

world endureth? Must we be content with that poor substitute for apostolic fellowship in the Gospel, 'Let us agree to differ'?

Mr. Binney was entertained at a public breakfast, at Adelaide, on October the 13th. The following is from the leading article of an Adelaide journal. The chair was filled by the Attorney-General:—

"The public breakfast given to the Rev. Mr. Binney, on Wednesday last, was, in many respects, the most important demonstration that has taken place for a long while. On the day preceding, both Houses of Parliament adjourned until after the time fixed for the entertainment, the motion for the adjournment of the House of Assembly being passed avowedly in order to enable honourable members to meet our distinguished visitor. The banquet was attended by his Excellency the Governor, by the Chief Justice, by the whole of the members of the Government, by the greater part of both Houses of Parliament, by all the dignitaries of the Church of England (except the Bishop, who is out of town), by the leading ministers of all Protestant denominations, and by an assembly of persons of a truly representative character."

European & Foreign News.

WHAT'S IN IT ALL?

This is the question now of political Quakers as they look across the channel to France, Austria, and Italy. The clouds seem charged—will they burst? Are we to have a storm in the Spring? To such questions any reply which can be given is of about the same value as the predictions of the weather prophets. There are obviously materials both for explosions of oppressed peoples and conflicts of despots, but no mortal can tell whether prudence and patience, or irritation and ambition, will have the upper-hand. Nor should war begin, can it be foretold, as in the case of that with Russia, which Power must give way. The apprehension now is of an eruption in the midst of Europe, from which the fiery stream may overflow on all sides; in the former case it flowed, and could well flow, in one direction only.

An official statement has appeared in the *Moniteur*, which mends but little the mischief caused by the now celebrated behaviour of the Emperor of the French to the Austrian Envoy. The "alarming reports prevalent" are declared to be "unfounded," but the reason assigned is that "there is nothing in our diplomatic relations to justify the fears which the said rumours are calculated to produce."

The NAPOLEONS are ambitious as well as avaricious; money will satisfy their tools, but they want power and consideration also.

We believe the latter to be the chief motive which influenced the French Emperor. He became great among the despots, because the popular enthusiasm in England against the oppressor of Poland and Hungary forced our rulers into war, and enabled him to take the post of military honour through the incompetency of our generals and officers. He must sustain his reputation. He must still show Europe that he is the first of her military potentates. His so doing will at the same time accomplish the other all-important object of keeping his pretensions content. That he must do at all cost. If they want employment, and the consequent prizes and honours of war, they must have them. If he have done with Russia as an enemy he must use her as an ally; if he want a pretext for war he must make one. The soldiers who gave him the Empire can give it any day to another. There are half a million of them; they are a restless, vain portion of a restless and vain people; and he must satisfy their fancy for military glory. With a fleet, too, able to protect the coasts and to support the movements of an army wherever necessary, the army, and perhaps the people also, fancy themselves able to take a place in Europe which shall be worthy of the traditions of the Empire and shall "avenge Waterloo." Yet a third object would also be gained by war; it would divert attention from his oppressions at home.

He sees, then, his opportunity in the universal detestation of Austria. Russia angrily remembers her ingratitude for re-enslaving Hungary, and, being herself in want of money, resents with double indignation Austria's non-payment of the expenses incurred in Hungary. Turkey and the Principalities and Servia all dislike her or remember grievous maltreatment. Hungary is quieted, but ready for insurrection. Italy, the part especially which groans beneath her yoke, hates her with the most deadly hatred; Sardinia longs to avenge the defeat of Novara, and is ambitious to supplant her in Italy. Even Prussia has the old hereditary grudge against her for assuming the lead of Germany; while France, since the First Napoleon's time, and still more the Emperor, has a lasting remembrance of her taking part with the allies against the first Empire. There is no considerable Power to which poor detested Austria could look but England. Here she would indeed find a Court and nobles too willing to aid her, but it could be by neutrality only. Her Hungarian atrocities, her mean, selfish, cowardly shuffling during the Russian war, and her cold-blooded cruelties in Italy, have rendered her so justly odious to this country, that not all her connections with the COBURGS, nor all her favour with our aristocracy, could make it safe for any English Cabinet to render open aid to the hated HAPSBURGS. Austria, moreover, is internally weak. It is said her army is now in good trim, but the sinews of war are wanting. Her exchequer is empty. The promised return to cash payments is now known to be nothing but a shameless jugglery. She knows not how to lay another tax, yet her revenue is insufficient. A war would be to her another frightful insolvency.

The French Emperor, therefore, has almost

everything in his favour if he gets himself a name at the expense of Austria. He has Sardinia, and Italy—the proposed field of his operations, burning for vengeance on her; he has all the neighbouring states not only indisposed to help her, but rather willing to join in her humiliation; the move would be popular with his army and the English nation would hold the Crown and aristocracy of England effectually in check. The pretext now is, that the Emperor desires a reform of the government of Rome, which, safe behind French bayonets, grows more inefficient to preserve civil order, and more cruel towards patriots and heretics. But he will not evacuate Rome unless the Austrians will withdraw also from the other parts of the Estates of the Church. The misfortune is, neither Romans nor Sardinians can believe that he cares for better government in Rome or Italy. The Roman Republic was admirably administered when the then President of the French Republic put it down for his own selfish purposes.

The other consideration which is against the Emperor, is, the danger of something more than the gratification of French ambition in the north of Italy. Once raised the question of the independence of Lombardy, or its emancipation from the Austrian yoke, and who can tell what will be the result from Venice to Sicily? The intolerable Government of Naples must of course be overturned by the people as soon as it was known that Austria was no longer to be feared. Would the people then be content with a second MURAT, or would they attempt a Republic, and require French protection to restore "order," that is, to suppress liberty? Could Hungary be kept quiet, and could Russia a second time do the detestable work of ungrateful Austria? Devoted, therefore, as our aristocracy is, to the cause of "legitimate" despotism all over Europe, we may be sure they will exert all their influence to prevent a war, the issue of which could hardly indeed be worse than the present state of things, while it may be that of banished or beheaded despots, and liberated nations.—*Freeman*.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS FUNDS.—Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 11th.—Great excitement prevails on the Bourse, and all securities pressingly offered.—*By telegraph*.

ITALY.

Letters from Milan, of January 3, speak of the agitation in that city being continually on the increase. Many families are leaving Milan. The Archduke Maximilian, who was to have accompanied the Archduchess Charlotte to Trieste, to meet the Bavarian princess who is to be the future Duchess of Calabria, did not think it right to leave the seat of his Government.

The *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia*, of Turin, contains the following letter, dated Milan, Jan. 3.—"I hasten to send you some particulars of a scene which took place here to-day, and which has something of an alarming character. At half-past two o'clock two of the military were quietly smoking their cigars at the door of a house at Porto-Comasina when two persons told them to throw away their cigars, and upon refusal, attacked them with their fists. Several soldiers and agents of police ran to defend the military, but the people armed themselves with stones, and threw them more particularly at the police. The rappel was beaten, and the shops and churches were closed. Detachments of military, with fixed bayonets, paraded the streets, and tranquility was at length re-established. A bourgeois was wounded by a sabre cut, and a soldier of the military was also wounded. A police agent was stabbed twice with a poniard. Everybody says we are in 1847."

The garrison of Verona, Mantua, and Milan have been reinforced, and orders have been given to victual the fortresses completely.

The Austrian army in Italy will be increased to 140,000 men.

SARDINIA.

OPENING OF THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.—The following is a summary of the Royal Speech:

"The King thanks the Chambers for the assistance afforded him during the last session, which consolidated the national policy and the progress of Piedmont. He announces that Government will bring in bills for judicial, administrative, and municipal reform. He regrets that the financial crisis and the scarcity of the silk crop prevented a balance in the national Exchequer.

"His Majesty says that the political horizon is not clear, but that the future must be awaited with firmness. The future cannot fail to be fortunate, because the policy of Piedmont is based on justice and love of its country's liberty. Piedmont is small, but great in the councils of Europe, on account of the principles it represents and the sympathies it inspires. It respects treaties, but is not insensible to Italy's cry of anguish.

"The King concludes with the words, 'Let us resolutely await the decrees of Providence.' "Prolonged acclamations of *Viva il Re!* followed the conclusion of the speech."

ANOTHER MORTARA CASE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, before the provincial tribunal of Genoa, presided over by the Chevalier Malaspina, a girl twenty years of age, named Catherine Lavezzaro, was accused of having clandestinely baptized a Jew child named Leon Levi. She was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of fifty crowns, with six months' imprisonment in default of payment.

It is stated in Paris that a matrimonial alliance will probably take place between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde, eldest daughter of the King of Sardinia.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS AT NAPLES.—Naples, Monday, Jan. 10th.—The King left this city on Saturday. An amnesty is granted to 61 political prisoners, who are to be exiled. Poverio, Settembrini, &c., are among the number, and hopes are entertained of other concessions.—*By telegraph*.

Mr. Gladstone returned on Christmas day from Athens, after a sojourn of nine days in the capital of Greece, where he was treated with much distinction. The Greek residents of that city presented to him an address in favour of the Union. Many of his remarks in praise of the Greek nation were listened to with great satisfaction, and he appeared to take great interest in the condition and institutions of Athens.

DIPLOMATIC CONSEQUENCES OF A SNOW-BALL.—A letter from SHYBIA, addressed to the *Presse d'Orient*, contains the following account of a quasi-diplomatic dispute between the consuls of Austria and Russia *apropos* of a snow-ball:—"Children, we know, are accustomed to amuse themselves by snow-balling, and one of these missives has been the cause of an unfortunate event which is to-day the subject of general conversation. A youth, attached as a domestic to the service of Mr. Jean Fillipuzzi, director of the Austrian post, was amusing himself with other children in throwing snow-balls, when one of these innocent projectiles struck the cheek of a child of M. Ivanoff, Consul-General of Russia, who was on the field of battle. After cries and tears from the child, Madame Ivanoff made a complaint to Madame Fillipuzzi, who, in her husband's absence, expressed the liveliest regrets for what had happened. But some seconds afterwards an officer from the Russian consulate, obeying the orders of Madame Ivanoff, entered M. Fillipuzzi's house, and, in spite of the most energetic protests, seized the servant boy, and brought him to Madame Ivanoff, who chastised him, made him a prisoner at the consulate, and then had him transferred to the Government prison. On hearing these facts M. Fillipuzzi addressed to his consul, the consul of Austria, a demand for the child, and satisfaction for the violation of his domicile. The Russian consul refused this satisfaction, and relations between the two consulates were broken off in the most peremptory manner. The affair has been submitted to the respective ambassadors at Constantinople. Meanwhile Mr. Blunt, the British consul, has caused this culprit of twelve years, who happens to be an Ionian subject, to be set at liberty. Such are the consequences of a snow-ball!"

TOTAL ABSTINENCE MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.—A new movement has been originated in Russia, to the great loss of the farmers of the spirit duties in at least one district, but to the delight of all philanthropists. In Kowno, where the peasantry have been greatly addicted to intemperance, an endeavour was lately made to introduce the system of Father Mathew, and in order to show that they were worthy of emancipation which the Emperor was desirous to confer upon them, they were urged to appear at the various churches and "take the pledge." This request was almost without a dissentient complied with, and abstinence has become so general that the sale of spirits has been stopped, and the working of all the distilleries in that neighbourhood has been for some weeks altogether abandoned. There is already, it is said, a great improvement in the habits and appearance of the people.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1861.—The Exhibition of 1861 is a fact! It will take place, and be admirably well carried out. The '51 commissioners will, with the produce of the people's freely-bestowed shillings, come on the 26th inst., all-efficiently to the aid of the '61 commissioners. The site is settled—not at distant Sydenham—not at ague-covered Battersea—but on the very ground bought by the commissioners of '51 through the shillings of the people. Who that ever saw has forgotten the Hyde Park Palace of 1851? Nor will the Palace of 1851 be forgotten in 1871. The site of '61 is better than the site of '51. It is only over the way, the other side of the great thoroughfare leading to kingly Kensington, the Star and Garter at Richmond, and Wolsey's time honoured Palace at Hampton Court. A railway is already in formation for the purpose of pouring in the well-informed, but densely crowded inhabitants of the manufacturing districts of England.—*Illustrated London News*.

The pony given by Queen Victoria to the Prince Imperial was mounted yesterday for the first time by the little Prince, in the reserved garden at the Tuilleries, and attracted such crowds of idlers, that an extra guard had to be called to keep order round the grating.—*Court Journal*.

COMMISSIONER YEH.—"Ex-Commissioner" Yeh is still at Calcutta. He refuses to receive any visitors, and endeavours to believe, and impress others with the belief, that he is of a race more intellectual, and far superior in every way to those around him.

The Persian Government has ordered 20,000 muskets from Belgium and 2,000 improved rifles from Paris.

How to Write: a New Pocket Manual of Composition and Letter Writing Practical Rules for Literary Composition in general, and Epistolary and Newspaper Writing, Punctuation; Directions for Writing Letters of Business, Relationship, Friendship and Love; Notes, Cards, &c.

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REDWOOD!

A Quantity of STICK REDWOOD just received, and for sale by BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 3 Ordnance Square. SUCCESSORS TO JOHN NAYLOR. Jan. 19.

The Idolatry of Rome:

A LECTURE delivered before the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia, by the Rev. ROBERT SEDGWICK. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, and at the stores of Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay, and James Gossip. Price 6d. Jan. 19.

THE PAPACY:

A Conspiracy against Civil and Religious Liberty.

A LECTURE before the Protestant Alliance of Nova Scotia, by the Rev. ANDREW KING, A. M. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Rooms, and at the stores of Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay and Jas Gossip. Jan. 12.

THE PAPACY:

ITS Present Chronological Position and Consequent Policy and Prospects.

An Instructive Lecture, before the Protestant Alliance By REV. WILLIAM FERRIE, A. M. For sale at the Wesleyan Book Room, and at the Store of Messrs. A. & W. MacKinlay. Price 4d. Dec. 29.

Flannels, Blankets, &c.

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