

of Canterbury to present the drainings of the bottle of water brought from the river Jordan for the express purpose of making the Princess Royal a Christian. The Bishop of London, on his having addressed a poor clergyman with mildness and civility. The Bishop of Exeter, to receive the Royal congratulations on the extraordinary thickness of his skull, which prevented his being hurt last week when he tumbled snoring out of his pew. Lord Glenelg, on his having walked in his sleep from his own house to the House of Lords, where he was awakened by falling over the scraper. Lord Brougham on his not having interrupted the business of the House of Lords during the last three weeks. Lord Abinger, on his not changed sides since the opening of Parliament. Lord Hill, on the great deference to public opinion he invariably exhibits at the Horse Guards. Earl of Cardigan, to present a copy of his trial, bound in calf, and a foolscap edition of the *Bottle Imp*. Marquis of Waterford on his having got through a week without committing any conspicuous absurdity.

Sale Extraordinary.—Three Courses and a Dessert found a purchaser in the person of the Premier. The *Farce of Cupid's Diplomacy* was allotted to Lord Palmerston. A new edition of the *Hypocrite*, singular to relate, had the name of Dr. Lardner as the purchaser. The remains of Knox were knocked down to Mr Gully. Dr Macnish's works of the *Philosophy of Sleep*, and *The Anatomy of Drunkenness*, were bought by Lord Glenelg and Sir John Cam Hobhouse. The *Widow Married*, was, we were about to say, given away to the Earl of Eglington. And lastly, the *Man without Soul*, was claimed by some Poor Law Commissioner.

We observe the Government are going to take a census of the population of the country; they had much better take the sense of the country on the present occupants of St. Stephen's.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

THE DISH OF TURKEY.

We are likely to have a surfeit of Turkey. The season for it is long past and gone; but here it remains a standing dish on our table, like the soup of the hero of Farquhar's comedy; Turkey for dinner, Turkey for supper, and Turkey for breakfast again; and it has acquired like Stephano the butler, 'an ancient and fish-like smell.' The news, which we publish elsewhere, fearfully realizes our prediction of what the result of that busybody meddling policy would be, which Lord Palmerston in an evil hour adopted, at the recommendation of Lord Ponsbury, and the Tories, the object of which was the expulsion of an apostle of civilization from Syria, which he had won by the sword, and the surrender of the country again into the hands of the barbarous, sensual, and murderous Turks. We have never been defenders of the private character of Mehemet Ali, but we have always contended that he is not one-tenth part so bad as the filthy Turks; and the recent news shows the justness of our conclusions. Now that the Turks have got possession of Syria, they are showing their authority by committing the most terrible and revolting excesses. Fifteen thousand of the soldiers belonging to the Turkish garrison of Beyrout, (taken from the Egyptians by British valour and British money) being aware that a number of Christians of the mountains had assembled in a church, where they had taken their wives and daughters, in order to be present at divine worship, broke into the sanctuary, and after having expelled the men, resorted to such base, foul, and sacrilegious acts as we can here only vaguely hint at. This is the protection, which our English blood has been wasted, our English gold expended, to secure to the Christians of Syria! This is the result of that policy which was to give happiness to Syria, and establish there a mild and beneficent rule, in the place of tyranny and oppression! All Christendom must ring with execration at such foul and cold-blooded villainy as has been perpetrated! All Christendom must burn to avenge the wrong! And while the screams of polluted chastity are echoing in our ears, Mehemet Ali may proudly point to this atrocity, and ask of his Tory slanderers to point out any action of his life that approaches in enormity to this infernal outrage.

From the Liverpool Albion.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The *Encyclopædia Britannica* contains an admirable article on this subject from the pen of the late James Mill. The policy of interfering to check the first encroachments of ambition, even where no immediate danger to ourselves is apprehended, is ably vindicated by that distinguished philosopher. The following extract will be read with interest, but we must refer to the article itself for a full discussion of the important subject of which it treats.

'It appears to have been about the beginning of the sixteenth century that the principles of maintaining a balance of power came to be generally recognised and acted upon by the states of Europe; at first, as M. Gentz says, 'more in a practical way, and, as it were, from political instinct, but afterwards with clear, reflecting, and methodical constancy.' By some, this system is represented as productive only of wars, as but a convenient pretext to cover projects of ambition, as to screen the restless movements of national jealousy. Others talk of it as being merely a brilliant conception, and appeal to the many

violences and usurpations which modern history records, as proofs, if not of its nonentity, at least, of its inefficacy. But there is surely no great respect due to that sort of estimate of the system which is founded solely on the abuses to which it is liable, or upon imperfections from which no human institution is free. They who deery or who ridicule the balancing system should be prepared to show, not that it has sometimes afforded plausible pretexts for unnecessary wars, or has sometimes failed to protect the weak against the outrages of the strong, but that it is wholly useless to interest ourselves in the safety of neighbouring nations, to take any trouble to avert dangers which are yet distant, or to seek to strengthen ourselves against a powerful enemy with any strength not our own. This view of things, were it to prevail, would, as M. Gentz observes, open the most desirable prospect to any sovereign whose power and ambition might prompt him to aspire to universal domination.

'It must, we think, appear obvious to every one who reflects upon the subject, that the balancing system is, upon the whole, favorable to peace. The wars which peculiarly belong to it are in the nature of a sacrifice of a smaller present to secure a greater future good; and the tendency of the system is to render these wars less and less frequent. The evil passions which give rise to ambitious attacks, like all other passions, will be more apt to be indulged the less exposed they are to opposition or restraint. And it cannot be questioned, that, in proportion as the maxims of this system are vigilantly and steadily pursued, there will be less inducement, because less prospect of success, for ambitious undertakings.

'Its object is, to alarm and to arm all against the prince, whose power prompts him to transgress upon ours; and the prince who knows that all his motions are keenly watched, and that his first successes would only expose him to a more extended contest, must see how hopeless would be any attempt to possess himself of the territories even of the weakest of his neighbours. Such is the general tendency of the system; and, however it may have occasionally failed to prevent outrages, it cannot be doubted that it has proved a formidable barrier against conquest, and a rampart of defence to the weaker states.'

From Bell's Messenger, April 3.

THE CHANCELLOR'S BUDGET.

It has been our very fortunate lot to receive an outline of the proposed Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and knowing the anxiety of our readers, we place it before them without delay.—F. Baring, Esq. In bringing the financial proposals for the year under the consideration of this honourable house, I do so with a greater confidence than I have hitherto exhibited. I find the deficiencies of the year are £4,000,000. To meet this excess of expenditure over receipts I propose a tax of four shillings a-head on every school-boy in Great Britain. I calculate on nearly a million from this source alone; and when I suggest an additional penny in the pound, or score, on all lollypops, bull's eyes, gingerbread nuts, hoops, tops, marbles, and dums, I calculated on a large sum easily collected. I propose to tax all men who dine at clubs—the married men to pay 25 per cent. on the amount of their dinners. I propose to levy a tax upon chimney-pots and mustachios—on German sausages and air balloons. I want £70,000 in addition to the former grant, to allow of the completion of the Royal Riding School at Windsor. And I propose to raise this by having a half-penny hatch at the main entrance to Windsor Castle, so that all persons desirous of seeing the Royal Personages walk on the South Terrace, shall pay for the same. I shall have the lobbies of the House swept weekly, and the dust brought in collected, for after great divisions it will fetch a considerable sum when sold to the parish dustmen. I have collected all the old ink bottles, stamps of pens, ragged blotting paper, superannuated almanacks, veteran ink stands, and crazy office stools; and I shall realize a large sum by submitting them to public auction. I think these modes will raise sufficient 'wind,' and if they fail I must dismiss a few score of underling clerks to make up the deficiency by their collective salaries.

TEMPERANCE NEWS.

IRELAND.

THE GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION.

The feast of the great Apostle of Ireland was celebrated on Wednesday in Dublin in what we should now call the usual way, by a triumphant and imposing procession of the temperance societies of the metropolis and its vicinity. This glorious demonstration of total abstinence principles has now become an annual spectacle: A new era has opened upon the country—the people have now laid aside forever connection with the vice of drunkenness, and the great feast of St. Patrick's Day, still representing the paramount feeling of the country, has lost its former misplaced characteristic, and has become the great temperance fete day of the year. The different societies having formed at their usual place of meeting, proceeded with bands playing, to the general rendezvous in the Phoenix park, where they began to arrive shortly after ten o'clock, and the scene

which they presented when drawn up in order for marching was interesting and gratifying in the extreme. The procession commenced moving at 12 o'clock, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the immense multitude who were drawn together to witness the pageant. We do not exaggerate when we put down the entire procession at 20,000. The following is the order taken by the several societies:—

The Port of Dublin Total Abstinence Society, preceded by the President, and members of the Committee in an open chaise and four, and followed by another chaise filled with Highland pipers playing. Upwards of 100 sailors marched in this body, with the Union Jack flying before them. The society also carried two banners—the first contained a representation of a drunkard sitting before his empty glass, with pale, haggard, and sottish features, and a most wretched and revolting appearance, while on the other was the figure of a teetotaler dining from a well supplied board, and showing a fat ruddy 'phiz,' in which health and contentment were happily displayed. Distinguishing colours, white rosesets.

St. Nicholas of Myra's Total Abstinence Society, preceded by president, &c. in a chaise drawn by four grays, and followed by another chaise, containing the members of the committee, they marched four deep. Colours, crimson scarfs with white flowerets.

The Very Rev. Theobald Matthew's Society, preceded by twelve mounted marshalls with a carriage and four, containing, vice president, &c. The band of this society was particularly fine, consisting of thirty-six performers, dressed in uniforms of frocks and caps with gold bands. They were drawn in a large caravan, ornamented with laurel bows. Immediately behind the band was a chaise, with Brady the blind harper, dressed in the ancient costume of the Irish bards, and playing on the national instrument. This society which has been very recently formed, numbers about 6,000. Loud cheers for Irish manufacture were given as they passed. Colour, violet sashes with gold fringes and rosesets.

St. James's Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a chaise and four, with a band; colours, red and white; sashes and flowerets.

St. Paul's Total Abstinence Society, preceded by a coach with six horses, containing the President, &c. The members of the committee followed in several carriages; and the fine band of the society, dressed in blue uniform, with crimson linings, next appeared in a coach and six, ornamented with a profusion of laurel boughs. This society, which contains nearly 40,000 members, was the most numerous in the procession. The auxiliary branches of Blancherstown and Chapelized also accompanied their society, the bands of which were among the most effective present. They had also a chaise with Scotch pipers playing among them. Crimson sashes and flowers.

The National Temperance Society, of Stafford street, next marched, band on foot; white knots and flowers, without sashes.

The Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, preceded by mounted marshalls—a chariot, with six postillions and outriders, all in handsome sky blue livery and gold lace, containing the President, &c. This society, which numbers about 20,000 members, attended in great force. They had three superior bands in coaches. Distinguishing marks—blue sashes and ribbons, with white rosesets.

The Irish Total Abstinence Society, preceded by Marshalls on horseback. The President and Vice President, went in the first chariot, drawn by six horses, with postillions and outriders, in white livery, with a profusion of gold lace. The members of the committee and bands, filled several carriages. The society, which contains upwards of 16,000 members, had a very fine appearance, the men dressed in white scarfs, with pink flowers and knots.

The National Total Abstinence Society of Denmark Street, preceded by a coach and four, with mounted marshalls, containing the President, &c. Several coaches followed, with a band—red sashes, with white fringes and flowerets. A very expressive and appropriate emblem was carried in this society—it consisted of a long pole, surrounded by a loaf of bread, decorated with ribbands, beneath which was a reversed broken whiskey bottle with a naggin and glass also suspended from a cross stick still lower down. It contained the moral of the whole temperance movement, and was a prominent object of remark throughout the day.

The Westland Row Total Abstinence Society. President, &c. occupied the first carriage; a band in two carriages followed. Dress—crimson, with white ribbands and flowerets.

A party of mounted police brought up the rear, and assisted materially in keeping order during the day.

The several societies then returned to their respective places of meeting, where dispersed. We did not hear of the slightest

accident during the day to mar the general harmony.

Address to Father Matthew.—The following Address, was presented to the Very Rev. Theobald Matthew, at Carrickmacross:

'We, the teetotalers of Kingscourt and its vicinity, beg leave to approach you, Very Reverend Sir, with the most profound respect, and to hail with delight your approach to the North, as the herald of peace and contentment. Your heavenly mission, in driving cursed intemperance from the kingdom, consequently bringing peace and contentment in the place of intoxication, riot, and too frequently bloodshed, has astounded Europe. In your triumphant career you demolished distilleries, those machines that consumed what the Lord caused the earth to produce for the maintenance of his creatures, and converted it, by an infernal process, into those poisonous draughts that degrade the Irish nation. When a person looks round him in fair or market, or any other large place, he actually imagines that Ireland exchanged its population. We, on our part, feel an enthusiastic delight when we hear of the success of your progress, as we can say we have been more healthy, and have enjoyed more unalloyed peace and true contentment of mind, since we have taken the pledge of total abstinence, than we did the previous part of our life time. We are more plentifully supplied with the necessaries and even the comforts of life, besides domestic peace and, above all, we are sensible of the duty we owe to God, our neighbors, and ourselves and to you, Very Rev. Sir, we tender our most grateful thanks for such blessings, wishing you sound health and long life, and hoping you will persevere until you consummate your blessed mission, by not leaving a trace of intemperance in the kingdom.'

Kingscourt, March 15th, 1841.

Atheury Temperance Procession.—After hearing a very eloquent sermon, two hundred members of the society, marched two and two, with their excellent band playing appropriate tunes, through the streets, at houses, the owners of which they wish to compliment. After parading all the streets of our ancient city, the members, with 800 people, who amounted at least to eight thousand persons, after giving three cheers for our lovely and good Queen, three more for Father Matthew, betook themselves to the different coffee-rooms where, after partaking of a sober beverage, all dispersed to their happy homes without the least accident occurring.

Moate.—The members of the Moate Teetotal Society, and those in the immediate vicinity, amounted to upwards of 4,000 assembled on Wednesday in the new town of Moate. Each member wore his medal suspended from his neck by a white ribbon and several appeared with silk sashes, &c. At two o'clock the procession moved on, preceded by a very superior amateur band playing the usual national airs, through the principal streets, and returned to the locality from which they set out, where they were addressed. The meeting dispersed, first giving three cheers for the Queen, O'Connell and their worthy Vice-President.

Celebration at Wicklow.—On the evening of the above anniversary, the teetotalers, constituting the Wicklow Benefit Society, and a few invited guests, numbering in all about one hundred and fifty, were regaled with an abundance of tea, coffee, barn brack, &c., in the Market-house of Wicklow.

The entertainment, which was provided at the sole expense of William Blood, Esq., the president of the Society, was conducted in the most orderly manner.

When the tables were cleared, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. Simpson, and others, in forcible and appropriate terms, the speakers contrasting the happy scene here presented in such an assemblage of clean, well-clad, sober, and orderly persons, with the drunkenness, riot, and turmoil which characterized the profanation of former anniversaries of this day, and concluded by drawing a cheering picture of the prosperity and happiness that would infallibly wait on the Irish nation if her sons and her daughters continue to run on in the glorious career they have so auspiciously begun.

The party broke up at eleven o'clock, highly delighted with an evening so joyfully yet innocently spent, but not until three cheers, loud and hearty, were given for the great Apostle of Temperance, and their worthy and hospitable president.

An address to the Rev. Father Matthew, inviting him to this city, has received a long array of the most respectable signatures, and at the head stands that of the Right Rev. Dr. Ponsbury, Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe.—*Londonerry Journal*.

Halifax Novascotian, April 25.

Progress of Temperance.—It has become a pleasing duty of late, to notice the unexpected success of the Temperance reform, in Halifax, particularly as connected with St. Mary's Chapel.

Last Sunday, 250 additional names were