

encouraged by the known agents of Russia, along the whole northern frontier of British India, embracing Burmah on the one extremity, on the other Cabul. The Russian Court was promptly made acquainted with this discovery. The Shah of Persia, in his camp before Herat, was threatened with the speedy vengeance of Great Britain, and the immediate passage of the Indus by a powerful British army was announced to him. . . Almost simultaneously with these vigorous demonstrations of English spirit and activity—effective, though late, from beyond the Caspian—came the intelligence that treaties had been signed by England with Austria; England and France with Turkey also; and the latter, though reluctantly, acceded to by Mehemet Ali, whose system of monopoly it must, if fairly enforced, extinguish. each of these instruments bearing, indeed, the inoffensive title of a "commercial" treaty, but involving political consequences of the most unmeasured magnitude. . . What, then, has been the demeanor of Russia under these severe reverses in her diplomacy, and solid obstacles raised with the suddenness of exhalations to the march of her aggressive projects? She had threatened much, and bullied much; her armies were a "million of men;" her "fleet had the Seraglio under its fire;" a Colossus—"she covered Europe and Asia at one stride." But now that she has been unmasked, and bearded, and set at defiance—nay, laughed at, what has she done? Has her deportment been lofty? Has her bearing been resolute, and conformable to her previous boastings? By no means. She has O'Connellised; otherwise "cringed." She has disavowed, as we learn from Paris, one and all of the hostile designs imputed to her by the press and government of this country.—*London Times.*

Russian intrigue thus detected and exposed—and now officially disavowed—the danger from that quarter is perhaps for a time suspended. But we need only glance over the following facts, showing the increasing power and territorial accessions of Russia, since a period not remote, to be convinced of the grasping ambition for empire with which she is actuated, and that her attempts at Eastern conquest will again be resumed as soon as a favorable opportunity offers, or rather, that, notwithstanding this disavowal, they are being carried on as actively as ever.

The population of Russia, according to the best authorities, was—

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| At the accession of Peter I, in | 1689, | 15,000,000 |
| At the accession of Catharine II, in | 1762, | 25,000,000 |
| At her death in | 1769, | 36,600,000 |
| At the death of Alexander in | 1825, | 58,000,000 |

Her frontier has been advanced—

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| Towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vienna, and Paris, about, | 850 miles. |
| Towards Constantinople, | 500 — |
| Towards Stockholm, | 630 — |
| And towards Teheran, | 1200 — |

Her acquisitions from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom. . . Her acquisitions from

Poland are nearly equal to the Austrian empire. . . Her acquisitions from Turkey in Europe are of greater extent than the Prussian dominions, exclusive of the Rhenish provinces. . . Her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are nearly equal in extent to the whole of the smaller states of Germany, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, taken together. . . Her acquisitions from Persia are equal in extent to England. . . Her acquisitions in Tartary have an area not inferior to that of Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain together; and the acquisitions she has made within the last sixty-four years, are nearly equal in extent and importance to the whole empire she had in Europe before that time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.—Let the truth of the Bible go before this land, and we shall be a holy people. Put out the lights of the Bible, and we shall roll back to heathenism, and the funeral pile will be erected on the ruins of our institutions."

The territory covered by this nation is supposed to be sufficient to contain and furnish the means of support for 2,000,000,000 of people. We now have 14,500,000. In fifty years we shall have 50,000,000. In fifty years more, 232,000,000. Of the 14,000,000 who now inhabit our land, one half are adults. Of these, about one million are pious, and five millions are not pious, but restrained, controlled by the Bible. Fifty years hence, we shall have at the same rate, twenty millions of adult population who make no profession of religion. These will leave twenty-eight millions of children. Then we shall have four millions belonging to the church with six millions of children. Where now we have one theatre, then we must have four; where now we have one jail, then shall have four; if now we have one paper devoted to the dissemination of blasphemy and impiety, then we shall have four; if we have one duel in Congress now, then we shall have four duels. In fifty years more, we must have sixteen blasphemous newspapers, and sixteen duels, where we have one now; and seventy years after, we must multiply all this by eighty.

I have made this calculation on the supposition that population doubles every thirty years. But suppose the increase is but half that rate; at the end of one hundred and seventy years we shall have a population of 500,000,000. Then what standing armies, what jails, what gibbets will be necessary to keep such a population under restraint! Then crime and wrong, bloodshed and passion, and fury will spread over our land; and from the mountains of the north to the gulf of the south will rise up one universal wail from its wretched inhabitants. Then will they flee to the strong arm of despotism. O! say nothing about eternity, if we look only to this world, and see what we are coming to, where is the heart that does not feel that one great and mighty effort of Christian influence must be put forth upon the rising generation of the land, as the only means of saving this nation? —*Rev. Mr. Todd.*—

* United States.