

The Christian Visitor.

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

SAINT JOHN, NEW-BRUNSWICK, WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 1859.

NO. 19

VOL. XII.

The Christian Visitor,

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Religious & Secular Intelligence,
L. E. BILL,
H. P. GUILFORD, } EDITORS.

The Financial and Business Department is under the supervision of
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At the VISITOR OFFICE, No. 12, Germain Street,
(Opposite the Country Market.)

All Communications, whether on business or for publication, to be addressed
CHRISTIAN VISITOR OFFICE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

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LIFE AT THREE SCORE: A SERMON DELIVERED IN THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA, BY REV. ALBERT BARNES, D. D.—For sale by J. & A. McMillan.

We have in this book the experience and sentiments of a man at the age of 60 years who has devoted his life to the public advocacy and diffusion of the religion of the Bible. Few men have done more in the ministry and through the press, than the learned author to defend the sublime verities of Christianity, and to extend their power over human hearts. Though presiding as pastor over one of the largest Churches in Philadelphia, and deriving his support from them; he has at the same time employed the press with great assiduity and with distinguished success. His remarks on this subject are worthy of being written in letters of gold. He says—

"I have seen the value of industry; and as I owe to this, under God, whatever success I have obtained, it seems to me not improper to speak of it here, and to recommend the habit to those who are just entering on life.

I had nothing else to depend on but this. I had no capital when I began life; I had no powerful patronage to help me; I had no natural endowments, as I believe that no man has, that could supply the place of industry; and it is not improper here to say that all that I have been able to do in this world has been the result of habits of industry which began early in life; which were commended to me by the example of a venerated father; and which have been, and are, an abiding source of enjoyment.

And here—and it was with a view to this in part that I have introduced this subject at all—it seems to me to be proper to allude to what I have never before referred to in the pulpit,—the use which I have made of the press. It may have appeared strange that a man with such a pastoral charge as I have had, and under such responsibilities as have been on me,—a married man, employed to do a specific work, and that not the work of book-making,—should have felt himself at liberty to devote so much time as I have done to an employment that seems to be so connected with a private end, and so remote from the duties of a pastor. I admit that the point is one which demands some explanation, and though I have never learned that any complaint has been made in any quarter on the subject, yet it seems proper that once for all,—and no better time to do it is likely to occur,—I should state why it has been done.

Dr. Doddridge, in reference to his own work, the "Paraphrase on the New Testament,"—a work which, in my judgment, better expresses the true sense of the New Testament, and is a more finished and elegant commentary on that portion of the Bible than any other in the English language,—said that its being written at all was owing to the difference between rising at five and at seven o'clock in the morning. A remark similar to this will explain all that I have done. Whatever I have accomplished in the way of commentary on the Scriptures is to be traced to the fact of rising at four in the morning, and to the time thus secured which I thought might properly be employed in a work not immediately connected with my pastoral labours. That habit I have pursued now for many years; rather, as far as my conscience advises me on the subject, because I loved the work itself, than from any idea of gain or of reputation, or, indeed, from any definite plan as to the work itself.

And here, as my publications on the Scriptures have had a circulation which I never anticipated, and which I have always found it difficult to account for, it may be proper to state, in few words, the manner in which my attention was first directed to it, and the principles on which the work has been conducted, until a result has been reached which so astonishes me, and which overwhelms me now with the responsibility of what I have done.

My attention was first directed to the subject by what seemed to me to be a want in Sabbath-schools, the want of a plain and simple commentary on the Gospels, which could be put into the hands of teachers, and which would furnish an easy explanation of the meaning of the sacred writers. I began the work, and prepared brief notes on a portion of the Gospel of Matthew, when I incidentally learned that the Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., then of Trenton, now of New York, was engaged in preparing a similar work. Not deeming it desirable that two books of the same kind should be prepared, I wrote to him on the subject. He replied that he had been employed by the American Sunday-School Union to prepare such a work; that he had made about the same amount of manuscript preparation which I had done; that he regarded it as undesirable that two works of the same character should be issued; that his health was delicate, and that he would gladly relinquish the undertaking. He abandoned it, as I have always felt with a generous spirit, manifesting at that early time of life, alike in the act itself and in his letter to me on the subject, the same high trait of character as a Christian gentleman which has always so eminently distinguished him. I have prosecuted the work until a result has been reached which I by no means contemplated at the outset.

All my commentaries on the Scriptures have been written before nine o'clock in the morning. At the very beginning, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these Notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence.

In preparing so many books for the public, while under obligation to perform the duties of a pastor in a large congregation, seemingly abstracting time for a private end which might have been devoted directly to my duties as a Christian minister, I have justified my course to my mind by two considerations:—

One was, that I thought that no one could reasonably complain, if I took that time for what seemed to be a *side-work* before men usually entered on the duties of the day, and that if I devoted the time after nine in the morning to the work of preparation for the pulpit, and to my pastoral labours, I should devote as much each day to my professional duties as other men ordinarily do to the callings of life; and,

The other was, that I could in no way better prepare myself for my public ministerial labours, than by devoting a portion of each morning to the careful study of the word of God—the volume which it has been the duty of my life to explain and defend. The best method of studying any subject is by writing on it; and, apart from all idea of publication, and even supposing that accumulated manuscripts were committed to the flames, I know now of no way in which a minister of the gospel could better prepare himself for his public ministrations, than by spending two hours each morning in a careful and critical study of the Bible. I know of no part of my studies from which I have derived more real aid in my public ministrations, than from the habit thus early formed, and so long persevered in of beginning each day with the study of the word of God. At the same time, it is not improper to refer to the *happiness* which I have found in these studies. In the recollection now of the past portions of my life, I refer to these morning hours—to the stillness and quiet of my room in this house of God when I have been permitted to "prevent the dawning of the morning" in the study of the Bible, while the inhabitants of this great city were slumbering round about me, and before the cares of the day and its direct responsibilities came on me—to the hours which I have thus spent in a close contemplation of divine truth, endeavouring to understand its import, to remove the difficulties that might pertain to it, and to ascertain its practical bearing on the Christian life,—I refer, I say, to these scenes as among the happiest portions of my life. If I have had any true communion with God in my life; if I have made any progress in Christian piety; if I am, in any respect, a better man, and a more confirmed Christian, than I was when I entered the ministry; if I have made any progress in my preparation for that world on which I must, at no distant period, enter; and if I have been enabled to do any good in explaining to you the word of God, it has been closely connected with these calm and quiet scenes when I felt that I was alone with God, and when my mind was thus brought into close contact with those truths which the Holy Ghost inspired. I look back to those periods of my life with gratitude to God; and I could not do a better thing in reference to my younger brethren in the ministry, than to commend this habit to them as one closely connected with their own personal piety, and their usefulness in the world.

Manuscripts, when a man writes every day, even though he writes but little, accumulate.—Dr. Johnson was once asked how it was that the Christian Fathers, and the men of other times, could find leisure to fill so many folios with the productions of their pens. "Nothing is easier," said he; and he at once began a calculation to show what would be the effect in the ordinary term of a man's life if he wrote one octavo page in a day; and the question was solved. The result in thirty or forty years would account for

all that Jerome, or Chrysostom, or Augustine, that Luther, Calvin, or Baxter, have done. In this manner manuscripts accumulated on my hands until I have been surprised to find that by this slow and steady process I have been enabled to prepare eleven volumes of commentary on the New Testament, and that the aggregate number of volumes of commentary on the new Testament which I have thus sent abroad, is more than four hundred thousand in our own country, and I suppose a larger number abroad.

I cannot but feel now most deeply the responsibility of the work which I have done, and which is so foreign to any purpose or expectation of my early years. I cannot now recall those books. I cannot control any impression which they may make. It affects me also deeply to reflect that the sentiments in these books are most likely to come in contact with minds through which they will exert an influence when I am dead,—the minds of the young. And yet I would not recall them if I could. With all my consciousness of their imperfection, and with my firm expectation that some man will yet prepare a commentary on the New Testament far better fitted to accomplish the end which I have sought than my own writings are, and with the feeling that, at my time of life, I cannot hope to revise them, and to make them conformable to what I would desire them to be, I still believe that they contain the system of eternal truth; that they defend what is right; that their influence will be to illustrate, in some measure, a great system of doctrines, which is closely connected with the salvation of men; and that, with all their imperfections, they give utterance to just sentiments on the nature of true piety, and the duties of practical religion. They will disappear from the world as other books have done, and as their author will,—alike forgotten. Yet the truths which they are destined to illustrate will live on to the end of time; truths, I hope, to be better illustrated, and more earnestly enforced, by those who are to come after us.

I shall depart from the world, when my allotted time comes, with an impression constantly increasing, of the value of the press, and especially of its value as an auxiliary in spreading abroad the truths of the gospel of Christ. Its importance as an aid in diffusing truth is not yet fully known, and is not appreciated as it should be, even by ministers of religion. Without departing in any manner from the proper work of the ministry; without leading them in any way to neglect the preaching of the gospel, or their proper pastoral duties; and with no purpose on their part to make it a source of fame or emolument, it seems to me now that much may be expected by the church at large from the large body of educated men in the ministry, who, by their training, their talents, and their position, have so much power to influence the minds of men through the press.

(For the Christian Visitor.)

Knight's Hotel, St. John's, N. B.,
April 25, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

When I wrote your excellent paper last I was, I think, in the hospitable mansion of one of your subscribers, Rev. J. A. STUBBERT, at Deerfield, N. S. I was then filling up appointments that Rev. WILLIAM BURTON, of Hantsport, kindly arranged for me, and between 17th of January and 1st of April, I spoke of CHRIST JESUS and in behalf of total abstinence and Temperance in all things to seventy-two audiences, and made a complete circuit of the South Western part of Nova Scotia. In every place meeting many kind friends, and in most places likewise finding some who thought me a "fool," and much more needless to be mentioned. Since, by grace Divine, I became a fool for Christ Jesus, who died for my sins and rose again for my justification, and who has filled me with His love which casteth out all fear, and has caused all things to work together for my good, I have been called a "fool," a "madman," a "hypocrite," and a "disturber of the brethren" many a time. If the evil is said of us by the servants of the enemy we need not fear, and when we are free from persecution we have reason to fear that we are not faithful. Of a truth they who live according to the promptings of the Holy Spirit and the teachings of Divine Revelation, will in this graceless world of ours be sure to suffer persecution. And I can assure you, that it takes a strong man in Christ Jesus to be able to bear all things in a spirit of love and resignation. Especially when a man knows that his motives are pure and his only aim and object is the glory of God and the good of mankind, nothing but the love of Christ shed abroad in the heart by the Holy Ghost given unto him, will enable the believer to march on his way undismayed and unloved, praying for those who hate, despise and persecute him. The Temperance Reformer has much to oppose him that the ordinary minister of the gospel has not to bear, for while the Minister of the gospel deals in generalities, the Temperance Reformer particularizes, and therefore raises up the ire and antipathy of all whose consciences are pricked and annoyed by his plain statements and appeals, backed up by the daily experience of the world, of the evils of the liquor traffic and the drinking usages, and especially by the word of God on this subject, and knowing well as all teachers of the people, and witnesses for the truth as it is in Christ Jesus are aware, that faithful preaching either convinces or offends, converts or hardens. I am inclined to be suspicious of myself, when I

find an uproar and outcry is not raised against me by the friends of *Baal Belzebub & Co.* in behalf of their friend *Bacchus*. Those who live by the retail of that which Rev. ROBERT HALL called "distilled death and liquid damnation," as he spoke of intoxicating liquors, it is not to be supposed will take quietly the spoiling of their business and the overturning of their fine hopes of wealth by the reformation of their customers and the stopping of their licenses. And as all true Temperance Reformers aim at this, we are not such fools and madmen as to suppose we are to have a pathway of roses and lilies to pass over. Many a sharp hiss have I heard as I have come along the path of duty, from the snakes and serpents of the Still, who would fain bite me if they dare, or if they had permission; and many a jeer and sneer of contempt and scorn has come to me as I went on my way bearing witness for Christ Jesus, and against the sins and vices that the spirit and letter of His gospel condemns, and I expect no better treatment to the end of life's pilgrimage.

Yet it is pleasant amid all these scorns and jeers and opposition for a man to feel and know that he loves and prays for those who hate and despise him, and that if he could he would convert their souls, and give them the same comfort and peace that through grace he himself has been made a partaker of, and which he delights in telling his foes and traducers is freely offered to them in the Gospel of the Son of God.

The Sons of Temperance in this city, a place of great commercial importance, population upwards of 20,000, have an excellent Hall, which we have had occupied for six nights, and the interest seems on the increase, so much so that the Brethren of the Order have sent me a deputation requesting me to give six more lectures in the city, and stating that they have made every arrangement for defraying all expenses. Thus you see, Brother, God raises me up friends, and opens up doors of duty and privilege, and in this land of strangers, nearly 2000 miles away from my dear Canadian home, raises me up affectionate friends and brethren to aid me in the trials I meet with, and also to rejoice with me in the great work Christ has in me wrought in delivering me from the grinding bondage of intemperance, and the dark gloom of infidelity in which for years I was a slave before the grace already referred to quickened me to newness of life, new senses, new tastes, new motives, new fears, new joys, new sorrows, and new hopes, even the hope that maketh not ashamed.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance have had a Session since I came here, and have passed a most undeserved and complimentary resolution in favour of me, and all I can say is, I hope to have grace to show my gratitude to my GREAT FRIEND, and my many warm friends of earth, by a more faithful and devoted life. I trust the Lord has honored my feeble efforts in this city already, and that much good will be the result of our meetings in the name of Jesus Christ. I ask the constant prayers of all believers, I cannot stand a moment unless grace continues to abound. And the same God who says He will never leave us, never forsake us, commands us in His word to *pray without ceasing*. And every child of grace esteems it a privilege to be permitted to wait on the Lord Jehovah in the appointed means of grace. These "Christians" who can get along without frequent visits to the throne of grace, I would incline to think and fear, have never yet tasted the love of God, the water of life which whosoever drinks once, he thirsts no more for any other comforter.

I trust the Sons of Temperance in New Brunswick are all up and doing against the enemy—*alcohol*. And the way to effectually overcome a foe is to employ the best weapons. And let me assure them one and all, that they will find no weapon of equal power with the Sword of the Spirit, even the Word of God, and by a life of conformity to that Word's requirements they will none of them mistake or neglect duty, and it commands us to be temperate in all things, and in order to this we must be converted or born again. If I had not experienced this change, I can assure your readers, I would not preach and recommend it. Those Sons of Temperance who have experienced this change are never charged with violation of Article 2nd, truthfully, for they drink at a higher fount than any of earth, even from the fount of God's eternal love through Jesus Christ. Pray for me all who love the Lord Jesus.

I remain,
Yours truly in Christ Jesus,
JAMES A. DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Press has been very friendly here. The *Express*, *Times*, *Post*, *Telegraph*, and *Courier*, have shown our cause just respect, and I hope the Press of St. John's N. B., and New Brunswick generally, are giving their powerful influence against the drinking usages and the liquor traffic.

Dr. GUTHRIE IN THE PULPIT.—Dr Guthrie in the pulpit is wonderful to every as well as to ear. He is tall, with a face quite peculiar,—a face that attracts, you cannot tell why; full of earnestness as you look upon it, every feature eloquent with the message he is delivering, yet without full of shrewdness and sagacity; the face of a man who could be consulted with advantage on the matters of this world, as well as on those of the next; and beneath all that, you can trace a fount of

kindest humour, flashes of which escape inadvertently now and then, and disport themselves amid the solemnities of this theme, strangely heightening the effect. Than his action and elocution, nothing could be more monotonous. He sways backwards and forwards in his pulpit, he speaks in an undulating sing-song, not without a certain melody and rude rhythmic cadence of its own; and while you sit puzzled with his peculiarities, and inwardly asking yourself if this is the orator of whom you have heard so much, there is suddenly a strange excitation on the speaker, his arm waves, his eye flashes, his voice rises clear up out of its usual level, and a startling thought or illustration hurries your blood like a trumpet's clang. Dr. Guthrie does not argue save through images. He does not throw out new thoughts, but he illustrates and enforces old ones. He reads his Bible with an inviolably vivifying glance; and expressions, and little points of narration, which his hearer has been accustomed to pass over with indifference, or accept as matters of course, are to him of the profoundest significance. His illustrations, drawn from the Old Testament histories, are remarkable for freshness and life. He speaks of the bulrushes bending over the ark of Moses, as if he had beheld the scene yesterday. He sees David sling down the boaster of Gath, and in the silence of the two armies he hears Goliath fall like a tower.

Professor Blackie has called him a "preaching Homer." After sermon in the evening you feel yourself a better man; your aspirations are quickened, your desires after goodness stimulated, although you cannot, on examination, find that you have been taught anything, that a single new thought has been received into your mind, or that an oppressive doubt has been dispelled. You find that no local change has been wrought, so to speak; but that the general health has been improved as by a change of air. . . . He is really worth seeing and hearing there. He rises and begins to speak in an uncertain and listless manner, having apparently given the subject no previous consideration. The tall, swaying figure seems ill at ease; the words pause on the tongue. He seems to feel speech-making a very difficult business. The road clears, however, before him, getting less stony every step. Then the eyes kindle in the shrewd swarthy face; a telling anecdote is introduced, and the audience is in a roar. When he gets thoroughly into his subject he plays with it like a kitten with a ball of worsted: he turns it round and round, surveys it from every point of view, flashes light upon it from the oddest corners. He is not afraid of his audience. He speaks as unreservedly to a crowded hall as he would to himself in his study at home with the door shut. He lays the reins on the neck of his humour, and away it carries him to a triumphant close, through many a peal of laughter, through many a shout of delighted applause. He speaks naturally and without effort, and he shows that eloquence is as native to his thoughts as lofty bearing to princes of the blood; and what to him is simple kind-heartedness, is to his audience the finest humour. He only thinks of ordinary bread, and he feeds the multitude on manna.—*The Eclectic*.

LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE "NIAGARA."

By Telegraph to the News Room.

Niagara left Liverpool 1 P. M., 23d April. No news of *Mps*, *Kangaroo*, or *Nova Scotia*.

THE WAR CRISIS.

London *Times* of 21st, issued special edition containing the following important telegram:—
"TURIN, 21st.—Gyulai, the Austrian commander in Lombardy, has been ordered to present an ultimatum for the disarmament and the sending away of volunteers; if refused, war is to be declared in three days. Two more divisions of Austrian army, 80,000 men, have been ordered to the Ticino. English proposal for a Congress upon the same condition as that at Jaybach has been refused." *Times* adds the following:—"We have reason to believe the same intelligence has been received by Government. Cabinet Council was at once summoned." English Government said to have promptly telegraphed to Vienna the strongest protest against the above menace. "Evening Herald," of the same date, contains similar announcement, and is otherwise fully confirmed. Vienna correspondent to the *Times* telegraphs under date of Thursday noon, as follows:—"Day before yesterday Austria forwarded categorical summons to Sardinia to dissolve the free corps; a reply is to be given within three days from receipt of summons, and an evasive answer will be considered equivalent to a refusal." The *Paris Moniteur* of Friday says: "Austria has not given her adhesion to the proposition made by England and accepted by France, Russia and Prussia, besides which it appears the Cabinet of Vienna have resolved upon addressing a direct communication to Cabinet of Turin in order to obtain disarmament of Piedmont. In consequence of these facts the Emperor has ordered the concentration of several divisions of the army on the frontiers of Piedmont."

The *Paris* says, General Marmora informed the French Government by telegraph that the Austrian army had made a significant movement on strategical line of Ticino, and that he feared being attacked at any moment. Napoleon held Council of Ministers and was attended by Princes Jerome and Napoleon as princes of the blood. King of Sardinia also held council of Ministers on Thursday 21st.

VIENNA, Friday.—The following official statement is published:—"Piedmont, which has for some years endangered Austria's rights, has been summoned most urgently by Austria to disarm, besides this demand, expressly addressed to Piedmont, Austria adheres firmly to the proposal

for general disarmament, although she cannot make that proposal subordinate to the summons she has addressed to Sardinia." The *Constitutionnel* announces that a part of the army of Paris had received orders to hold itself ready to march.

LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—After Cabinet meeting on Thursday, a dispatch was sent to the Austrian Government expressing strong disapproval of the British Government, of peremptory course adopted by Austria. The *Daily News* says, The reply of the Emperor of Austria had been received, he declines to reconsider the responsibility incurred in commencing war in heart of Europe. Count Buol declares that his master having taken his course, will pursue it to the end. *Times* says Imperial manifesto, which is to accompany declaration of war against Sardinia, is already prepared. Austria, mistress of the position, is ready by act of State and deed of war, to initiate the sanguinary drama upon which the curtain is about to rise. There is no doubt the general movement of the French forces has taken place on the entire Piedmontese frontiers.

English journals generally think that the last chance of peace has about vanished, and speculate on the opening movements of the campaign.

London *Herald* gives, in semi-official form, some specific and exclusive information relating to the movements of the French army, and says orders have been given for the embarkation at Toulon of 30,000 men. These troops are not, however, to sail until further orders. The divisions at Lyons, Grenoble, Basancon, &c., also received orders to be ready to march at a minute's notice, but not to move until further instructions. Total French force destined to cooperate with Sardinia in event of war, is estimated at eighty thousand, and will be in two divisions—one commanded by Cambrone, the other by Baryaux. D'Almeida, the whole acting under command of the Emperor in person. British Ambassador at Turin returned to his post. London Stock Exchange having closed on the 21st till 25th; the result of this crisis only partially developed. News transpired on 21st after Change had officially closed; and Consols were offered without sales at 94, being a decline of one per cent. from highest point of the day. At Paris on the 20th, the Bourse was pretty firm and closed at 68, and on the 21st there was great uneasiness and panic prevailed. Prices gave way fully one and a half per cent. On 22nd panic continued, it being at one time reported that an actual engagement had taken place on the banks of the Ticino.—Market closed very flat at 64.90, being a fall of more than three per cent. in two days.

Patrie says the delay granted to Piedmont expires on Sunday evening 24th.

Congress.—Paris *Moniteur* of 21st, contains the following. England has made to the other four great Powers the following propositions:—1st. To effectuate previous to Congress a general and simultaneous disarmament. 2d. That disarmament be regulated by military or civil commission independently of Congress; this Commission to be composed of six Commissioners, one of whom to be a Sardinian. 3rd. As soon as the Commission shall have commenced operations Congress should assemble and proceed to the discussion of political questions. 4th. That the representatives of the Italian States should be invited immediately after the assembling of Congress and take their seats with the representatives of the great Powers absolutely as at the Congress at Laybach in 1821. France, Russia and Prussia have given their adhesion to proposals of England. The foregoing propositions Austria refused assent to. The French Government, it is said, consented to the appointment of the Commission for carrying out the disarmament, requiring only that it be composed of diplomatic individuals.

BRITAIN.

Electioneering is going actively forward throughout England. Large Conservative meeting in city of London resolved to run Lord Stanley without his consent. Baring declined requisition of the London Conservatives, and they were casting about for another candidate. Subscriptions for Indian seven million loan closed 21st, five millions were bid for at or above 95, the minimum fixed; leaving two millions to be disposed of; this two millions will not be needed for some months. Morphy, the American chess champion was being feted by London players; he again played 8 games simultaneously, blind folded, his adversaries being very skillful men; he won two, and the other six games were drawn after seven hours play. Morphy was on the eve of leaving for America.

FRANCE.

Last pacific article in the *Moniteur* exercised little influence at Paris, being negated by Derby's explanations which were regarded as unfavorable heralds. Paris correspondent says preparations for war pushed forward with feverish rapidity, notwithstanding professions of willingness to disarm. *Times* Paris correspondent says it is certain there is no cessation of armaments; masses of troops continue to concentrate at Lyons. Army is to be collected on the Rhine frontier, and numerous cavalry regiments have already commenced marching thither. A regiment of hussars have been ordered to proceed by forced march to Piedmontese frontier. French soldiers on renewable furlough were reported called in. General Raudon is spoken of as Major-General of the army on Piedmont frontiers. First infantry division of army of Paris was to leave Paris by Toulon by railway on the evening of the 22nd.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the mission to Berlin of Arch duke Albrecht of Austria was most completely successful, he having signed military convention with Prussia, by which the latter engages to send to the Rhine an army of 280,000 men, under the personal command of the Prince Regent. If negotiations for peace fall this force will be further increased by contingent of Bavaria 60,000 strong, and eight Federal army corps of 60,000 whilst other contingents will be held ready to march. Newspapers in Prussia it is said have been requested not to publish anything connected with preparations for war, or movements of troops. Berlin dispatch of 21st says, the semi-official Prussian *Gazette* publishes an article which states that the assembling of Congress is becoming more and more doubtful, and that the state of affairs having assumed a most serious aspect, it induces Prussian Government to think that it is proper time to make proposals to Federal Diet for the purpose of taking general measures for its own interest and safety. The Government has proceeded these proposals by ordering three corps d'armee of 70,000, to be placed