

PAST AND PRESENT

CONDITION OF THE FIVE GREAT EUROPEAN POWERS.

The Gains and Losses.

Since the middle of the last century, France has lost America, Canada, Louisiana, and, consequently, all her possessions in the gulfs of St. Lawrence and Mexico, the greatest part of the antilles, particularly St. Domingo, Goree, Madagascar, Isle of France, the whole of her Indian possessions with the exception of two insignificant places, and Minorca, with four strong places constructed by Louis XIV. to guard her frontier. Instead of small and weak states, she has for near neighbors, to the east, Prussia, and states less formidable in themselves, but which from their association in the Germanic confederation, possess great strength. As a set off, she gained Algiers, if we may so term it, when the conquered country is maintained from day to day by force of arms, where there are no colonies of the conquerors, and where the military possessions bring nothing but waste of money and men.

Since the middle of the last century, Austria has lost the Austrian Low Countries; she has gained Galicia, Salzburg, a portion of Tyrol, Venice, and the Venetian State, Istria, Dalmitia, Ragusa, a footing in the Papal States, and several islands in the Adriatic—in the whole, seven times more than she has lost.

Prussia has gained the grand duchy of the Rhine, and a considerable part of Saxony, Westphalia and Franconia.

England has lost her colony of North America. She has gained in Europe, Malta, Heligoland, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands; in America, Acadia, Canada, and all the northern continent, the Bermudas, almost all the Antilles, a part of Guiana the Maldivia, and some other islands; in Africa, Bathurst, Sierra Leone, several establishments on the coast of Guinea, the important colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France, Rodrigue, the Sedhelles, Socotra, the Isles of Loss, Ascension, St. Helena, and perhaps soon the mouth of the Niger by the acquisition of Fernando Po and Annodon; in Asia Ceylon, an empire of more than 10,000,000 inhabitants, and which is every day extending, the Singapore Islands, a portion of Malacca and Sumatra, a first position in China, the greatest part of Australia, Tasmania, the Norfolk Islands, New Caledonia, New Zealand, the Sandwich Islands, and Tahiti.

Russia, which has lost nothing, has gained from Sweden, Finland, Abo, Wiborgh, Esthonia, Livonia, Riga, Revel, part of Lapland; from Germany, Cœurland, Samogitia; from Poland, Lithuania, Vclithynia, a part of Lesser Tartary, the Crimea, Bessarabia, the shore of the Black Sea, and the mouth of the Danube; from Persia, Georgia, Circassia, and Scherwan, in fact the two extremities of Asia and America at their point of conjunction, and the neighboring islands.

Thus it appears, that in the gradual swallowing up of the smaller states by the larger, France alone has lost, and that, as a territorial power, she has fallen several degrees in the rank of European nations. The peace of 1763, the partition of Poland and the treaties of 1815, have inflicted blows upon her greatness.

EVE AND MARY CONTRASTED

"I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and thy seed and her seed: she shall crush thy head, and thou shalt lay in wait for her heel."—Genesis iii. 15.

The two most extraordinary women that ever appeared in the world, were unquestionably Eve, "the mother of all living," and Mary, "the mother of Jesus Christ." They occupied, respectively, the highest stations and the most critical points of time, that ever fell to the lot of mortals, and they exhibit an instructive contrast.—Eve lived at the beginning, and Mary at "the fullness of time." Eve saw the glories of the new-made world soon after creative wisdom had pronounced it all "very good," and before sin had tarnished its beauty, and disarranged its harmonies.—Mary beheld it rising from the ruins of the fall, at the moment of its renovation, and, at the dawn of its happiest day. Eve was placed in the most glorious and conspicuous situation, and fell into a state of meanness and degradation. Mary was of obscure origin, and lowly station, but was raised by a single appointment of Providence, to the highest eminence. Eve was necessary to the ruin of man: Mary instrumental in the birth of Him, who came as the Restorer and Saviour of mankind.—Eve beheld the fatal curse first take effect, in overcasting the heavens with clouds, in withering the blossoms of Paradise, envenoming the spirit of the animal creation, disordering the human frame, and ultimately destroying it, and introducing all the nameless diversities of woe which fill up the tragedy of human life. Mary witnessed the beginning of that long series of blessings which divine love has for ages dispensed to man, "through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus," and which will eventually replenish the cup of existence with unmingled sweetness and perfect joy. Eve witnessed, with a trembling consciousness of guilt, the awful descent of those mighty "Cherubim, and a flaming sword, which turned every way, to keep the way of the tree of life," and which were placed "at the east end of the garden of Eden." Mary with feelings of ecstatic rapture beheld the angel Gabriel standing before her with the smiles of heaven upon his countenance, heard his benediction, and held "communion sweet" with the holy messenger.—*Coz's Female Scripture Biography.*

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, giving a sketch of a visit to San Marino, a small Republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference and its population about 7000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, sixty six in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The

taxes are light, the farm-houses are neat, the fields are well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty, and justice.

TRAPPING WILD BEASTS IN INDIA.—An East India correspondent describes a machine invented by Mr. T. Reid, a gentleman residing at Kunditor, in Bengal, by which he has succeeded in taking several hyenas and a very fine panther alive.—He has constructed a large boxtrap, similar to an English box rat-trap, strongly bound with iron braces. The wood is of teak, and the aperture or entrance is exposed by the drawing up of a sliding door, which opens and shuts vertically. Three-fourths down the box is a breastwork, composed of iron bars, dividing the box into two equal partitions. At the posterior end of the same is also a door, through which may be introduced a goat or a sheep, and which may be shut in between it and the iron work. The trap is then set; and whatever beast of prey, attracted by the bleating of the confined animal, enters the box to seize it, the vertical sliding door instantly falls, closing him in, whilst the iron grating protects the domestic decoy animal from the assaults of its enemy.—This trap is supported on four low solid teak wheels, so that the machine can be drawn, with its ferocious inmate, to any distance with perfect security. This plan, Mr. Reid says, might be adopted with great advantage by persons locating in jungle districts which are infested by tigers, leopards, hyenas, and other predatory beasts of the forest.

Typhus Fever.—It cannot be too widely known that nitrous acid possesses the property of destroying the contagion of typhus fever, and certainly of preventing its spread. By the following simple method, the gas may be produced at a trifling expense—Place a little powdered saltpetre in a saucer, and pour on it as much oil of vitriol as will cover it, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will immediately take place, the quantity of which may be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of the materials.

St. Mary's College, Youghal.—This Seminary now constitutes a branch of the Roman College de propaganda fide.

Puseyism.—A number of Protestant clergymen are about forming an association in London, for the especial advocacy of the doctrines put forth by Drs. Pusey and Newman.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST.

Hamilton—Mr John Law, 7s 6d, Serj. Major Molloy and Serj. Baxter, each 7s 6d.

Dundas—Charles Collins, 7s 6d.

Wellington Square.—Jeremiah O'Neil and Michael O'Brien, each 7s. 6d. (less postage 1s 1½d.)

Toronto.—Rev. Mr. McDonough for Mr McElderry, 15s. Wm. Kenesly, 7s 6d, John Curtin, 7s 6d; and Lieut. Johnson, Georgina, 15s.

Lloydtown.—Mr J. H. Smith, 15s. Jas. Cosgrove, 10s. and Patk. Maloney, 3s. 9d.

Si notre sainte religion etoit ici sur le memo pied, et dans un etat aussi florissant qu'elle se trouve dans les diocesses de Quebec et Montreal, nous ne nous serions pas adresses a nos confreres en bas, comme nous l'avons fait, reclamant leur aide pour la cause commune. Nous savions bien qu'on avoit la bonheur chez eux d'avoir cet estimable papier, les Melanges Religieux; cet qui doit suffire pour ceux qui n'entendant que le Francois. Mais nous savions aussi qu'il y a dans leurs dioceses cent de nos compatriotes, n'entendant pas un mot du Francois, pour un des leurs chez nous ici. On pourra juger apres cela, si nous n'avions pas droit d'attendre quelque secours de nos confreres, engagés comme nous sommes, non pas a instruire leur paroissiens; ils ont des maitres bien plus capables, et qui sont, plus a leur portee qui nous; mis a instruire les notres, et a defendre notre religion commune contro les attaques des protestants de tout espece, dans la seule langue qu'ils entendent. C'etoit contro ceuxci surtout que nous avons invoque l'aide de nos freres; tel qu'ils nous ont accorde autre fois a l'instance memo de leur fau illustre eveque, qui nous a toujours honore de son amitie.

On ne nous refusera pas d'insérer ceci dans les Melanges Religieux.

THE individual who took the liberty of walking off with a cotton UMBRELLA, some ten days ago, from a Grocer's shop in King Street, is quietly requested to return the same, and thereby prevent exposure. Hamilton 14th March, 1842.

REMOVAL.

Saddle, Harness and Trunk Factory.

McGIVERN respectfully announces to his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand to the new building, opposite to the retail establishment of Isaac Buchanan & Co., on King street. In making this announcement to his old friends, he most respectfully begs leave to express his grateful thanks for past favors, and hopes that unremitting attention to business will insure him a continuance. Hamilton, Feb. 22, 1842.

SHIP INN.

JAMES MULLAN begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his former residence to the Lake, foot of James street, where he intends keeping an INN by the above name, which will combine all that is requisite in a MARINER'S HOME, and TRAVELLER'S REST;—and hopes he will not be forgotten by his countrymen and acquaintances. N. B. A few boarders can be accommodated. Hamilton, Feb. 23, 1842.

NEW HARDWARE STORE

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened the Store lately occupied by Mr. J. Layton, in Stinson's Block, and is now receiving an extensive assortment of Birmingham, Sheffield and American Shelf and Heavy HARD WARE, which he will sell at the very Lowest Prices.

H. W. IRELAND. Hamilton, Oct. 4, 1841.