

poesly left uneven. This progress was made with the greatest apparent ease. It travels equally on a level grade. A plowing trial is to be given today, long, and Hamilton Park is mentioned as the locality.—Life Illustrated.

THE CHRISTIAN VISITOR.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., DEC. 21, 1859.

TEMPERANCE MEASURES.

In our last issue we gave our Temperance Creed; this week we have to submit to our readers a few thoughts in relation to Temperance measures. Those who have examined our creed will see that it is not peculiar. True Temperance people the world over have adopted it, and are acting upon it; and among the millions who concur with us on this subject, in both hemispheres, are to be found multitudes who occupy the most influential positions in society. Tens of thousands of the wisest, holiest and most successful men that live have given their full adhesion to these sentiments. Christian churches, individually, and in their associated capacity as Synods, Conferences, Conventions, Associations and Convocations of all sorts have spoken out most distinctly in favour of these views. The religious press of the world is largely imbued with the spirit of the Temperance movements of the age, and the most active exertions are being made by the friends of God and humanity, in the old as well as in the new world, to push the doctrine of Total Abstinence and Prohibition to a triumphant issue.

Long and earnestly the advocates of the cause in these Provinces have been struggling for the propagation of their principles; but as yet temperance, with all its concomitant evils, every where prevails. Hundreds of drunkards are urging their way with accelerated steps to the drunkard's fearful doom, and our young men by the seaside are being trained in the drinking hotels, saloons and dram shops of city, town and country to take their places when they shall have passed to their final account. In fact if we are to judge from external appearances, victory in New Brunswick is as far in the distance as it was a dozen years ago.

Under such circumstances it becomes the friends of this reform to ponder well their foot steps. Are we exercising strong faith in the verity of our sentiments, and are we feeling the full force of individual responsibility in relation to their diffusion? Look at the prodigious amount of the work we still have in hand.

1st. See the number of drunkards to be reclaimed. (If we had the statistics of this class we should be amazed at the length of the roll.) 2d. Look at the crowds of people, male and female, old and young, high and low, who must be prevailed upon to abandon the drinking usages of society before the cause will triumph.

3d. Mark all the obstacles, civil, social and political that stand in the way of prohibitory enactment, and feel that they must all be overcome and PROHIBITION, full and emphatic, must become the recognized law of the land.

Now what are our means for accomplishing this work?

1st. We have our ministry and our churches. They, so far as they are faithful to the high and holy trust committed to their care, as lights in the world and as the salt of the earth, must necessarily give their support to the Temperance reform. Those of them that fail to do this have a painful account to render in a coming day.

2d. We have the Sons of Temperance erecting their "Divisions" as beacon lights all over the land. Let these be multiplied an hundred fold.

3d. We have had our "Temperance Telegraph" which has rendered valuable aid to the cause in the past, and although suspended for the present will probably soon re-enter the field with renewed energy.

4th. We have our "New Brunswick Temperance Alliance" recently formed, and if kept free from all partisan political alliances, and worked with wisdom, zeal and vigor, will doubtless accomplish a good work.

Now all these agencies do good in their respective spheres, but all of them combined cannot accomplish the object we have in view. In our humble opinion, the old Abstinence Societies so effectual many years ago, should be resuscitated in every district throughout the country, and these societies should become affiliated in county conventions for the purpose of imparting unity and strength to the whole movement. Experience and observation have satisfied us that no organization however useful, can supply the place of these Total Abstinence Societies. They are designed to be free from all partisan restrictions and influences of every sort, and to be perfectly open to old and young, male and female, in every place. In a word, they are admirably adapted to embrace the whole people, and therefore should be every where established.

Our united aim should be to have re-inscribed upon the Statute book of our Province with the least possible delay, a PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW. We are told that this has been tried and has proved a failure; but please bear in mind the trial was a mock trial. There was a law made and placed in the hands of a Government that was divided on the question, and of legal officers in town and country, that hated and despised it, and that were determined from the beginning to trample it under foot. The natural consequences were, of course, first, flagrant disobedience, and second, repeal. Who could expect under such circumstances anything else?

If we are to have a prohibitory law doing its work effectually the people must come to feel, that simply as a political measure it is paramount to every other, and that the men, who will defend and sustain it irrespective of all party ties, are the only men in whose hands the political destinies of the country can be safely deposited. So far as the natives of New Brunswick are concerned we believe there is an overwhelming majority prepared to act upon this principle; and they should urge this work of reform onward with untiring energy until the victory is won.

The Western Baptist Association resolved at its last session to petition the Legislature for a Prohibitory Law, and we should like to see the several religious denominations favorable to the cause, and the various temperance organizations throughout the Province, also sending up

their petitions. We hope the "Alliance" will take the lead in this matter, and summon the friends of prohibition to immediate action in this direction. The evil with which we have to contend is mighty; but the cause for which we plead has the sanction of Omnipotence and therefore must prevail. When we speak to the consciences of men let us not forget at the same time to address our prayers to him who alone can give us the victory.

THE INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER.

Some weeks ago we published in the Visitor the request of the LODIANA MISSION, INDIA, to God's people of every name and nation to unite with them in special prayer to Almighty God that he would pour out his spirit upon all flesh, as also the supplicant to that request by the London Protestant Alliance. We are now informed that all the Christian ministers of the Province have been addressed on the subject by the respected committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in this City, forwarding the invitation and urging its acceptance. We sincerely hope that Christians of every name will enter heartily into the matter and unite amongst themselves in asking God for the desired blessing. They are encouraged to do this not only by the significant indications of the times, but by the absolute promise of God, "If two of you agree on earth as touching any thing that they shall ask, it shall be done for them."

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.—Rev. Henry Angell writing from Yarmouth, N. S., says:—"I am happy to inform you that there are some tokens for good in these parts. The Church at Beaver River has had a precious revival. Some 52 have been baptized. There have also been six baptized at Barrington, one at Lake George, and three in the Town Church. Bro. E. N. Harris is about holding a series of meetings in the 2d church, which I trust will result in much good. Several of our churches in these parts are languishing for the want of pastors."

Many thanks to our esteemed Bro. Angell for the excellent letter of the departed Elder Cese which appears on our first page. These relics of the "Fathers" are invaluable. We shall be glad to hear again from the same quarter.

To meet the mills and give our readers the latest possible news, we shall after the 1st January and until further notice publish the Visitor on THURSDAYS. We trust this arrangement will be satisfactory to our subscribers.

We have given more than usual room this week to English News, which will be found highly interesting. Several articles and some editorial remarks on our principles and policy are laid over till next week.

Rev. J. V. Tabor is our General Agent for New Brunswick, and will arrange local agencies with our ministerial and lay brethren (who have written us on the subject) as soon as he reaches their respective localities. We have not had time to give this matter our personal attention, and trust this arrangement will be satisfactory to our friends.

Our new volume will come out with better paper and new type. We trust our Agents will treat our prospectus, published a few numbers back with a hearty response.

The New York Examiner of the 16th inst. informs us that: "The venerable Archbishop Mcley, D. D., now in the eighty-third year of his age, and the fifty-second of his ministry, is so ill that his friends cannot be surprised at any time to hear of his death. The consolations of the religion which he has so faithfully commended to others, are now the strength and joy of his departing spirit."

SMALL POX.—This fearful disease is spreading throughout all parts of the City. Medical men inform us that the only human safeguard now is vaccination. It is the duty of every one who has not attended to this to do so at once.

DIVISIONS IN CHURCHES.

An exchange says:— There is nothing which cripples the energies and destroys the influence of a church so much as division among its members. Many a flourishing church has been broken up and ruined by it. It produces a state of things that destroys all hope of good. No church can grow in grace or in numbers that is not united by the ties of Christian sympathy and love. Division and alienation of feeling among those who should be one in Christ, not only cools the spirit of devotion, it prevents all union of energy and effort in that cause which demands the entire, united, and unceasing consecration of God's people. The spirit of discord is so directly opposed to the Spirit, that it must be ruinous to any church where it exists. It paralyzes, at once, the energies, and renders ineffectual all attempted efforts for good. A church in this condition cannot expect to exert an influence upon the world, nor has it the blessing of Heaven to encourage and sustain it. And yet, how slight are the causes which sometimes produce this division and alienation among the professed followers of Christ? Feelings are awakened, and parties formed, by a few officious, indolent persons, that may last for years. It is an easy thing to get up parties in a church, for the devil is always ready to help, and he not unfrequently persuades each to believe that they are not actuated by a desire to carry out their own purposes. If these purposes lead to the destruction of the peace and harmony of the church, they are wrong, and ought, for the sake of the great cause, to be given up, however earnestly desired. Sacrifice every cherished purpose of the heart, sooner than divide the church of God. This is the spirit of Christ, and if Christians were governed in all they do by this spirit, we would seldom, if ever, hear of parties and divisions among the people of God. They are a reproach to religion, and can never fail to paralyze the efforts and influence of any church.

From the Boston Era. We announced, last week, the commencement of a series of meetings by the Bowdoin Square church, also by the Baldwin Place church. We are glad to learn that at Bowdoin Square, there is a most hopeful state of religious feeling. The membership is becoming deeply interested. The meetings are very well attended, especially in the evening. Quite a number of hopeful conversions have occurred, and new cases of deeply anxious inquirers are of daily occurrence. Every thing seems to be quiet, solemn, and impressive. Mr. Earle preaches every afternoon at three o'clock, and at half-past seven in the evening. At Baldwin Place, the meetings are well attended, and the indications of a precious work of grace are very encouraging. Prayer meetings are held daily from 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7. Elder Knapp preaches at 3 and 7 o'clock each day.

BAPTIST SEMINARY, FREDERICTON.

The half year's duties at the above institution closed on Friday last with a public exhibition. The large school-room was literally crammed, every available space was occupied, and some, being unable to get in, were obliged to go away. The following was the order of the recitations, dialogues, and original composition.

Music.—"Error's Hall."

"The old man and his ass,"—George W. Gunter.

The Editorial of the "School Girl's Casket."

The Casket is a weekly compilation to which the Young Ladies contribute, on the present occasion fifteen original pieces were inserted, they were read alternately by the "Proctress and the Principal."

"There is beauty everywhere"—Miss Amy McKenzie.

"The Arab to his favorite Steed"—John Spurdin.

"Canute and his courtiers,"—William Starr, Rankin McNally, and Chalmers Currier.

"The Soliloquies of a Philosopher and Young Lady,"—Judson Blakeney.

"Home and its reflections,"—Miss Jessie Blair.

Music.—"Over the mountain wave."

"A cure for the horrors,"—Frederick Scott.

"The gallant English Tar,"—Henry Davis.

"Walsey and Cromwell,"—Frederick Phillips, and John Babbitt.

"Mr. Pultney's Speech on the reduction of the Army,"—Alfred Atherton.

"Dialogue between two country gentlemen"—Miss Mary Watson.

"Smiles,"—Miss Isabel Babbitt.

Music.—"Hark the goddess Diana."

"An old Bachelor,"—George Gunter.

"The loss of the Royal George,"—Albert Wright.

"Belcourt and Stockwell,"—Joseph Bleakney and Harris Estabrooks.

"Flowers,"—Miss Annie Watts.

"Autumn,"—Miss Eliza Spurdin.

"Tracy de Vere and Hubert Grey,"—Robert Watts.

"The old year,"—Miss Elizabeth Wylie.

Music.—"Or in the stilly night."

"The frost,"—William Clark.

"Reading,"—Miss Alice Clark.

"Worldliness reprieved,"—Henry Turner.

"The old School-house,"—Miss Elizabeth Atherton.

"The King and the Miller,"—Henry Smith and James Armstrong.

"The new year,"—Miss Louise Carrier.

"Friendship,"—Miss Sarah Clark.

"The piper Piper of Hamelin,"—Charles O'Connor.

Music.—"The Mariner's Song."

"A Child's prayer,"—Miss Elmina George.

"The country,"—Miss Margaret Shaw.

"A scene of my early life,"—Miss C. Eliza Atherton.

"Christmas,"—Miss Irene Lincoln.

The certificates were then distributed. The Young Ladies had, in the morning, presented their Teacher with an elegant Album as a mark of their esteem for her.

In the evening, the senior students presented the Principal with a very handsome writing case, accompanying it with expressions of their regard and attachment.

The proceedings closed with the national anthem.

The next Term will commence on January the 2d, or if that day is kept as a holiday, on Tuesday the 3d. I am anticipating the pleasure of seeing those who spoke to me about coming, when I was at the Association, and also many others who have had thoughts of advancing further in their education. There is no time like the present, everything is prepared, and I hope not to be disappointed. C. SPURDIN.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 15th 1859.

DEAR VISITOR,—I wish just to shake hands with all my dear friends and acquaintances in N. B. through your columns, and inquire after the health of each or say to them I am well, and still in the great harvest field at work, with the promise of my Saviour fulfilled, "Lo I am with you." O what a privilege to work with Christ, especially in saving men from a eternity of woe. I cannot tell you dear friends how precious Jesus is to me this winter; I love him so well that I have decided as soon as I finish the work he has given me to do here, to go and live with him forever in those mansions prepared for those who love him, and let me ask all my N. B. friends to "deal kindly and truly with Christ." Shortly we shall be where we can together cast our bright crowns at his feet and crown him Lord of all.

"O would I speak his matchless worth O would I speak his glories forth." "His worth if all the nations knew. Sure the whole world would love him too."

I wish also to say I am now 250 miles nearer to you. I have removed my family near this city. About one hour ride out of Boston on the old Colony Rail Road will bring any of you to my pleasant home at South Abington, Mass., where I shall be pleased to see any of you or receive letters from you.

I intended to spend this winter in the Province of N. B. and N. S., but did not get my family here in season to come this winter, but have it in my heart to spend six months with you sometime if my Saviour says yes.

I am now holding meetings in Dr. Murdock's Church in Bowdoin Square in this city; we are expecting a great refreshing. I wish you all would pray for us. Many thanks and kind affectionate remembrances to all the Pastors and Churches I was permitted to labour with in N. B. I am with strong Christian bonds,

Yours in the Gospel of Christ.

A. B. EARLE.

The meetings in Halifax continue deeply interesting, and are attended by large numbers. We believe they have had a beneficial influence on several congregations in the city. Increased attention since the means of grace during the week evening services has been observed, and some additional services have been held. In a National School some pious members of the Church of England have established Prayer-meetings two evenings in the week. In the Granville Street Church meetings were held every evening last week, and are continued during the present week. We shall be glad to learn of good being done in all the churches and in other parts of the province. Will some of our friends send us information of such meetings wherever they have been held?—Christian Messenger.

A neat Almanac, with Map of St. John, has been published by Messrs. Knapp & Gardner, for distribution among the citizens. The Almanac contains a full account of the various articles, with unsexed prices, for sale at their store King Street.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool on the 7th, and Queen-stown on the 8th inst., arrived at Portland at 10 a. m. on Sunday. The Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and the Hungarian on the 6th. Lord Palmerston does not join the Congress, because his presence is required elsewhere. The Congress assembled nominally on the 5th. No business is expected before the 15th January. The letter of Napoleon, in reply to the four merchants of Liverpool, asking his intentions, is considered very pacific in its tone. France is reducing her armament. The Paris Bourse was buoyant at 71.35. The Morocco War.—The Spaniards are suffering more in Morocco than is admitted. The Moors on the 30th lost 500 in killed, and 1500 wounded.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—Austria contemplates placing Hungary in a state of siege.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news is unimportant. Mr. Ward has returned from Japan. The Japanese Embassy sails for Washington on Feb. 23d, in the Powhatan.

Australian markets dull; flour largely declined.

MONEY MARKET.—London, 7th.—Consols for money 97 1/2 to 97 3/4; for account, 97 1/2 to 97 1/4; new Treasuries 95 1/2.

LIVERPOOL, 7th.—Corn steady.—Yellow, 30s 6d to 32s 6d q. Flour unchanged; quotations range from 22s to 27s per brl.

LIVERPOOL 8th.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

THE ZURICH CONFERENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, November 22.—The Monteur of to-day announces that the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, and Sardinia exchanged yesterday, at Zurich, the ratifications of the treaties of the 10th of November.

"The letters of invitation to the Congress will be sent out from Paris. Prince de Metternich will send out those of Austria."

PARIS, Tuesday, November 29.—The letters of invitation to the Congress were despatched to day to the different Powers.

"The Congress will assemble in the early part of January next."

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, November 29.—It is stated that the Minister of War, General Bonin, has tendered his resignation, and that the same has been accepted.

"It is also asserted that he is to be replaced by General Hermann."

THE FATAL STATES.

MARSEILLES, November 28.—Letters received here from Rome confirm the rumour that Cardinal Antonelli will represent the Pope at the Congress.

"The Official Journal of Rome, of the 24th inst., says:—'Certain journals exaggerate the reforms which are to come into operation.'"

"The Propaganda has received reports from Cochin China that persecutions and ill treatment of the missionaries have again taken place there."

ITALY.

TURIN, November 22.—The following nominations are announced:—

"The Marquis de Villamarina as Governor of Milan, and M. Desambrosi as Ambassador at Paris."

BOLOGNA, Nov. 22.

The 2nd regiment of the Bolognese Brigade has taken the oath to the King of Sardinia, and received its colours amid the applause of the populace. The uniform of the brigade is the same as that of the Piedmontese army.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.

The following is the text of General Garibaldi's last proclamation to the Italian people, as published by the Avenir of Nice:

"TO THE ITALIANS.

"Finding that by sunning devices and vain pretences the freedom of action inherent in my rank in the army of Central Italy is continually hampered—a freedom which I have ever used for the object which every good Italian must wish to attain—I leave the military service."

"On the day when Victor Emmanuel shall again call upon his soldiers to fight for the deliverance of our country, I shall find an arm of some kind or another, and a post by the side of my brave companions in arms."

"The miserable and tortuous policy which for the moment troubles the majestic march of our affairs should engage us more than ever to rally around the brave and loyal soldier of our independence, who is incapable of repudiating the sublime and generous design which he conceived. More than ever we must lay our stores of gold and steel to prepare a good reception for whoever attempts to throw us back into our former miserable state."

J. GARIBALDI."

SPAIN.

MADRID, Monday Evening.—General Echague continues to fortify Ceuta.

"The embarkation of the first corps d'armee has been completed, and that of the second has commenced."

"The bad weather renders the shipment of war material difficult."

"The organization of the battalions in the Jaque Provinces is proceeding actively."

"The Spaniards and Moors have at last fairly begun fighting. An outpost of Ceuta, named Jerolla, has been the scene of three engagements. I wish only the last demands notice. On Friday, 4,000 Moors attacked this outpost, but were completely repulsed—with what loss is not stated. Large bodies of Spanish troops are being pushed across the Straits of Gibraltar, in order to prosecute the war in earnest."

FRANCE.

The ratified treaties of Zurich have been exchanged, and M. de Bannerville has arrived in Paris with the French portion of the documents under his charge. On the day of the ratification draft at eight for 20,000,000 of francs was delivered by M. Armand to the Austrian Plenipotentiary. The remaining 80,000,000 will be paid in four instalments at short intervals.

Whether by Imperial command or not, the one of the French press has decidedly taken a change with reference to the English alliance, and it is to be hoped it will turn out in this instance as in a smaller matter, that "the quarrelling of lovers is in the renewal of love."

The article recounts the mutual advantage to be derived from an alliance between the two countries; a beneficial effect upon civilization, and the ease of the world. The important thing, it adds, is to put an end to all antagonistic feelings, to forget what is to divide, and to think only of what operates to unite the two nations. The Pays declares it has always been a partisan of the English alliance. It saw with the union of their flags in the Crimea; it applauds beforehand the expedition to China; and finally, the presence of England in the Congress will give it much lively satisfaction. General Montauban, too, the commander of the Chinese expedition, unites his voice to that of the press in favour of the national unity, and in order of the day he tells his soldiers they are called upon to undertake a glorious expedition. For the second time your flag will be united to that of England, and that union will be a pledge of victory, as that of the two nations is a pledge of peace to the whole world. True, this might as they are, serve to give a confidence and hope that conciliatory councils will always prevail between the two countries, though the sensible and thinking portion of each kingdom will feel that a firmer security lies in the commercial interests of each, and in the cultivation

of the sympathies which ought to tie civilized countries in a common bond.

A Marseilles journal continues the happy strain commenced by its metropolitan brethren, and, in a speculative commercial spirit, it says "the Chinese expedition has given confidence that the relations between England and France will remain friendly at least for two years." It is to be hoped the diplomats of each country will "make hay while the sun shines," and in the two certain years will lay in a store of friendship sufficient to last them for five times that period. Trade is becoming active in France, according to one report, owing as much to the increased confidence in the continuance of peace, as to the activity necessary for the preparation of the Chinese expedition. Corn has fallen in the French market, as it has also at Naples, but the account from Spain, the telegram states, are adverse to the proposal of admitting corn duty free. The gunboat which made a successful passage from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Atlantic by means of the canal in France, has inspired a wish that a passage should be constructed for large vessels, and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the cost of making the canal wider and deeper for the purpose of admitting ships of larger tonnage. The only expression which might be construed into a distrust of England occurs in this statement, and, for the sake of the new born amity, it ought really to have been stifled. The new water way through France would be constructed to ally the very remote and romantic fear of the guns of Gibraltar!

The difficulties which were supposed to exist in the way of a European Congress are beginning to vanish, if we may credit the information of a London contemporary generally supposed to be "inspired" on the foreign policy of the present Government of England. "The preliminaries required by the English Cabinet are in a fair way of settlement," "The French and Austrian invitations are now lying at Paris ready to be sent out, and we may therefore look forward to the assembling of a Congress at no very distant date." So says the Post; at the same time it treats with contempt the rumour of a projected plan of dismemberment, and declares the proposition to be "the very last thing France could ask, and the very last thing England could accede to." The Advertiser, also, through its Paris correspondent, supports one portion of this statement, though both the source of the information and the character of it, give a problematic bearing to the intelligence. Lord Cowley, according to this informant, has communicated to the French Government the assent of his own Cabinet to the Suez Canal project and to the Congress. It is supposed that all the powers who signed the treaty of 1815 will be represented at the Congress, and that the sitting will take place at Paris.

The following is said to be a copy of the circular recently addressed to the Prefects respecting the press:

PARIS, Nov. 12, 1859.

"Several of the Parisian and provincial journals have for some time brought to the discussion of English politics an exaggerated tone which is to be regretted."

"Such polemics have not only the inconvenience of disquieting [commercial] interests and exciting [public] opinion, but further contribute to aggravate that distrust and hostility of which certain public organs in England are the impetuous partisans."

"When these attacks appear in journals which habitually defend the Imperial policy they then assume a still graver character, because, in the eyes of foreigners, the Government is held responsible."

"It is therefore essential that all papers upon which the influence of the Administration can be brought to bear should be invited to observe greater circumspection."

"Without doubt, it is useless to refute errors, and protest against calumnies and injustice; but whilst energetically defending the rights and intentions of France, which is the duty of the press, it is easy to respect the susceptibilities of a great nation, and protect the friendly relations of the two countries. It is in union with these views which reconcile the dignity of the Imperial policy with the interests of our alliances and the maintenance of peace that the prefects should influence the press and public opinion."

"For the moment, Messieurs the Prefects will limit themselves to the confidentially presenting recommendations to those newspapers on whose loyalty and discretion they can rely, and should abstain from interfering with opposition journals, save when by the exaggeration of their tone they place themselves in open opposition to the views of the Government, in which case they should be immediately reported to the Minister of the Interior."

The General Commanding-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day:—

Officers and Soldiers.—Under the protection of Napoleon III. and of France, you are called to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. To all those which will not be to add a new conquest to your list by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your valour and the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfil, but the success is assured by your devotedness to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamed of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honour of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favour, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me as I rely upon you, and we will ensure victory to the cries of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!'"

"COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN."

"Head-quarters at Paris."

A letter published in the Opinion Nationale leads to the inference that the Ultramontain opinions are not shared by the body of the French clergy. The Church of Rome would seem to have two parties in France as well as in England; one with views in which nationality predominates, the other where attachment to Rome absorbs every other feeling. The writer of the letter is stated to be a parish priest, and the Opinion regards his communication as an evidence that the working clergy of France are adverse to the Ultramontane movement.

Diplomatic relations between France and Austria are now fully restored, the appointment of ambassador from Paris to Vienna, and vice versa, being announced in the French and Austrian official journals.

ITALY.

The "Patrie" says:—"The news received from Italy is most satisfactory. The acceptance by the French Government of the appointment of M. Bismarck as plenipotentiary has produced the best effect on the people. All persons are unanimous in declaring this combination as a pledge given to the cause of order. It is hoped that M. Bismarck may exercise his power with all the authority necessary for the maintenance of the status quo, until the time of the meeting of the Congress."

M. Farai has addressed a letter to King Victor Emmanuel, stating the reasons which render the institution of a Regency inadvisable; it is, in his opinion, the only means of preventing

conflict, and of securing respect for the law during the labours of the Congress; M. Farini, in conclusion, declares that he is ready to immediately resign his functions, and serve the Italian cause in any secondary post, if his experience and intelligence may be considered useful."

The Sardinian Government has addressed the following despatch, on the subject of the Regency of Central Italy, to its diplomatic representatives at the various courts:—

TURIN, Nov. 15, 1859.

"M. le Ministre,

"The assemblies of Central Italy, as you are aware, have offered the Regency to his Royal Highness the Prince de Savoie (Carignan). Marked by the calmness and order which characterized the vote of annexation, their deliberations were