

EXTRACTS FROM LORD PALMERSTON'S
SPEECH AT TIVERTON

THE GREAT EXHIBITION—FOREIGN VISITORS.

When his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with that foreseeing mind and intuitive judgment, marked by knowledge and experience, which so remarkably distinguish him—when he conceived the vast idea of that Exhibition which is so soon to close, there were not wanting many who anticipated that it great evils—great internal commotions—the destruction of property, and the interruption of social order. Many opposed it on that ground, and many more looked upon the project with hesitation and doubt. The result has justified the anticipations of the man who conceived the idea, and has most signally and agreeably disappointed those who looked upon it with alarm and apprehension. I don't say that the government were unprepared or unprovided, if any alarm had been felt within these realms. But I think I may say that there never was an occasion when such multitudes were collected together on one spot, not from this country only, but from every land in Europe, and who have assembled together in such perfect and uninterrupted order and peace to society. It is impossible not to see that many and various beneficial results have already risen from this Exhibition—an Exhibition which you have all seen—for I presume that by this time there is hardly a man in the country, who was able to go, that has abstained from visiting it. In the first place it will tend to improve the industry of all those nations who have sent persons to see it, because nothing improves the human intellect so much as to compare the products of the industry of one nation with the products of the same industry in other nations, and I am satisfied that the idea that our manufacturing industry is to suffer in the competition with foreign productions, is an unfounded one, and that the result will show that we have derived the greatest benefit from the lessons exhibited there. No persons who have gone to London to see the works of industry there displayed, and who possibly, but for the Exhibition, would not have stirred from their homes, can have returned without having their minds enlarged and their ideas developed. But, in my opinion, the most important and lasting result of this Exhibition, will be the strength which this intercourse between nations has given to that friendship between the people of different countries, which is the surest bond of international peace. (Cheers.) The foreigners—and many there are who have visited this country on the present occasion—have gone back deeply impressed with the uniform kindness which they have met with, and the civility they have experienced from every person they encountered, not in London alone, but in every part of the country; and perhaps there are no men who have been more strongly, and—they say it themselves—more unexpectedly impressed with the hospitality of the people of this country, than our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. I have had ample opportunities of knowing that there is not an American who has come to this country, who has not gone away with a feeling of regard and affection to his cousins in this country—disappointed in the sense in which they use the expression—that is, agreeably disappointed with the kindness and courtesy they have experienced. (Cheers.) That which has struck most forcibly upon most of them, is not the variety of the splendid works contained in the Exhibition—not even the building itself, which is perhaps more remarkable than anything it contains—(loud cheers)—but it is the order which prevails in every part of the country where they have gone. They have said, what we admire most in England is its order, and that we see no military, no *gens d'armes*, armed with muskets, and bayonets, and sabres, to enforce order, but only a few civil policemen, with little bits of sticks in their hands, anxious only to help us, and to show us whatever

we wish to see, whatever we want to look at. It is marvellous, they say, to see a great country like this with its people preserving such admirable order. I have said to my foreign friends—when they have said this to me—I have said, we owe this, in the first place, to the great good sense, to the goodness of heart, and to the admirable qualities that belong to the British people; but, besides and beyond that, it is owing to this—that justice is well administered in this country.—Every man knows that between man and man, justice is well and impartially administered without favor or influence from any quarter. That is one reason why men trust in the law, and don't take the law into their own hands, because they know that the men in whose hands is the administration of the law, will administer it with equity and justice. (Cheers.) Another reason is, that every man is at liberty to express his own opinions, whatever those opinions may be. If he is wrong, he is met by those who can put him right; if he is right, he convinces those who are wrong. The conflict of opinion is a quiet warfare, which is always going on, and which leads to the happiest results. I said there was another thing, too—the Government and the Parliament of this country have, for a great number of years past, been laboriously, and constantly, and sedulously occupied in looking out for and carrying into execution great political and social improvements. (Cheers.) Well, I said to the foreign gentlemen, this is the secret of the little sticks you see in the hands of our policemen, and why you observe so few red and blue coats; and you may depend upon it, that any country which will pursue the same course, will soon exhibit the same spectacle of order that you so much admire here.—*Scottish Guardian.*

CHILDREN TAKE WARNING.

Sometimes parents are very wicked, and lead their children into evil ways; but for the most part fathers and mothers are pleased when they do well. Religious parents feel a great anxiety that their dear little boys and girls should remember their Creator in the days of their youth. They pray that God would preserve them; they are very sorry when they do wrong, and do all in their power to make them good. Children have sinful hearts and do not like to be restrained, and for this reason we often find them disobedient to their parents who are their best friends. A disobedient child almost always grows up to be wicked; and when it is too late, finds that it would have been much better to have obeyed its parents. I will tell you what lately happened in California that country where so many people have gone to find gold. There was a young man who went out to that place in hopes of becoming rich. He was very wicked, and although he was only twenty years old, he was a profane swearer, a Sabbath-breaker, a gambler, a cheat, a despiser of religion, and vicious in other respects. When he arrived in California he found a great many young men as wicked as himself; and in their company spent his time in drinking, gambling, and rioting. To make his conscience easy in this dreadful course of sin, he became a Universalist, that is, to believe that all men will be saved at last, no matter how wicked they may have been. Thus he went on adding sin to sin, until he took the life of a fellow-man. Then he was seized and tried, and condemned to be hanged. His sin had found him out, and he was beginning to feel that the way of the transgressor is hard. A Presbyterian clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Woods, went to see the wretched young man in prison, and endeavoured to bring him to a sense of his sins and to turn his thoughts to that Saviour, who alone could rescue him from hell, which was gaping wide to receive his ruined soul. For a time he could make no impression on his hardened heart; but at length, he began to feel his wretchedness, and to lament the course he had pursued. He

had but a few days to live, and he was very anxious to hear the advice of the good minister. He was hanged in the presence of a great many people, and the minister tried to make some good use of his terrible fate, by preaching a sermon and warning the young people who heard it. In this sermon he told the people that the first great sin of this unhappy young man was disobedience to his parents. I will copy a short part of this sermon, in hope that young readers who may feel inclined to disobey their parents, may take warning. The minister said:—

"The unhappy young man who on last Thursday perished upon the gallows, commenced his downward career in disobedience to his parents, neglecting and disregarding their kind counsels. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home, and never went back or let his parents hear from him. He imbibed the principles of Universalism, and did not entirely abandon them until two days before his death, when he commenced addressing himself earnestly to the work of preparation for eternity. From the time he left home his course was downward, his career was short, and his end terrible. He was not twenty-one at his death. How different his destiny from what it might have been, had he obeyed the wise counsels of his affectionate and pious parents, and especially his mother! And it was among the bitter sorrows of his heart, as the day of his doom drew nigh, that he had made so poor a return to his parents for their kindness. Said he to me—'No person ever had better parents and no one ever treated them so badly. O my mother! my mother!' His stout heart and powerful nerves gave way at the thought of his mother, and he wept in bitterness of spirit. Then his feelings were crushed. How different might have been his destiny from what it was, had he obeyed the counsels of his parents! Had he retained good morals and bestowed the same attention upon his books which he did upon his cards, there would have been opened before him the brilliant prospect of being enrolled among the first of his country's orators. But he obeyed not the instructions of his parents; he honoured not his father and his mother by obedience to their teachings and heavy calamity fell upon him. He yielded to temptation, formed wicked associations fell into a life of vice, and ended his days in the terrible manner which many of you witnessed. May his dreadful state be a solemn warning to other young men to avoid temptation, and to keep aloof from all iniquity! May it cause them to heed the teachings of their affectionate and pious parents!"—*Presbyterian.*

POWER OF PRAYER.—There is no other way that Christians in a private capacity can do so much to promote the work of God, and advance the kingdom of Christ as by prayer. By this, even women, children, and servants may have a public influence. Let persons in other respects be ever so weak, and ever so mean, and under ever so poor advantages to do much for Christ and the souls of men—yet if they have much of the spirit of grace and supplication, in this way they may have power with him who is infinite in power, and has the government of the whole world. A poor man in his cottage may have a blessed influence all over the world. God is, if I may so say, at the command of the prayer of faith—and in this respect, is, as it were, under the power of his people—"as princes they have power with God and prevail." Though they may be private persons, their prayers are put up in the name of a Mediator, who is a public person, being the Head of the whole Church, and the Lord of the Universe. If they have a great sense of the importance of eternal things, and a concern for the precious souls of men, they need not regret that they are not preachers—they may go in their earnestness and agony of soul, and pour out their souls before one who is able to do all things.—*Chris. Witness.*