not have your own way so much as you used to have it while there was nothing but horses to resist your downward course. But I must do the Danube justice that it does not go skipping and jumping like a boy let loose from school; but in a most orderly manner it glides along, making itself very useful to every thing that will float upon its back and accompany it downwards: it is only when any thing wants to go against stream that the river offers resistance; and at being cooped up and made to turn the cutter's and the miller's and the sawyer's wheels, the boy protests with great violence, grumbling and trying to escape. But that they don't mind; they just clap him in and make him give a good push at the wheel, and then he comes out on the other side, looking very angry. It is soon over, however; and at a short distance further on, he looks bright, and pleasant, and nothing the worse for having been put to some work, and for not having had his own way. If Augsburg were situated on the Danube, I should have much preferred travelling on the river, though the boats which go downwards are but a rough kind of vessel, just knocked together to hold plenty of bales, casks, and boxes, with scanty accommodation for passengers. The reason why they do not build a better kind of boat is, that wood fetches a very good price at Vienna; so that a roughly constructed boat, when it has discharged its cargo at that large city, can be sold to better advantage for firewood than it could be employed for taking in a cargo again, and bringing it up stream. Thus an Ulmer boat is in one respect like the life of man: it goes downwards, and never comes back the way it went; but it is not needful that the end of man's life should, like the end of the Ulmer boat, be that the man is consigned to burning. Rather let man watch and pray and hope that the stream of life land him in endless joy and glory.

TOO-CHOW IN CHINA.

Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society.

Situation—Population—Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 26° 7' N. latitude, and in 119° 15' E. longitude. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance; its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwearied people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the people.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness.

Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the situation, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the students conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow.

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wobbled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs, "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a man."—Gospel Messenger.

(Among men of a certain class, the much more probable mode of testifying gratitude would have been, to ask the benefactor: "Pray, now, what will you take to drink?" and it must be allowed that the dog acted in a more sensible manner than that.—E. B.)

WHERE SHALL I SPEND ETERNITY?—

A lady had written on a card, and placed it on the top of an hour-glass in her garden-house, the following simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the flowers were in their highest glory. "To think of summer yet to come, That I am not to see! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be!" The next morning she found the following lines in pencil, on the back of the same card. Well would it be if all would ponder the question—act in view of, and make preparations for, an unknown state of existence. "To think when heaven and earth are fled, And times and seasons o'er— When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more! O where will then my portion be? Where shall I spend eternity?" CHRIST IS MINE.—A gentleman took a friend to the roof of his house to show him the extent of his possessions. Waving his hand about, "There," said he, "is my estate." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm? Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other side, "Do you see that house? That also belongs to me." In turn his friend asked, "Do you see that little village out yonder? Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, Christ is mine."—Family Christian Almanac.

FOO-CHOW IN CHINA.

Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society. Situation—Population—Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 26° 7' N. latitude, and in 119° 15' E. longitude. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance; its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwearied people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the people.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness.

Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the situation, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the students conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow.

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wobbled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs, "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a man."—Gospel Messenger.

(Among men of a certain class, the much more probable mode of testifying gratitude would have been, to ask the benefactor: "Pray, now, what will you take to drink?" and it must be allowed that the dog acted in a more sensible manner than that.—E. B.)

WHERE SHALL I SPEND ETERNITY?—

A lady had written on a card, and placed it on the top of an hour-glass in her garden-house, the following simple verse from the poems of J. Clare. It was when the flowers were in their highest glory. "To think of summer yet to come, That I am not to see! To think a weed is yet to bloom From dust that I shall be!" The next morning she found the following lines in pencil, on the back of the same card. Well would it be if all would ponder the question—act in view of, and make preparations for, an unknown state of existence. "To think when heaven and earth are fled, And times and seasons o'er— When all that can die shall be dead, That I must die no more! O where will then my portion be? Where shall I spend eternity?" CHRIST IS MINE.—A gentleman took a friend to the roof of his house to show him the extent of his possessions. Waving his hand about, "There," said he, "is my estate." Pointing to a great distance on one side, "Do you see that farm? Well, that is mine." Pointing again to the other side, "Do you see that house? That also belongs to me." In turn his friend asked, "Do you see that little village out yonder? Well, there lives a poor woman in that village who can say more than all this." "Ah! what can she say?" "Why, she can say, Christ is mine."—Family Christian Almanac.

FOO-CHOW IN CHINA.

Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society. Situation—Population—Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 26° 7' N. latitude, and in 119° 15' E. longitude. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance; its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwearied people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the people.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness.

Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the situation, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the students conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow.

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wobbled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs, "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a man."—Gospel Messenger.

FOO-CHOW IN CHINA.

Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society. Situation—Population—Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 26° 7' N. latitude, and in 119° 15' E. longitude. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance; its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwearied people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the people.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness.

Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the situation, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the students conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow.

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wobbled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs, "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a man."—Gospel Messenger.

FOO-CHOW IN CHINA.

Described by the Rev. G. Smith, of the Church Missionary Society. Situation—Population—Commerce. Foo-chow, the second largest of the five ports open to foreign trade, is situated in 26° 7' N. latitude, and in 119° 15' E. longitude. The amount of its population, in the absence of all authentic statistics, can at best be only a subject of uncertain conjecture. Its apparent extent of space, covered with houses, is about twice the size of Ningpo, three times that of Shanghai, and nearly five times that of Amoy. The lowest estimate I have heard, reckoned it to contain a population of more than half a million. I should myself be inclined to place it at about 600,000, a number which will not be considered excessive, when we remember its eight and a half miles circuit of walls, and the small proportions of space unoccupied with buildings. Though it is the capital of Fokien Province, it is a city, on the testimony of the high officers of the local Government, of little trade with the interior, and of decreasing commercial importance. Nor is the extent of its commerce with the other ports along the coast of China of any considerable importance; its trade with the maritime parts being checked by the hordes of pirates, who, more or less, for centuries have been the scourge of an unwearied people, and the terror of a weak Government. Of the prospects of a foreign trade with Europe I am but little qualified to form an opinion.

Condition and Literary Character of the people.

The numerous sedan-chairs, with two, and sometimes with four bearers, which impede the way at every hundred yards, are a fair proof of the existence of considerable wealth in the city; though by far the greater part of the population, as in other Chinese cities, are immersed in the lowest poverty, earning, in compliance with the sternest conditions of human nature, a scanty subsistence by the sweat of their brow. The neighbouring villages are entirely agricultural, scattered over the plain to the encircling hills; those situated on either bank of the river, toward the sea, being addicted to frequent acts of piracy and lawlessness.

Though the question, how far Foo-chow is a literary place, is one difficult for a casual visitor to investigate, the following fact supplied to me by an intelligent Chinese with whom I became acquainted during my stay, will show that it enjoys no mean reputation in this respect. Previous to my arrival the public examinations of the situation, or students of the first degree, and processions of successful scholars, had excited a temporary interest. It appears that of the students conferred twice in every three years, there are about 8000 in the whole province of Fokien, of which 2000 belong to Foo-chow.

office, a distance of some thirty or forty rods from the affray, stood talking with several persons present, when the following scene occurred: The little dog came running from the direction of the recent squabble, having a piece of meat in his mouth, which he laid down on the sidewalk directly before the nose of the big dog, his ally and deliverer. "Blucher" picked up the meat and ate it with great deliberation, the bearer of the collation standing by and wagging his tail with manifest delight until the meal was over, when he wobbled about and departed. The spectators having heard the story of the rescue, looked at each other with surprise, and each made his comment in his own way, the substance of most of their speeches being "that it was certainly very remarkable for a dog!" "Remarkable for a dog!" exclaimed the oldest of the bystanders, rather a cynical person, and a shrewd observer of men and dogs, "remarkable for a dog! it is an instance of gratitude which would be very remarkable for a man."—Gospel Messenger.

played in subordinate situations in the public Government offices. The suits are said to obtain promotion to political offices, if supported by the influence of private wealth. The kung, without such influence, have generally to wait ten or twelve years. The tsintz immediately gain appointments, as the sure reward of their rare distinction. A system of social equality, which thus holds out to the offspring of the meanest Chinese peasant the hope of becoming the instrument of family aggrandizement, and which naturally summons predilections of all in its favour, may be deemed, without doubt, as divulging the real secret of their national cohesiveness and duration through so vast and unprecedented a period of time, amid the frequent change of their dynasties, and ruin of surrounding empires. Though their classic literature, except as a means of distinction, and as a road to political preferment, exercises no very powerful influence on Religion, strictly so called, nor imposes any form of religious belief, but rather inculcates the wisdom of abandoning such subjects of uncertain speculation; yet it is easy to perceive that such a system of philosophical atheism as here has entwined itself around all their national associations, and has become deeply imbedded in the very soul of the thinking inhabitants, will to the propagation of the Gospel oppose a gigantic obstacle, against which it will be needful to bring all the advantages which a patient study of their own classics, combined with the literature of the West, can confer on those humble and persevering men, to whom belongs the high privilege of extending the Kingdom of Christ among this morally and spiritually unenlightened nation.

Temples.

There is a remarkable scarcity of large and handsome temples in the city. There is, however, one of some little attractions to visitors about half-way between the south and west gates, close outside the city wall, and nearly opposite to the Consulate hill. There is also a famous Buddhist monastery, called the Yung-tsun-shih, about half-way up the Kuan-shan range, about eight miles, in a south-westerly direction, from Foo-chow. There are about 100 Priests in the endowment, of whom about 60 are generally resident in the temple. There are several intelligent men among their number.

Character of the Local Authorities.

The disposition of the present Local Authorities is said to be, on the whole, liberal, and increasingly favourable to foreigners. The city gates are closed soon after sunset; and a rigid and the regulations of a garrison city, that not even the Tartar General can be admitted into the city after they are once closed. Of all the officers of the Local Government, the acting Governor of the province far exceeds the rest in the varied extent of his information and the liberality of his views. With reference, also, to the full toleration of foreign religions, his ideas are far in advance of the generality of his countrymen. In his intercourse with the British Consul he has alluded to the more prominent events of modern European history, and shown his general acquaintance with the whole cycle of European politics; as, for instance, the difficulty of governing Ireland on account of Popery, the revolt of Belgium from Holland, the separation from Britain and Spain of their Colonies in North and South America, the ambitious career of Napoleon, and the closing victory of Waterloo. He also seems to have heard of the excitement in England consequent on the discussion of the Maynooth grant. For hours together he will converse on geography, and has pasted the Chinese names over an expensive American atlas, presented to him by one of his subordinate officers from Canton; in addition to which, he will soon also possess a globe promised him by the Consul. The Consul's lady, at his request, drew for him a map of the world, coloured respectively according to the divisions into British, French, and Russian territory. Shortly after the receipt of it, he sent a note, inquiring why Afghanistan had been omitted, and whether it had become amalgamated with Persia, or was no longer an independent kingdom.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.—By the courtesy of John Cameron, Esquire, of the Commercial Bank, we have been put in possession of a letter from the Red River Settlement, Hudson's Bay Company's territory, dated September 29th, 1847. The writer, after expressing his thankfulness that all is going on peaceably in that quarter, continues:—"The potato crops are excellent, the barley tolerably good, and the wheat better than expected. The severe drought in the spring filled all with apprehension that the wheat crop would entirely fail. However, rain fell in July, and the wheat improved amazingly, so that, after all, many will have both seed and bread. We have daily proofs of the advantages of a garrison in the settlement. All classes are content and orderly. The industrious are encouraged and rewarded. Their lives and property are protected, while they have now a little market for their produce. The indolent are obliged to work, for they can no longer subsist by begging. I need not tell you, that every man who has any English or Scotch blood in his veins, feels himself a member of the British Empire, and deeply attached to his Queen and Country; but we all deeply deplore the policy which has led the Imperial Government to contemplate the withdrawal of the British troops from this country, in September, 1847. There is but one opinion prevailing here,—viz: that Rupert's Land will not long remain either Hudson's Bay, or British territory, when once the Mexican question is settled, or the troops withdrawn. It is certain that with 200 soldiers well disciplined—as Major Griffith has those under his charge—to lay in garrison, to keep our arms in order, &c., the Officers giving their attention to the training the loyal subjects of the Settlement, and their formation into a Militia Corps, we might for some time to come repel foreign aggression. I hope our Government does not intend to give our neighbours Rupert's Land in the same childish, or shall I say cowardly, manner in which they gave up

Oregon. Watch the movements of Government, and keep a friendly eye upon us.—Toronto Colonist.

PREDICTED FALL OF THE PAPACY.

The late Revolution at Rome deserves more consideration than our contemporaries seem disposed to bestow upon it. We call the change a revolution, and the event fully answers that description. The civic guard have occupied the whole city, to the exclusion of the regular troops of the Pope, and exercise their power by a strict and jealous superintendance of the Cardinals. They appoint and support a Ministry who are invested "with full power to decide all temporal matters, war included;" and in consequence, war has been declared against the Emperor of Austria, in total defiance of the expressed will of the Pope. Who does not see that this Ministry is, in truth, the real Sovereign of the State—a Provisional Government, in fact, modelled precisely upon that which has ruled France for the last eleven weeks? This Provisional Government has taken such steps to secure its authority as the circumstances of the place and time required.

1st. No Priest is to be employed in any civil or military capacity.

2nd. War against Austria is solemnly declared.

3rd. Pope Pius the Ninth is to be the nominal head of the Government, but in the same sense in which Charles the First was the nominal head of that army which fought against him at Naseby, &c., &c.

4th. Encouragement is to be given to the population to arm themselves universally.

Surely this is a revolution, if ever there was one, a revolution scarcely qualified by leaving to the Pope the nominal headship of the Government, after every shred of temporal power is taken from him.

Lord Lansdowne's Bill for legalizing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, if ever it pass into a law, will, therefore, come a little too late; for the Court of Rome, such as it was when the Bill was introduced into Parliament, exists no longer. Any Ambassador henceforth sent to Rome must be accredited to the present Provisional Government, or to such a Government as shall be formed upon its basis, which, it may be safely premised, will never be a Papist or Ecclesiastical Government. The influence which, for now twelve hundred years, the Papacy has exercised for evil, renders its overthrow a subject of interest to all, and the circumstances of the event, as it has occurred, are such as to render it more interesting. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against an empire of forty millions of his Church, living under a Government which has already, on more than one occasion, manifested a sufficiently unequivocal disposition to cast off his ecclesiastical authority; a schism with the Emperor of Austria would, however, leave the See of Rome without influence in Europe, for what is called Romanism in Spain and Portugal, to say nothing of France, is a thin disguise for absolute infidelity. These are circumstances which must suggest grave reflections to the minds of all who think seriously upon religious subjects.

Every Christian believes that the prophecies of Scripture have been "written for our instruction," though all must approach the interpretation of those that are apparently yet unfulfilled with reverence and pious awe. On the other hand, we must anxiously avoid the guilt of the Jews, who neglected or refused to acknowledge the plain accomplishment of the Divine predictions. The question, therefore, seems properly to force itself upon our attention. Are we not witnessing the fulfillment of one of the most striking prophecies of the Apocalypse—the overthrow of the mystic Babylon?

We, at least, shall be thought free from being misled by a strained interpretation of Scripture, when it is remembered that the man was a sincere enemy of abuse of every kind. We therefore put the alternative, that if Pius was honest he would reform the abuses of the Church, of which he was the head, as well as of the State, and in that way terminate the Papacy; but that if he was dishonest, and a mere imitator of his predecessors of the sixteenth century, he would find, that he was three hundred years too late in receiving the game of the Borgias, and that Pope and Papal Sovereignty would fall together. This was a merely political prediction, and to this we adhere; for whoever shall conquer in the present strife, the temporal authority of the Pope is extinguished for ever. If the Austrians prevail, as we trust they will, they will be again guilty of the folly of re-establishing upon their weakest frontier that which has ever proved the disturbing power of Europe. If the French once more achieve the protectorate of Italy, they may be sure, will use it as their predecessors used it forty or fifty years ago: in either case the Papal States will disappear—in the former, absorbed into the Lombard-Venetian kingdom; in the latter, making part of the French kingdom of Italy.

This is our political prediction. We are fully sensible how ill the columns of a newspaper are suited to the treatment of sacred subjects—not less sensible of our own want of qualification for the task; but there is something so remarkable in the downfall of the Papacy, be it temporary, be it final, (as we devoutly believe it to be), that we cannot withhold from our readers the striking fact that a pious interpreter of Scripture prophecies 147 years ago fixed the event as foretold in the Apocalypse for this very year—one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

The prediction will be found in a little tract, by the Rev. Robert Fleming, published in 1701, under the title of "The Rise and Fall of the Papacy." This little work, of

which some editions have been lately printed at a cheap rate, is one of the most remarkable and interesting religious works that we have ever seen. It is written in a pure Saxon style, a clear method, and in a sober Christian spirit, as far as possible removed from enthusiasm. The book extracts from Apoccalypses, by reasoning almost strictly arithmetical, a prediction of the persecution of the French Protestants in 1723—of the massacre of the French Protestants at Thorn in 1724—of the movement against the Jesuits towards the close of the last century, and of the destruction of the French monarchy at its end, placing the consummation of that destruction as to be effected before the year 1700 thousand seven hundred and ninety-four—a prediction fulfilled to the letter by the murder of the King and Queen in 1793. Mr. Fleming foretells the obscuration of the Papacy in the first years of the present century, (the imprisonment of Pius VII. by Napoleon, and its final destruction for the present year 1848.

Mr. Fleming died in 1716, before the fulfillment of any of the extracted predictions of which we have spoken, so as to exempt him from the class of seers who prophesy after the event. We strongly recommend his little book to all upon whom present events are making the impression which they ought to make; and we recommend it with more confidence, because though, contrary to our expectation, the reader may not recognize the justice of Mr. Fleming's conclusions, he must be delighted and edified by his Christian spirit.—London Standard.

THE KIND OF PEOPLE WHO WANT A REVOLUTION.—

As I was walking leisurely along the New Road, I observed a man who seemed "as woe begone"

"As he who Priam's curtain drew at dead of night,"

writing something with chalk upon a blank wall. I had the curiosity to ascertain "the burden of his theme," the words were—

Voilà la République de l'Angle!"

here I interrupted him, and the involuntary dropped his chalk. After assuring him that he need not fear that any curiosity of the police in disguise, he informed me that he had seen better days, had followed, with credit to himself, the profession of a school-master in times gone by, but misfortune had overtaken him, owing, he must admit, partly to his own indolence, which he had added, and a report to promiscuous associates.

While listening to his conversation I happened to light another scrag from the stump of one nearly exhausted, which he begged of me, in addition to which I furnished him with tobacco for a pinch of "half-an-hour," and he left me comparatively a happier man, after telling me that his immediate necessities and dissatisfaction had been occasioned by his losing his "last five shillings" in betting on "the Derby."

The Epson Races were just over. This is only a solitary example of a very numerous class of persons to be found here; men even of classical acquirements, who have lost caste in society by one cause or other, and who eventually become the questionable leaders of a degraded and besotted mob.

These are not the men calculated to overturn a Government fixed upon so firm a basis as that of the British. Indeed, the feeling of security here, by all classes, is undiminished. The main pillars of the social edifice are strongly fortified by the middle classes, by the manufacturers, the store-keepers, and the working and industrious citizens of all denominations. One and all willingly enroll themselves, in the event of a commotion, as special guardians of the public weal.—Correspondent of N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

FRATERNAL SPIRIT ON THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.—

We extract the following from the Journal de la Science of the 4th:—"For several days there has been a deplorable struggle between the engine-drivers of the Boulogne railroad and the company. Many of these workmen, being affiliated in a society calling itself fraternal, holding its meetings in Paris, intimated to the company that on or before the 1st some few Englishmen who were employed on the railroad must be discharged, or the company would be deserted by the rest of its men. The 1st arrived, but the company, conforming itself to the decree of the Provisional Government, dated April 8, still kept on the English drivers, and the Frenchmen who had been employed by it, to the number of 20, left their work. These men thought that by acting thus the company would be unable to work the railroad, and be obliged to yield to their unjust exaction. But this was not the case, for the company found means to replace the deserters. Finding themselves deceived in their expectations, the French drivers, giving way to a much more reprehensible feeling, threatened to obstruct the working of the railroad by violent means. On the 2nd no attempt had been made to carry these threats into execution, until about 9 in the evening, when a driver of the Northern Railroad, who was on the look-out at the bridge of Amiens, again made an effort to induce the new drivers and the stokers who were with them, and about to go on with the train, to abandon their post, promising that they should be immediately admitted into the Société Fraternelle.—The engineers and stokers, however, warmly rejected these advances, and the driver of the Northern road again threatened that on the following day every possible means to stop the working of the Boulogne road would be brought into action by the members of the society, telling them that he was authorized by his associates to take down the names of all the men who remained in the service of the Boulogne company. On the same day, about 9 o'clock, the disc or signal at the tunnel, which was placed so as to indicate a stoppage, was turned with the white side forward, thus falsely signifying that the way was clear, and affording the chance of a collision should any upcoming engine arrive.

To-day (the 4th), about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, two engineers, who did not approve the projects of their comrades, came and informed the company that measures had been taken by the members of the Fraternal Association to prevent the 9 o'clock