

THE SCOTTISH GUARDIAN'S INTERPRETATION OF PROPHECY!—"At the pouring out of the sixth vial—which all allow is now taking place, or is already accomplished—there shall appear a strange non-descript sort of characters, alluded to (Rev. xvi. 13) in these words—'And I saw three unclean spirits, like frogs, come out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the mouth of the false prophet. For they are the spirits of devils, working miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the earth and of the whole world, to gather them to the battle of that great day of God Almighty.' In this singular and mysterious passage there is certainly much to reflect upon, and we would not dare literally to interpret it. But although obscure, it undoubtedly points in no ambiguous manner to three frog-like spirits, or principles, now leaping about in all the world; and these are Infidelity, Voluntaryism, and Chartism, or the spirit of revolution and political insubordination."

AN INTELLECTUAL COD FISH—MARVELLOUS BUT TRUE.—Mr. Driver, a respectable fish-monger, residing in High-street, Shadwell, being engaged in his business, he had to cut open a cod-fish, of about 18 lbs. weight, in the intestines of which he discovered a ball of paper, compressed together very close; he succeeded with great difficulty in getting it partially open, when he found it to be a copy of the London *Morning Chronicle*, of February the 11th, 1801. The paper is as stiff as parchment, but the reading is tolerably legible, and from its appearance, there can be little doubt but it has been in the maw of the fish a considerable time. The cod-fish was caught off the Scotch coast, and it is supposed that the newspaper must have been thrown overboard from some ship, and to have been gorged by the fish, which may be accounted for by the fact of cod invariably swimming with their mouths wide open. It is no uncommon thing to find stones, nails, and pieces of wood inside a cod-fish. Mr. Driver has carefully preserved the fragments of the newspaper, and his shop during yesterday was thronged with curious persons anxious to inspect it.

WHAT MAUN BE MAUN BE.—An old snip who attempered his goose for many years in the precincts of the ancient palace of Linlithgow, happened to have a helpmate of a very peevish and querulous turn to her temper. The tailor's help took ill, and the scythe of Time seemed about to shear through the last stitches that made the couple "one flesh." "I'm gaun to dee, Andrew," said the wife. "Are ye!" replied the tailor, as coolly as if he had been trying the temper of his goose. "Are ye?—is that the way ye speak when I'm telling you that I'm gaun to leave you for ever?" "What wad ye hae me to say?—can I sneck the door against death?" "Deed no, Andrew, ye canna sneck the door against the King o' Terrors, nor would ye rise aff your seat to do't though ye could. Ye're no to lay my banes here among the riff-raff o' Linlithgow, but tak' them to Whitburn, and lay them beside my father and mither." Andrew, esteeming a promise made to a person on the verge of time sacred, and not wishing to put himself to the expense, waived giving any answer, but led on to a different conversation. "Do you hear, Andrew?" "Oh yes, I hear." "Weel, mind what I'm saying; take me to Whitburn, or I'll rise and trouble ye nicht and day—do you hear?" "Yes, ye hear, perfectly—is that pain in your side aye troubling ye yet?" "Ou, ay, I'm a' pain thegither, but the maist pain to me is, that you'll lay my dust here." "Oh, woman, dinna distress yourself about that simple circumstance." "Mind, I'll no lie here—ye maun tak' me to Whitburn; I'll trouble ye if ye dinna, and ye may depend on't." "Weel, weel, then, if ye maun be buried at Whitburn, I canna help it—but we'll try ye at Linlithgow first."—*Laird of Logan.*

SINGULAR CASE.—MASTER AND SLAVE.—The *Barbadoes Liberal*, of the 11th July, mentions that the negroes on Mount Wilton estate have received no less a sum than £7,055, being the amount of a legacy bequeathed to them by Reynolds A. Ellicock, Esq., their former master, by his will, dated in the year 1820, in virtue of the following clause:—"I order and direct that, as soon after my death as possible, stone-wall and shingled dwelling-houses shall be erected on my property, Mount Wilton, and that every adult labourer shall be furnished with a bedstead, crib, pots and pans; and that on the 1st of each and every June they shall receive £5 in money." It affords a humiliating instance of the guilt of which human nature is capable, to know that the return which this generous man received for his munificence was to be barbarously murdered by the agency of three of his own people, assisted by one belonging to a neighbour, who expiated their crime upon the gallows. It is stated that Mr. Ellicock had incautiously declared to a favourite boy on his estate, "that when he was dead, he would know what he had done for him;" and it was supposed that the criminals had been actuated by a desire to anticipate the benefit of their master's generosity. On his death his property was found to be heavily encumbered, and various causes had intervened to postpone the realization of his wishes, amongst which, was a reluctance, no doubt, to give effect to them, when his kind intentions had met with such a cruel return. The settlement has thus been delayed till the 29th of April last, when the money was divided amongst all the labourers of Mr. Ellicock who were 15 years of age at the period of his death, which according to the *Liberal*, must have taken place soon after the date of the will. Mr. Ellicock declares in his settlement that the reason which induced him to make the bequest was to show his sense of the services of his people, by which services he had risen in the world, and in return for their exemplary conduct during the insurrection of 1816. Putting out of view the melancholy catastrophe of his death, the labourers are stated to have behaved in the most exemplary manner.

#### HOW TO MAINTAIN THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF AN EMPIRE.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* informs us, that the Four Powers have not condescended to let the Sultan know what they intend to do with Mehemet Ali. "A note delivered yesterday by the four Ambassadors, in answer to a question put to them by the Porte, does not throw the least light upon this subject: it simply states, that provision had been made, and there was no necessity for the Divan alarming itself about any contingency that might afterwards arise." The truth is, that the Sultan has ceased to govern in Constantinople. For many years back, the internal as well as the external policy of the Divan has been regulated by the wishes of the European Court whose Ambassador chanced for the time to have the ear of the Sultan. The four Allies seem to have terminated their rivalry by an agreement to manage the Ottoman Empire as a joint-stock company; and they have not even the decency to allow the Sultan to go through the forms of executing their orders as if they were his own suggestions. They tell him to stand aside, while they in the eyes of the world do the business themselves. This is not the way to prolong the existence of the Ottoman Empire. The Mahometan public has long suspected that the Divan was the mere puppet of the European Powers: that suspicion is now certainty. Had the choice lain between Mehemet Ali (or any other soldier of fortune who may start up) and the Sultan, the rooted habit of regarding the latter as the successor of the Caliphs would in the long run, have given him the ascendancy; but this respect will not be paid to the Viceroy of the Christian Monarchs. In an article on the "Present state and prospects of British India," in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, attributed to Sir John Macneil, we find a forcible and true statement of the impatience with which the Mahometans of India, where they constitute only a fraction of the population, submit to Christian rule: will the Mahometans of countries where they constitute almost the entire population be more patient? Mehemet Ali might be able to take a few provinces from the Sultan; but the open intermeddling of the Christian states in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire is depriving him of the allegiance of all his Mussulman subjects. This is rather an original method of "maintaining the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire." We entertain no jealousy of Russia's views upon Constantinople: jealousy is a feeling which can only be excited by a possible event which has not yet taken place—and Russia has possession of Constantinople. The Four Allies govern Constantinople as Russia bids them. We feel no pleasure in acknowledging this fact; but since it is a fact, we wish that our Government at least would acknowledge it to be one, and withdraw from this discreditable dabbling in the affairs of the Russian city of Constantinople. We have two reasons for this wish. In the first place, we believe that Christians are quite as incapable of governing Mahometans justly and beneficially, as Mahometans are of governing Christians; and therefore we dislike the idea of our Ministers being (even in appearance) engaged in what must be misgovernment. In the second place, we think that there is a chance, were our Ministers freed from the necessity of governing (or appearing to govern) Constantinople, that they might have leisure to attend to the affairs of the British Islands.—*Spectator.*

LAW AND GOVERNMENT IN CHINA.—The system of Government pursued is on the whole favourable to the industry of the people, and the extent to which it was once supposed population presses in China upon the means of subsistence, is an entire delusion. The working classes are contented, the rights of property are respected, and there exists in China, as in England, a large wealthy middle class. Chinese servants we have found in our own experience as faithful and trustworthy as those of England, and amongst their merchants instances are on record of some who have risked their lives to fulfil an engagement. In seaport towns, however, like Macao and Canton, as at Portsmouth and Bristol, some portion of the population will of course exist in a more or less demoralized state. It happened to ourselves once, during a residence of eleven years at Macao, to be knocked down and robbed, but the result showed that even foreigners are not placed out of the protection of the laws of China. On complaining to the authorities, a solemn investigation into the facts of the case was instituted, and the responsible officers for the district in which the offence occurred not being able to produce the offenders, the Commander of the Fort Casa Branca, the Guard of the Inner Coast, and the Tso-tang magistrate, were all cashiered. Would as much have been done in England for a native of China attacked and robbed in the neighbourhood of London?—*Westminster Review.*

THE EAST INDIES.—At the time the Lord William Bentinck struck the rocks off Bombay, the Captain was drunk, and was killed by falling down the main hatchway soon after the ship struck.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.—It is worthy of remark, that the proportions of the "British Queen" steamship, the last great effort of marine architecture that has interested the world, are exactly those of Noah's Ark, the first that was set afloat, proving that 4,000 years of practical science has done nothing to improve the dimensions of floating boats first given by the great Builder of the Universe: and if the critical character of these proportions be duly considered, it may afford an evidence of the truth of the Scripture narrative. The breadth of the Ark was one-sixth of the length; and the depth thereof one-tenth of the length. The "British Queen" is 40ft. 6in. wide; stem to sternpost 243ft. aloft, whole depth 29, making the square depth 24ft. 6in. The ark was twice as long as the "Queen."

A LONG TRAIN.—On Sunday morning, no fewer than 62 carriages, drawn by four engines, left the Leeds station for Sheffield. The number of passengers amounted to 3200. This exceeds the famous train that left Nottingham for Sheffield a few days before, which consisted of 57 carriages, 4 engines, and 3000 passengers.

AN ILLUSTRATION BY WAY OF DEFINITION.—"Pray what is nonsense?" asked a wight who talked little else. "Nonsense," replied his friend: "Why, sir, it's nonsense to bolt a door with a boiled carrot!"

A METHODOUS MOURNER.—A resident on the banks of the Tees, having lost his wife, a neighbour dropped in to condole with him, and to his surprise, found him hard at work emptying a bowl of broth, little less capacious than a wash-hand basin. "Oh, Tommy, Tommy," exclaimed the comforter: "is this all thou cares for thy poor wife that's dead and gone?" Tommy dropped his spoon, and, looking up with tears in his eyes and broth on his beard, replied, "Ralph! Ralph! aw've been cryin' all t' mornin', and when aw've supped my broth aw'll be crying agyan—what mair wad thou hev?"

NOT BAD.—In the *Dublin Irishman* we find the following:—"The tables turned. The frequency of murder in England has so frightened many families that they are about resorting to Ireland for security."

#### NEW ZEALAND.

Letters from the New Zealand Company's Settlement at Port Nicholson, to the date of the 21st of April, have been received, together with the second number of the *New Zealand Gazette*, published there on the 18th of April (the first number having been published in London previous to the departure of the colonists.) This newspaper contains numerous advertisements, and indicates a considerable commercial progress of the new community, which had landed from England only a few weeks. The most important news, however, is that of the proclamation of a Provisional Constitution, ratified and sanctioned by the sovereign native chiefs of the district of Port Nicholson.

The Council of Colonists find that the British Government renounces by the late proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor all claim to the sovereignty of New Zealand, and acknowledges the independence of each separate tribe, and its full possession of sovereign rights. Hence the council argues, that of sovereign rights passed by them, even for their self-government, must receive the sanction of the sovereign chiefs of New Zealand; and they contend that such sanction being obtained, their regulations or internal laws will and must be respected by the government of England and that of every civilized nation. The first step of the council was to enlarge the contract of government, to which they had mutually, individually, and in common, agreed before they left England, and then to procure its ratification. They make their council elective, and renewable by election at short periods, with a view to keep the power in the body of the people. They declare the natives in the possession of all the rights claimed by the colonists, but deny, or withhold from them for a time, the privilege of voting at elections, and require that every exercise of the sovereign power should be made exclusively through the council. The native chiefs have ratified this contract, and it is now the law of the Island.

The contract has been published before. It is in fourteen clauses, binding the parties to submit to competent drilling for defence; offenders to be tried by the law of England; that power be vested in a committee of twenty-five members, five being a quorum, to make rules and appoint officers, including an umpire to preside in all criminal proceedings, assisted by seven assessors who shall decide as to guilt, and award punishment to the extent of three months' imprisonment, or £10 fine. Appeal to be made to a committee of five, whose decision shall be final. The umpire to preside in civil proceedings, with an arbitrator chosen by each party, and the award of the majority to be held binding. Power to call witnesses and investigate papers, &c. to be in the umpire and committee, who are to form rules for their guidance, and for the choice of assessors. The principal agent of the company, Col. Wakefield, is first president of the council, and commander of the armed inhabitants, and the committee have power to make regulations for preserving the peace, and assess rates for the payment of expenses of administration. G. S. Evans, Esq. barrister at law, is appointed first umpire, and S. Revan, Esq. first secretary of council. The president to be chosen every five years, and to have a vote on the acts of council.

#### CHINA.

Information has not yet been received of the arrival at Macao of the expedition against China; but, judging from the date, the 30th of May, when the Singapore division of the fleet sailed from that port, and also the date, the 10th of June, when Admiral Elliot's squadron was spoken with off Anjeer, it is probable that the united force will have reached the China seas about the 20th of June. The following appears to be the amount of naval force employed on this occasion, viz:—Her Majesty's ship *Melville*, 74, bearing the Admiral's flag; the *Wellesley*, 74, bearing the Commodore's flag; the *Blenheim*, 74; the *Blonde*, 46; the *Druid*, 44; the *Alligator*, 28; the *Volage*, 26; the *Conway*, 26; the *Nimrod*, 20; the *Hyacinth*, 18; the *Cruiser*, 18; the *Larne*, 18; the *Modeste*, 18; the *Pyrites*, 18; the *Columbine*, 18; the *Orestes*, 18; and the *Algerine*, 10; besides which, there are the East India Company's steamer *Atalanta*, the troop ship *Rattlesnake*, with 19 sail of transports. The amount of land force is not stated, but additional transports had been taken up at Calcutta, and fresh troops were to be embarked at Madras for China. The plan of operations and the point of attack are still merely matter of conjecture, but there are apparently indications of wavering on the part of the Chinese government, especially if we may believe the alleged disgrace of Commissioner Lin, from which it may be inferred, that if a firm and uncompromising course be adopted, without offering any gratuitous insult to Chinese pride, or stipulating for the legalization of a prohibited traffic, there will be found no insurmountable obstacles to a peaceful termination of existing differences. If such an accommodation be unattainable, active hostilities must ensue, the results of which it is impossible to foresee or predict.

#### PRUSSIA.

Professor Arndt, after being shut up in a fortress for twenty-one years, his struggles, his sufferings, and his name almost forgotten, has, we learn by the German papers received last night, been restored to liberty. Young men will ask, we are afraid in Germany as they ask in England, who is Arndt? Four or five and twenty years ago, a professor of this name was the terror of the German government. He was imprisoned, not for his misdeeds, but his popularity. The students sung his hymns to liberty, repeated his burning words, and frightened kings. By the patriotic exertions of the Germans, the French were driven across the Rhine, and when they claimed their promised reward of a liberal constitution, they were answered with stripes, dungeons, and fetters. Arndt, we believe, was one of those who felt most deeply the faithlessness of the king of Prussia, and most loudly and eloquently expressed his indignation. For that he was imprisoned, and for that he has been kept in prison for twenty-one years. The present king of Prussia has the merit of releasing him, of restoring him to his professorship, and of compensating him for a part of the pecuniary loss he has sustained by his imprisonment. But the tyrant who confined him could no more restore Arndt the years of which he deprived him, than he could restore the dead to life. Arndt has been robbed of his fame, past all human power to give him redress. For twenty-one years he has been dead to Europe, and he comes forth from his dungeon only for men to ask who is Arndt?—*Sun.*

#### SPAIN.

EXECUTION OF CARLISTS AT COLLADO.—The *Memorial des Pyrenees* has the following:—"With the 27 Carlist officers belonging to the garrison of Collado, who were executed this morning, in the presence of the National Guard of Titaguas, there was also shot a female, who was accused of having

acted as a spy for Cabrera. But the individual upon whom was concentrated the chief attention of the public, in the midst of this horrible scene, was the famous Peinado, who, up to the last moment, displayed a degree of almost superhuman sang froid and resolution.—When the priest who was appointed to assist his last moments, approached him, Peinado rudely repulsed him: and all the ecclesiastic's solicitations were without the slightest fruit. 'It is you,' said Peinado, 'who have been the ruin of Spain. But for the monks I should never have been here.' He then entreated those near him to procure him a bottle of brandy, of which he drank two or three glasses, and then flung the bottle violently into the midst of the crowd!—'Now,' said he, 'I am ready. Above all things make sure of your aim.' He gave his handkerchief to a soldier near him, and knelt down. At the very moment of receiving the fatal discharge he was breathing curses against those whom he accused of having betrayed him. Peinado's brother and 60 soldiers were shot on the following day. But the most horrible scene of all was the execution of a Carlist child, only four years of age. In an order of the day issued by one of the Queen's generals, named Trinidad Balboa, it was announced, that because eight of the 'factious' had killed an inhabitant of Danyel, the relations of the Carlist Chief Cerones, who were held prisoners by the Christians, should be visited with reprisals, and they were ordered to cast lots for one of their number to be shot. The lot fell upon the unfortunate infant, and the innocent was shot by order of the Christiano commander of the Fort of Fuente del Fresno."

#### UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, September 18.

Praiseworthy and Generous Conduct.—It may be recollected that a most distressing shipwreck lately occurred on the coast of Newfoundland. It was the American brig *Florence*, Captain Rose, from Rotterdam, bound to New York, having on board many steerage passengers. In this dreadful event no less than fifty human beings lost their lives. Those of the crew and passengers who were so fortunate as to save themselves, were thrown on a wild and uninhabited coast, almost without covering, and entirely without food. They wandered five days in the woods, subsisting on berries and the bark of trees. At length they found a human habitation, and were finally transported to the town of St. John's, where the greatest kindness and hospitality awaited them. They were received into the houses of the kind-hearted inhabitants: they were clothed and fed, and cherished. A Committee was immediately formed, of which William Thomas, Esq. was appointed chairman; and no less than seven hundred dollars were speedily raised by those generous British subjects, for the relief of twenty-nine German passengers who were saved, none of whom could even return their thanks in the English language. The committee chartered the British brigantine *Glide*, Capt. Pike, to carry these unfortunate passengers to this port, where they were originally bound. They paid their passage money, they put provisions and all necessaries on board, and they arrived here yesterday in safety. The committee even forwarded to Messrs. Tucker and Lauries, of this city (whom they appointed their agents to carry out their benevolent intentions), a sum of money, to pay the usual tax levied by the city authorities, on the landing of passengers here. Much to the credit of the Mayor, this money was declined, and it has been equally divided amongst the passengers, according to the original intention of the committee, in case the authorities here should see fit to give it up. It may be added that the German Benevolent Society of this city have sent their agent on board of the *Glide*, to assist and advise their unfortunate countrymen. The climate of Newfoundland may be cold and inhospitable, but the shipwrecked passengers who were saved from the *Florence*, can give abundant testimony that it has had no influence on the heart or hand of the inhabitants.

THE INDIANS.—We have just received a slip from the office of the *Daily Georgian*, bringing later news from Florida.

On Monday, 31st August, a sick soldier, under an escort of ten men, was being conveyed from Fort Traver to Micanopy, and were fired upon by Indians. Three of the escort were killed upon the spot, the rest with the invalid, escaped unhurt. The Indians were in considerable force.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 2d, Hillary Parsons, a young man of about 18, was shot by a party of Indians, about 7 miles from Black Creek, on the Newmansville Road. After shooting him they mangled his body in a horrid manner.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Sept. 4.—A private of the 2d Dragoons, who was taken by the Indians some time since, when the corn fields were destroyed, escaped, and has returned to the post at Fort Reed. He was one of the guard left with the horses, his companion being killed, and himself tied to a tree, after being a prisoner seven days, to be shot. For fourteen days he had been wandering about, and his mind is said to be destroyed, as well as the sufferings endured, have reduced him to a skeleton.

We learn that he states that there was a mulatto and a white man with the Indians.

#### NOVA SCOTIA.

DEPARTURE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—At Three o'clock on Saturday, Oct. 3, a procession composed of the Custos Justices and Magistrates—the Executive and Legislative Councils—the St. George's, North British and Highland Societies, in full costume, with their banners, assembled for the purpose of paying a mark of respect justly due to Sir Colin Campbell, on his departure.

About 4 o'clock, Sir Colin Campbell, accompanied by his Excellency Lord Falkland, left Government House. On the carriage reaching the street, the horses were taken from it and it proceeded, drawn by members of the North British Society and other persons, to the head of that Society and in the rear of St. George's, where it was joined by the carriage in which were Lady Falkland and Miss Campbell, when headed by the Scottish Thistle, borne by a highlander, with two supporters, the procession moved on, passing along Hollis and Granville Streets, which were lined on both sides by troops, to the Ordnance wharf. On the arrival of the procession at the place of embarkation, the St. George's Society opened their ranks and the North British Society passed through. Sir Colin then, in warm and affecting language, addressed the assembly, expressive of the deep sense he entertained of the respect and esteem thus shown toward him; on alighting from the carriage he was received with the most deafening cheers. The scene was the most splendid and imposing ever before witnessed in this town, and will long be remembered.

The two Societies, after again cheering Sir Colin, headed by the Band, playing "Auld Lang Syne," proceeded to Mason Hall, where they separated with the warmest expressions of feeling toward each other.