

The Christian Visitor.

FAMILY NEW SPAPER: DEVOTED TO RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

Revs. I. E. BILL & H. P. GUILFORD,

"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth Peace, good will toward Men."

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

VOL. XII.

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1859.

NO. 9.

[From the Temperance Telegraph.]

THE INTRODUCTORY SERMON.
On Sunday evening last, was delivered, under the most cheering auspices, in the German Street Baptist Church, by the esteemed Pastor, Rev. I. E. BILL.

Notwithstanding a cold rain, storm prevailed throughout the day, and increased about the time for the congregating of the people, the Church was crowded by a most intelligent assemblage, composed of many of the most influential members of the various Protestant Denominations of this city. We do not think any evangelical Communion was without a representative. Of course many Baptists were present—but, we think the Episcopalians and Methodists were largely in attendance. In fact, it was fast becoming impossible to supply accommodation, and had many more attended, the aisles would necessarily have been supplied with benches for the occasion. We may here say we were heartily gratified to see such a Congregation present—and among the number were some of the good people of Indiantown and Carleton.

In fact, while we record the triumphant Introduction of this Course of Temperance Sermons, we feel bound to say the Discourse of Sunday evening, and the good it is calculated to effect, already more than repay the exertions of the Committee of Arrangements.

The Service commenced at 6 o'clock, by the singing of an appropriate Hymn by the excellent Choir connected with this Church. Prayer and Reading of the Scriptures followed—and after these exercises, the Sermon commenced.

Before we proceed to give extracts let us say, a feeling of awe and a spirit of attention prevailed throughout, and every devout worshipper must have felt—"It is good for us to be here!"

EXTRACTS FROM THE SERMON.

TEXT: "They have erred through Wine, and through Strong Drink are out of the way; the Priest and the Prophet have erred, through Strong Drink; they are swallowed up of Wine, they are out of the way through Strong Drink; they are in vision, they stumble in judgment. For all tables are full of vomit and filthiness, so that there is no place clean.—Isaiah 28 ch.—7, 8 verses.

After a few eloquent introductory passages, explanatory of the allusions of these passages, and how instrumental Strong Drink was in working out the history of the lost tribes, "Woe to the crown of pride to the drunkards of Ephraim" &c., the Preacher proceeded to illustrate the unvarying, demoralizing and the degrading influence of Strong Drink, citing the Drunkenness of Noah, and the overturn of the Kingdom of Babel, through Strong Drink; how the former dishonored himself and debased Ham, and the latter committed his drunken blasphemy and lost his crown. But passing from past historical facts, "I stand here to-night in the presence of God Angels and men to charge upon this accursed drink as being the prolific source of seven-eighths of all the poverty, all the ignorance, all the infidelity, all the anguish, all the debauchery, all the blasphemy, all the crimes that exist in the christian world. The way to perdition's fearful depths is all paved with the bones of miserable drunkards. I do assert it as my settled conviction that strong drink has sent more souls to eternal burnings than were destroyed when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and a world, with the exception of eight souls, was entombed in a watery grave.

What grade of society has not been assailed by this deadly foe. It has gone through the lower stratum and sunk it still lower; it has seized hold of the middle classes and sent them staggering drunkards to the gloomy recesses of death, and it has marched in triumph through the upper circles and covered palaces and thrones and sceptres with the pall of infamy and woe. The plain honest Farmer has been seduced by this charm, and swallowed his own farm in his neighbors dram shop; the Mechanic of good repute has been converted by it into a loathsome maniac. The man of soaring genius has felt the poisonous touch and his intellect has shriveled up as if scorched by the fires of hell; the princely merchant has worshipped at the shrine of Baalhus until bankruptcy and ruin overwhelmed him; and even the Pulpit has been invaded by this demon power and robbed of some of its brightest ornaments. Woman, lovely woman, angelic woman has had in thousands of instances her beauty effaced, health blasted and virtue destroyed by these scorching hell fires and cast out to perish a worthless, debased, ruined thing, despised by man and hated by God.

Tell me, oh! tell me where are the hops that have not felt its withering power? Where, oh! where the heart that has not been pained by these sharpened arrows? Where the family that has not had occasion to curse the day that the wine cup was introduced to society as a thing to be enjoyed, as a positive good.

All classes and all positions in life have suffered by its damning sway. The Farmer at his plough, the Mechanic in his shop, the Teacher in his school, the Merchant in his opulence, the Physician in his study, the Lawyer at the Bar, the Judge upon the Bench, the Statesman in the Halls of Legislation, the Governor in State, the Preacher in his desk, the Bishop in his lawn, the King upon the throne, have all in their turn been thrown down and crushed beneath the wheels of this Bacchus car.

My hearers, this strong drink, as you know, is a general disturber of the peace. It enervates the body, detrones reason, vitiates the appetite, calls into exercise the worst passions, blinds at

the finer feelings, excites jealousies, heart-burnings, envy, malice and hatred, and subjects its unfortunate victim to the most direful loathsomeness and beastly stupefaction. Like a blighting mildew it sweeps over society, withering all the plants of virtue, counteracting the benign influence of religious instruction and example, and spreading desolation and death far and wide.

Hon. Edward Everett in speaking of the evils intemperance has inflicted on the people of the United States in the course of the last ten years, makes the following remarks, &c.

1. It has cost, in direct expense, \$50,000,000 annually: \$300,000,000.
2. It has cost, in indirect expenses, \$60,000,000 annually: \$300,000,000.
3. It has burnt and otherwise destroyed property to the amount of \$5,000,000.
4. It has destroyed 30,000 lives annually: 300,000.
5. It has made no less than 20,000 widows annually: 200,000.
6. It has made no less than 100 maniacs annually: 1,000.
7. It has made, at least, 100,000 orphans annually: 1,000,000.
8. It has incited to 150 murders annually: 1,500.
9. It has caused 2000 suicides.
10. It has consigned to jails and prisons 150,000.
11. It has endangered the inheritance left us by our fathers, and left a foul blot on the name of America.

O, could we see these 300,000 dying drunkards, these 200,000 widows, this 1,000,000 orphan children, this 1,500 men slayers, this 2,000 self murderers, this 150,000 prisoners, all congregated in one place, what eye could look upon them and not weep tears of blood over such a mountain pile of physical, intellectual, social, moral and eternal ruin.

But you say all this occurred in the United States; true, but remember New Brunswick has suffered just as much in proportion to the number of its inhabitants as the neighbouring Republic. St. John, in proportion to its size is not a whit behind in the race of intemperance. Boston, New York, Philadelphia. Could you collect all the laborers, all the Merchants, all the Doctors, all the Lawyers, all the Fathers, all the Mothers, all the husbands, all the wives, all the sons, all the daughters, all the widows, and all the orphans in this city, the dead and the living of the last ten years that have suffered directly or indirectly by this deadly foe, what fearful spectres would rise up before you! What rivers of tears would flow down your streets!—What sighs of unutterable anguish would break upon your ears, and what a bleeding together of the tears and woe of earth, and of the lamentations and wailings of hell. Yes, here in this very city the luxuries of wealth have been exchanged for the poor-house, the robes of virtue have been sacrificed for the harlot's attire, the light of genius has been quenched, and the fountains of religion polluted by the potent influence of the maddening bowl. Every day, every night, as time passes, burning, scalding tears, weeping up from fountains of unutterable grief within, are coursing down many a fair cheek in this city where we dwell, because of a brother fallen, or a husband brutalized by this destructive agency. Go out to your graveyards, call up the slumbering dead, and how many of them would speak from their death shrouds in tones of thunder against the indulgence which laid them low.

WINE.
But my text speaks of Wine, and says, "They have erred through WINE." In all drinking usages, Wine holds a prominent place. And I am free to acknowledge, that the Scriptures do not prohibit the use of all kinds of Wine. It must be obvious to every student of revelation that there are diverse kinds of wine spoken of in the Bible. Some are spoken of in terms of commendation, while others are peremptorily condemned. In many passages you find wine associated with oil and bread, as if alike adapted to benefit man; hence we read, "sell the best of the oil, and the best of the wine, and of the wheat, first fruits of theirs which they shall offer unto the Lord;" and again, "If the way be too long for thee, then thou shalt turn it into money, and thou shalt bestow that money for whatsoever thy soul lusteth after, for oxen or for sheep, or for wine." Passages of this sort might be multiplied to any extent.

Wine referred to in this connection was doubtless the pure juice of the grape. This juice was called wine previous to fermentation. "So shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses burst out with new wine." In this unfermented state it was not only un-intoxicating and harmless, but nutritious and healthful. Profane as well as sacred history, teaches this doctrine.—Now I think it is pretty evident that even the Son of God from Heaven did not either by precept, or example prohibit the use of this species of wine, viz. wine un-intoxicating. The water in the water pots at the marriage of Cana of Galilee, by his miraculous agency, was converted into this harmless Beverage, and when he instituted the Sacramental rite, he converted the blood of the grape, into a representative of the crimson blood which he shed upon the Cross.—All this we concede without supposing for a moment that the teachings of the Prophets, of the Chr at or his Apostles, sanction in a single in-

stance the use of intoxicating wines as a beverage.

It is in vain that the abettors of the drinking usages of society seek to vindicate their practice by reference to the miracle wrought at the Marriage of Cana. To make out an argument of any weight in the scale they must prove that the wine made by the Saviour was intoxicating, and this we unhesitatingly assert they cannot do. If they could prove this, it would prove too much. For the language used by the Master of the feast indicates as it was near the close of the feast, that the guests "had well drunk already." Then we say, if the Saviour supplied them with intoxicating wine, or in other words, with strong drink, he gave countenance to habits of intoxication. To charge him with this, would be to charge him with a positive violation of the requirements of holiness. We appeal to the whole range of his instructions and to his entire history as constituting an incontrovertible testimony against the justice of such a charge.

Persuade me that the Son of God was a base impostor, and then, and not till then, will I believe that either by precept or example he gave countenance to the cup that maddens the brain and destroys the soul.

The use of this cup the Scriptures, as I will show you, most distinctly prohibits. In proof of this let me read you a few passages.

[Here the Rev. Gentleman quoted several familiar texts of Scripture corroborative of his assertion, and proceeded.]
Here are Total Abstinence and Prohibition urged with all the authority of the infinite Lawgiver. Now let me ask scholars, grave Divines, Priests, Bishops, any body, if it is reasonable to suppose that the Holy Jesus, with such inspired utterances before him, could have so far forgotten his allegiance to heaven and his love for humanity, as to manufacture intoxicating liquors, especially to supply those who had at the time "well drunk." The perfection of his nature, and the sublime and purifying objects of his mission forbid such an interpretation of his God-like acts. In fact, we are utterly amazed at the presumption that would attempt to fasten such a stain upon Him who was "holy, harmless undefiled, and separate from sinners." Yes, we regret to say, that the meek, the pure, the lovely Jesus stands charged in this sinful world of ours with giving countenance by his example to the use of the intoxicating cup. Dost thou ask by whom this charge has been preferred? We blush to answer, not by his avowed enemies only, but by his professed friend, and witnesses.

What must be the effect of such an accusation when coming as it sometimes does from the lips of the authorized expounders of God's Book? Will it be likely to strengthen the reformed inebriate in his resolution to resist his greatest enemy? Will it deter those who are already far advanced in the drunkard's path from pushing on with accelerated steps? Does it not encourage the young men to drink in moderation until the appetite for the cup of death is so thoroughly confirmed, that reformation is next to impossible? If the great Lawgiver, the exemplar of humanity, sanctioned by his example even the moderate use of the intoxicating bowl, then the temperance reformation is based on a delusion. Just so long as we allow moderate drinking, so long we must have drunkenness with all its accumulated vices and miseries. This is a fact patent to the world. To try to prove it would be like attempting to prove that fire burns, that bread nourishes, that the sun shines, or that arsenic will kill!

But we go further, if it could be proved that the wine made by the Saviour had alcohol in it (which by the way cannot be proved) even then it would be most unfair and injurious to use this circumstance as an argument in favour of the drugged poisonous stuff called wine in this country. The wines in general use all over the continent resemble the ordinary wines of Palestine about as nearly as the sourest vinegar resembles the sweetest milk.—This is a matter of fact which no intelligent man will dare to deny. Hence the folly and injustice in either case of adducing the Redeemer's example as favoring even the moderate use of the poisonous liquors found in the hotels, saloons, and dram shops of this city called by the name of Maderia, Port, Champagne, &c. Having this view I take this opportunity to say that the wines in common use should have no place at the table of the Lord, in that holy Sacrament designed to represent a Saviour's blood. The pure juice of the grape was used in the Passover.—Rev. O. F. Frey says, "that during the Passover the Jews dare not drink any liquor made from grain, nor any that had passed through the process of fermentation." Mr. Herschell, a converted Jew, as well as many other Jewish writers, confirm this testimony. You remember that the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was instituted in connection with the celebration of the Passover. It was in that upper room in Jerusalem where Jesus celebrated for the last time with his disciples the Paschal Supper, that he took the bread and the cup and gave them to his infant Church to be observed forever as a memorial of his broken body and shed blood. There can be no reasonable doubt therefore that the wine used in the Sacramental rite was precisely the same used in the Passover, un-intoxicating. Such being the fact, obedience to the Saviour's example demands of us the use of the cup free from the alcoholic element. I do hold that all Temperance Churches especially should guard this sacred rite from the poison of the

dram-shop. Touch it not, the seeds of death are in it."

The Rev. gentleman concluded by addressing an earnest and eloquent exhortation to parents and guardians and to children; and called upon the Temperance Organizations to prosecute energetically their great work.

A RELIGIOUS PAPER.

A Methodist brother, writing from Wisconsin, to the Western Christian Advocate, gives a graphic picture of some of the trials of Missionary life, as well as some pertinent remarks on the value of religious newspapers. Our Methodist friends have exhibited a wise energy in sustaining and circulating their denominational papers. They avail themselves of the power of the press, and they have reaped the legitimate result.— influential religious journals and a widely circulated denominational literature. We may commend their example as well worthy of imitation by all other Christians; who ought to be, and we trust are, deeply interested in the spread of what they believe to be emphatically *The Truth*. Says the correspondent referred to:—

Every pastor has observed the difference between those of his charge who take and read a good religious paper, and those who do not. Port, as any one who reads, this thinks of stopping his paper, let me assure him that such thoughts, do not come from Satan, and the sooner they are dismissed the better. If the temptation is presented, and he goes and subscribes for an extra copy, and give and sends some widow, afflicted brother, or poor family in so doing, you will overcome the evil one, and do a work that will follow you when you are far from your labors. I think I would have smashed that, patch my moccasins, have mended my clothes twice over, live on bread a quarter, dispense with tea, coffee and sugar awhile, or squeeze and economize in some other way for half the year, rather than deprive myself of a good religious paper. Some one may say "our fathers were eminent in piety and success without religious newspapers." Let such a one remember that their enemies were without them also. The Roman-legions conquered without gunpowder, but their foes had none; if they could arise armed and equipped, as they were when, under Caesar, they marched to victory, they would be powerless against an army with cannon and modern rifles. Our enemies have closed the ground occupied by the press, as a field of battle against the Lord and his anointed; and though God is on our side, and our trust is in him, we should strengthen our forces there as much as lies within our power.—Advocate.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."

Seven Days Later from Europe!
NAPOLEON'S SPEECH.
HALIFAX, Feb. 24, 1859.

The Canada, Capt. Lang, from Liverpool, 2 p. m. 12th, arrived at Halifax at 6.30 p. m. Thursday 24th.
The Canada reports 13th passed Europa off Fastness.
City of Washington arrived at Liverpool 1 p. m. 11th. Steamer Fulton sailed for New York 9th—took out news that Niagara reached Liverpool 6 a. m. 7th, and Jura noon of the same day.
The Session of the French Legislature opened on the 7th with important speech from the Emperor. He commenced by referring to the existing agitation, stating that it was excited without any apparent and imminent danger, and after expressing regret at the disquietude and pointing to his peaceful policy as proof of his moderation, he proceeded as follows:—"To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which it appears to me you have forgotten—what have ever been my principles. To re-assure Europe, to restore France to her true rank amongst nations, to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with the Continental Powers of Europe the extent of our relations according to the conformity of our views and the nature of their relations with France; it was in that spirit that on the eve of my third election I made at Bordeaux this declaration: 'The Empire is peace, anxious to prove by that expression that although the heir of Napoleon I, had ascended the throne, he would inaugurate a system which could only be disturbed for the purpose of defending great national interests; with respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a happy reciprocation of sentiment on the part of the Queen, as on the part of all the statesmen of every shade of opinion. Also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world, I have thrown aside all opportunities of reviving any irritating remembrance of the past, (notwithstanding the calumnious attacks directed by a few and even the national antipathies of my own country; this alliance has borne its fruits—not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East, but at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense empire to the progress of civilization, and of the Christian religion.

Since the establishment of peace my relations with Russia have assumed the character of frank cordiality, because we are agreed upon all points in dispute I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will. The cabinet of Vienna and that of France on the contrary, I speak it with regret, have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a most conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them, for instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has not

been completed without many difficulties, which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and it I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply, that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well loved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed; but a natural consequence of the combined interests of two countries and of a desire for peace.

4. Parcels must be prepaid at the following rate:—For any weight not exceeding One Pound, and not exceeding Two Pounds, 1/4

5. The Parcel may be registered on prepayment also by Stamp, of a Registration Fee of 5d. in addition to the above rate.

When registered, the receiving Postmaster shall grant a Receipt; and the delivering Postmaster should take a Receipt on delivery to the person despatched.

6. The Parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written over the address. It should be well and strongly put up, and be legibly addressed the Post Office address of the intended recipient, including the name of the Parish and County in the Post Office is situated.

7. If the name and address of the sender be on the Parcel, it will, if delivery should fail for cause, be returned unopened to the sender. If it is not so, the sender must be responsible for the contents of the Parcel, and the first motives of our actions as our last judges are good conscience and posterity."

The speech is variously commented on by the press. Notwithstanding its pacific language, its effect on the funds was not favourable. Prior to delivery of the speech on the 7th, the Paris Bourse was excited and buoyant, and rates advanced 1 1/2 per cent., subsequently a decline took place, and after the publication of the speech rates were quoted only one quarter higher than on the previous day. London exchange sympathized with the Paris Consols, and before the speech, advanced one half, but reaction ensued, and they closed only a quarter higher. On the following day both markets fluctuated slightly and a firmer tone prevailed.

The Calcutta mail of January 9th reached Sox on the 30th—news unimportant. Market quiet; freight rising; exchange 2s to 2s 1/4-1/8d.

been completed without many difficulties, which diminished the full satisfaction of their most legitimate desires, and it I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply, that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause and where civilization ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there is nothing extraordinary that France should draw closer to Piedmont, which proved herself so devoted during the war, so faithful to our policy during peace.

The happy union of my well loved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed; but a natural consequence of the combined interests of two countries and of a desire for peace.

4. Parcels must be prepaid at the following rate:—For any weight not exceeding One Pound, and not exceeding Two Pounds, 1/4

5. The Parcel may be registered on prepayment also by Stamp, of a Registration Fee of 5d. in addition to the above rate.

When registered, the receiving Postmaster shall grant a Receipt; and the delivering Postmaster should take a Receipt on delivery to the person despatched.

6. The Parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written over the address. It should be well and strongly put up, and be legibly addressed the Post Office address of the intended recipient, including the name of the Parish and County in the Post Office is situated.

7. If the name and address of the sender be on the Parcel, it will, if delivery should fail for cause, be returned unopened to the sender. If it is not so, the sender must be responsible for the contents of the Parcel, and the first motives of our actions as our last judges are good conscience and posterity."

The speech is variously commented on by the press. Notwithstanding its pacific language, its effect on the funds was not favourable. Prior to delivery of the speech on the 7th, the Paris Bourse was excited and buoyant, and rates advanced 1 1/2 per cent., subsequently a decline took place, and after the publication of the speech rates were quoted only one quarter higher than on the previous day. London exchange sympathized with the Paris Consols, and before the speech, advanced one half, but reaction ensued, and they closed only a quarter higher. On the following day both markets fluctuated slightly and a firmer tone prevailed.

The Calcutta mail of January 9th reached Sox on the 30th—news unimportant. Market quiet; freight rising; exchange 2s to 2s 1/4-1/8d.

Hong Kong rates, Dec. 30th.—Freights lower; exchange 4s 7d to 4 7/8-1/2d. Exchange quotations show an alteration in favour of England of 3 per cent at Shanghai, and 2 1/2 per cent. at Hong Kong.

Rumors were current of an English loan of five or six millions sterling for the reconstruction of the Navy.

The Continental news mostly had reference to the effect of the Emperor's speech, which was generally slightly favourable.

The news proper by the Canada is as follows:—
BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords on the 10th, Earl St. Germain asked the Foreign Secretary whether the election of one person to fill the office of Hospodar in the Danubian Principalities, instead of two, was not inconsistent with the spirit of the convention entered into at Paris last year.

Earl Malmesbury said it would be inconvenient to answer the question. The Conference would again re-assemble to determine the interpretation of the various clauses of convention, and it would be improper to attempt to anticipate this decision.

In the Commons, D'Israeli said that it was not his intention to propose alterations in the sugar duties.

On the 11th proceedings generally were unimportant. Lord Stanley gave notice of a bill for raising money in England for the service of the Indian Government.

Mr. Dallas gave a dinner to Lord Lyons, the newly appointed envoy to Washington. It was likewise attended by the Brazilian, Swedish and Danish Ministers, Mr. Fitzgerald, the Under Secretary of State, and other prominent men.

The Daily News says:—The Government has given orders for the construction of sixteen engines, destined for war steamers.

It is noticed that the number of Italian refugees in London has considerably diminished during the last few days.

John Orrell Lever has been elected member of Parliament for Galway, without opposition. Attorney-General Whiteside was elected to Parliament, unopposed by the Dublin University.

every quarter are neutralized by increased warlike preparations on the continent.

The stock markets to-day were weak, and funds declined 1-8th. English and other descriptions of railway shares showed a drooping tendency. Rates in the discount market to-day are 2 1/8th to 3 1/4th.

The Times city article, says accounts from Turin are still regarded with anxiety. The English funds opened without alteration, and experienced little change throughout the day; the slight movement that took place, however, showed an adverse tendency. The delivery of the China letters caused some speculative inquiry in the Tea market, which had previously become stronger.

The Daily News says the rumoured delay in the production of Sir John Pakington's plans for providing for the defence of the country by the Navy, is caused by the important differences of opinion within the Cabinet. It is also again asserted that an extensive system of fortifications has received the partial sanction of the Government. The plan consists of a series of fortifications placed at intervals along the sea-board.

FRANCE.—Paris letters continued to dilate upon the Emperor's speech. The Times correspondent says—"If any slight change supervened upon reflection, it is perhaps more in favour of a pacific than a warlike interpretation." The same uncertainty prevailed, but without any increased alarm. The same authority says that the allusions to peace in the Count de Morny's speech to the Legislative Corps, were received with reiterated cheers.

The number of ships of war in commission in French ports was two hundred.

The latest correspondence of the London press looks warlike. There was great diversity of opinion, and it is believed hostilities will commence before the end of the year.

Tor Herald's letter says that affairs stand just as they did before the Emperor's speech. Great difficulty exists, and if diplomacy fails, war must ensue.

The Daily News says that the latest rumors are altogether warlike. Six floating batteries are to be constructed in French ports, to be navigable like ships.

The Paris Bourse on the 9th opened buoyantly and advanced an half per cent., but a reaction took place and the advance was nearly all lost. On the 10th the market opened firmer, but closed dull and lower. On the 11th the market was dull and depressed.

The appearance of a Pamphlet by Girardin, entitled "La Guerre" was causing some uneasiness.

The three per cents declined a quarter, closing at 68 for money, and 67. 95 for accounts.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in specie of one million francs, and an increase in discounts of 23 1/2 million.

SARDINIA.—After a stormy discussion, the new loan for fifty millions lire, was voted by the Sardeian Chamber of Deputies, by 116 yeas, against 35 nays.

The following is a summary of Count Cavour's speech respecting the new loan:—

Our policy has been at all times national, never of a revolutionary character. Austria has lately taken a menacing attitude towards us, and has increased its military force, and has collected very large forces on our frontier; therefore the necessity arises for us to look for means for defence. Our policy is not defiant; we will not excite war, neither will we lower our voice when Austria arms herself and threatens us."

ITALY.—Milan letters describe continued military preparations on a large scale, especially of artillery.

SPAIN.—In the Lower Chamber a deputy asked Government if it knew anything of a bill presented to the United States for the purchase of Cuba, and if it would communicate to the Chamber any correspondence which might have taken place with England and France on the subject. The Minister of Finance replied that he could not answer the enquiries without consulting his colleagues.

A Vienna telegram says that Austria has consented to withdraw from the Roman States on condition of a similar step on the part of France.

The Daily News, noticing this rumour, hints that Austria's motive in making the proposal may be to stimulate subscriptions to the six million loan now being raised.

Letters from Vienna mention the probability of another loan of a million sterling being brought forward if the present negotiations are not successful.

Negotiations between Austria and Russia for a commercial Treaty are not progressing pleasantly.

RUSSIA.—It is stated that a Russian army will shortly be concentrated on the Austro-Galician frontier, and that the tone of the Russian journals towards Austria is daily becoming more severe.

IONIAN ISLANDS.—The reply of the Queen of England to the petition of Parliament, for the union with Greece, declines to accede to the request.

TURKEY.—Kibritai Mehemet Pasha is elected to the Porte without protest as the dismissal of Cousa, as Hospodar, in Wallachia.

PERIA.—It is reported that the populace of Herat have expelled the British Commissioner.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The Calcutta mail of January 9th, and Hong Kong of Dec. 30th, reached England. The American portion is on board the Canada.

The campaign in Oude is considered nearly over. The rebels have been hopelessly beaten everywhere.

The Governor-General has issued a decree disarming the whole of Upper India. A small fortification is to be erected at every station in the North-west, so as to render the seizure of treasure and simultaneous massacre of Europeans both difficult and hazardous.

Calcutta produce markets were inactive. Salt, pepper, rice, and turmeric; stocks increasing; freights gradually improving.

The latest telegram via Ceylon reports an improvement in Manchester goods. At Foo Chow, Tea has further advanced—the supply slow, and sold readily.

At Shanghai also, a rise has been established, the tea market holding for still higher rates.

MARKETS.—Consols 95 1/2. Cotton firm. Breadstuffs languid.

Timber somewhat improved. Other markets unchanged.

SHIP NEWS.—Arrived from St. John, 5th John Richards, at the City; 7th, Arbous, do; 8th, Margaret Jane Waterford.