

Temperance.

Temperance in England.

We are indebted to our attentive Liverpool correspondent, John A. Bennett, for the following items of temperance intelligence:

MR. COBDEN ON TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—The annual temperance tea party of the Bury Youth's Temperance Society, was held Nov. 26, at Manchester, England. Rev. Messrs. Thorborn and Howarth, and many influential persons attended. During the evening a letter from Mr. Cobden, M. P., was read, from which we extract the following:

"Let me, however, take this opportunity of expressing my earnest sympathy for the cause you are advocating. The giant evil of the day is intemperance. If the young men can emancipate themselves from that vice, they will have guaranteed for the next generation not only a sober nation, but an educated and prosperous people; for the sure and certain way of keeping the mass of the population in ignorance and poverty is to perpetuate amongst them habits of drunkenness. There is no greater delusion in the world than to suppose that the use of alcoholic beverages, in even the most moderate quantities, is of service to those who have to live by their labor. I have generally found, as a rule, in my experience of men, that they who do the most, drink the least of anything stronger than water. And especially have I observed, that if any man has attracted the eyes of the world, whilst engaged in some great task, calling for almost superhuman powers of mind and body, he has generally been found, on inquiry, to be a practical illustration of the advantages of temperance. I know not whether you are aware that the teetotalers may claim the illustrious Kossuth as one of their fraternity. When seated beside him at the Winchester banquet, and observing that he abstained from wine, I was led to make an inquiry, and found that he was a water drinker, and he told me that at some of the most arduous periods of his agitated life, when harassed and exhausted by incessant toil and anxiety, he had sometimes passed whole days without tasting anything but water. If this fact be not already known, it ought, for the honor and credit of teetotalism, to be made public."

—N. Y. Organ.

GRAND DIVISION OF ENGLAND.—At the second annual session of the Grand Division Sons of Temperance of England, held at Br. John Montgomery's Temperance Hotel, 39 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, there were 59 representatives from 36 subordinate Divisions. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: G. W. P. Thomas Jones, 7 Bedford Street, Liverpool; G. W. A. James Vickers, 33 Watson Street, Manchester; G. T. Robert Harvey, Liverpool; G. Cond. John Lumsdale, Manchester; G. Chap. William Dunn, Liverpool; G. S. James Ord, Liverpool; G. Sent. William Pell, Manchester; P. G. W. P. Thomas Simpson, Liverpool.

The coming Crisis of the World.

We have felt a great interest in the progress of public opinion, on the question which Kossuth's coming has brought up. And we have felt unwilling to have any essentially new national policy adopted, on the ground that our mere existence, prosperity and rapid expansion as a Republic, was an element of most powerful disturbance to all national despotisms,—possibly effecting more, than our most energetic warfare could. But we are not sure, that the rapid and unlooked for courses of events, will not save us the trouble of settling questions of that nature. It would not be stranger than what has occurred, if Providence should make a case for us, which would silence all scruples against a contest with despotisms.

When the leading journals of England, like *The London Times*, express alarm in the prospect of all despots making common cause against England and America, we may without charge of extravagance, consider such an event as within the range of possibilities. Our shrewdest calculations as to the future, are more often put to flight, by unexpected turns of the hand of Providence; yet we can see many grounds of probability, that such a crisis may be in progress of formation. Many, in former generations and in this, have read the prophecies, in a way to gather from them the expectation that Popery, which is the soul of all despotisms, is to expire in a sea of its own blood. The more generally received interpretation we believe, makes "the battle of Armageddon," "the great day of God Al-

mighty," "the supper of the great God," to be the end of Popery; and that to be a scene of bloodshed unparalleled; not a single battle, but a succession of battles, which shall end in annihilating the power of anti-christ. In this scene, it is said, the beast and the kings of the earth are to make common cause, and unite to be utterly overthrown. From these representations it has been generally expected, that somewhere near this time, such a universal conflict would come on.

The exigencies of Popery require now the concentration of all its available forces, for a violent deliverance of itself. While the power of the free nations is rapidly expanding, its own is smitten with palsy. Its despotism which is its life, is digging its own grave. It lays fetters on the human mind, and dares not let that mind take to itself its proper strength. The result is, that Popish communities are growing every day weaker, and the free nations are expanding and absorbing the power of the world. And it is now or never with Rome. The decisive blow must be struck soon, or it will be impossible forever.

Another necessity for speedy concentration grows out of the vast increase of dangerous elements, which Popery has reared in the bosom of every despotic nation. Infidelity and Red Republicanism is a natural result, by revulsion, of Popery. It may well answer to "the unclean spirits like frogs, which came out of the mouth of the dragon, and out of the beast, and out of the mouth of the false prophet, and go forth to the kings of the earth, to gather them to the battle of the great day of Almighty God." So perilous is this element, that hardly a single Romish government can stand alone, against its own people. It is wonderful to see how Austria leans upon Russia, Italy upon Austria, and how all are in a panic, watching the position of France; now looking to it for support, and now dreading from it the uncapping of some new volcano, that shall overwhelm them all. In this posture of affairs, powerful motives of self-defence impel those despotisms to combine, and to make Romanism the cement of the confederacy.

If the danger that threatens them could be postponed, there is no hope of gaining a better position by postponement. The last effort, which Rome made for extending its power, to wit, the assault on England, proved a most signal failure. It only served to dislodge from the heights, and bring down upon itself an avalanche, whose crushing power it is now beginning to realize. Yet it is every day provoked, by the increase of the power of Protestant and liberal nations; and in such provocations is tempted to desperation.

Another sign may be seen, in the altered tone of Romish organs. A few years ago they were repelling with indignant indignation, the thought that they were capable of persecuting; and claiming to be the sum of all gentleness. Now, in the boldest forms, they avow that their religion is to be promoted by blood; and they blame their predecessors, that they did not extinguish the reformation, by a more thorough butchery. This strikes us, as the language of desperation, and betrays the consciousness that their last hope is in an appeal to the sword. From a view of these circumstances, we should not be at all surprised, if all the despotisms in Europe, should at once combine in a crusade against liberty and Protestantism. It would be indeed, a desperate game to play. But it is a serious question, whether they can do better, short of yielding their power. They have now come to such a point, that they are forced to make the fetters strong upon the people, and take away the last appearance of freedom; a condition which they must know, will not be long endured.

But suppose such a grand conspiracy be attempted. In the first view, it will seem to be the little British Islands against a continent. A year ago England seemed to be in a bad condition for such a conflict. But now she is vastly improved. The popish aggression, that was, is changed to a powerful Protestant aggression. Ireland, which would once have been heavy in the scales against Protestantism, has now its Popish teeth well nigh extracted, by emigration, conversion, and mutual divisions of Papists. Great Britain now wants nothing but a war, declared against it on the Pope's account, to palsy every arm, that would rise in it for the cause of the Pope. With rare zeal and unanimity, the people of England are now prepared, to enter into such a conflict as was shown in the Kossuth demonstration there. The reverse was true, when the real Bonaparte threatened an invasion of

England. Then Jacobinism abounded, and the heart of the people was divided; and England's power was not a little crippled thereby.

Now the tables are turned. It is France, it is Italy, it is Austria, whose people have their sympathies in a great measure abroad, and are ready to join the invader. The Republicanism of the continent is one whole, and ready to act in concert; and it is no mean element of the question of such a conspiracy of kings; and probably as soon as the expedition against England is launched, sufficient employment for all the armies will be found at home.

In a general view, we speak of the whole continent as ready to go into such a conspiracy. But this could not be till some of the smaller states were absorbed in the larger. Switzerland would need to take some new lessons, before it could act harmoniously in such a scheme. Holland would be a draw-back upon the plan. Belgium is popish enough to work in the harness, after France shall have deposed its Protestant king. Protestant Germany might not be found fully capable of sustaining the king of Prussia, in a war for thrones and Popery. But its Protestantism is of so mild a type, and so nearly burnt out by naturalism, that we should not make much reliance on it. And as to Piedmont—the blood of the martyrs is there,—and we are expecting that Popery will one day have trouble there, where it has made so much trouble. Piedmont would soon be silenced or devoured, were it not for the dread of England; and England may yet make that nation an instrument for some very effectual purposes.

Then the insular position of Great Britain, and her position upon the seas, are vast advantages for any such crisis. She has now no occasion to fear an Invincible Armada from Spain, nor from the whole Romish world. She has in her navy the power of greatly annoying the neighboring nations, with little risk to herself.

But such a crusade against England could not exist without involving the United States, as joint defendants. The Romish cause has really been damaged more by the liberty and prosperity of this country, than it has by England. And the despots have more reason to desire to exterminate us, than they have to injure Britain. And if such a crisis in Europe should come, we could not if we would, and we should not if we could, be mute spectators. Providence then would have decided for us the question of intervention. We should not be interlopers or intruders in the case; we should have the honors of principal party.

We should then have the two most powerful nations of the world—the two nations who command the seas—and whose territory and power are distributed through the world—against the despotic nations of the continent. On the Protestant side there would be a united people, flaming with zeal for the propagation of liberty. On the side would be disciplined armies—unthinking as machines, and obedient to the word of command. But all operations would then be embarrassed, by masses of hostile people at home. And it is very possible, that the first appearance of the conspiracy of despots on the stage, would kindle a flame of popular fury, that would sweep over the continent, and annihilate the conspirators, without the striking of a blow from abroad.

One thing is very true. Such a combat between the united despotisms and the united liberal nations of the world, will never take place, by the seeking of the free nations. But if Popery becomes desperate, and gives the challenge, they that be with us are more than they that be with them. And we have no occasion to decline the field. Providence seems to have formed the Anglo Saxon race, for the purpose of assigning to it the honor of laying the man of sin in his grave.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—*The Action against Mr. Salomons.*—In the course of next term, says the *Times*, we may expect a conclusive settlement of this intricate and troublesome question. "We use the term advisedly, for even if the point should be decided in a sense unfavourable to Alderman Salomons and his friends, we shall at least have definitely established their legal position. If the matter be decided in their favor, and it is the opinion of the judges of the land, that by the law of England, Jews are entitled to sit and vote in Parliament, of course there is an end of all discussion. The Peers and dissentient Commissioners will, no doubt, acquiesce in the decision. If they would exclude the Jews from Parliament, the appropriate remedy would be

a disabling Bill. If, on the other hand, Alderman Salomons be beaten, he and his friends will no longer deceive themselves as to their true position, but content themselves with seeking relief in the manner prescribed by the Constitution."

NEW PENAL COLONIES.—The anticipations we expressed in a recent article on the subject of transportation, that steps would be taken with a view to the formation of penal settlements and coaling stations for steamers in the Southern Pacific, are, it appears, about to be speedily realised. We now understand that the Lords of the Admiralty have given directions for the immediate equipment of two vessels, to proceed upon an exploratory expedition among the South Sea Islands, including New Caledonia and the Feegees, with a view to ascertain the capabilities they respectively present for the purposes in question. We also learn that Her Majesty's ships *Herald* and *Arrow* are destined for this service; and that the Board of Admiralty, with a laudable appreciation of the professional talents and public services of Captain Mangles Denham, have appointed him to command the intended expedition. It is likewise stated, upon the best authority, that Her Majesty's steamer *Pluto* is about to be despatched to the Coast of Africa, to commence the survey of the Bight of Biafra from the point at which Captain Denham concluded his operations in Her Majesty's ship *Avon* a few years ago.—*Liverpool Albion.*

Dr. Casper, of Berlin, has calculated that the mortality among bachelors from the age of 20 to 45 years, is 27 per cent., while among married men of the same age it is only 18 per cent. For 41 bachelors who attain the age of 40 years, there are 78 married men who attain the same age. The advantage in favor of married life is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At 60 years of age, there remains but 22 bachelors for 48 married men. At 70 years, 11 bachelors for 27 married—and at 80 years, 3 bachelors against 9 married men.

LIBERATION OF DR. MARRIOTT.

We are glad to learn, from foreign papers, that Dr. Marriott has been liberated at Karlsruhe, where, as we formally stated, he had been imprisoned for disseminating Protestantism by the circulation of tracts. It is gratifying to learn that Lord Palmerston has lost no time in instructing the British Charge d'Affaires at Stuttgart on the matter, and that Mr. Pole Wellesley was instantly despatched to Karlsruhe by Sir Alexander Malles. We understand that his lordship's attention was directed to this case of interference with the liberty of a British subject by the Protestant Alliance.

SWITZERLAND.—The Radical Canton of Basle has issued an edict preventing Jews from trading, and proclaiming their expulsion before January 1. The French Government has addressed an energetic note to the Federal Council, declaring that all the Swiss citizens in France will be expelled, if the Jews are before the 1st of January expelled from the Canton of Basle.

The mint at Strasbourg is at present coining a considerable amount of money for the Swiss Government. As many as from 300,000 to 330,000 pieces a day have been struck off, which is a larger number than has ever been coined in a day in any mint either French or foreign.

Further Search for Sir John Franklin.—The public will learn with satisfaction that the next expedition to the Arctic regions, in 1852, in search of Sir John Franklin and the missing officers and crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* discovery ships, will be made as efficient as possible; and that, in addition to the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* screw steamers, employed in the recent expedition, the *Phoenix*, a much larger screw steamer, of 260 horse power, which was taken up from Woolwich to Deptford about a week ago, is ordered to be fitted and strengthened at the latter dockyard for service in the Polar Seas. The excellent arrangement of sending three screw steamers to Wellington Channel has been made in order to avoid similar delays to those experienced by the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* steamers during the recent expedition, when they had to tow the *Resolute* and *Assistance* sailing vessels. In the event of its being considered necessary to send sailing vessels with stores to the Arctic regions next spring, they will be entirely independent of the steamers, and the latter will only have to act in concert with each other.—[*Times*.]

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mr. R. Campbell has tendered for the purchase of all the gold which the government might receive during the ensuing two months, at £3 8s 4d per ounce.—A monster league meeting had been held at Sydney, at which was carried a petition to her Majesty for the removal of Earl Grey from her council. This firm