

POETRY.

THE FAMILY PICTURE.

With work in hand, perhaps some fairy cap,
To deck the little stranger yet to come;

VARIETY.

All pleasure consists in Variety.

From the last number of the Edinburgh Review.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

What are truly the views of the Holy Alliance, and what the means, by which they expect to obtain them?

Nations, it should always be remembered, exercise on each other a very important influence, without intending, and almost without knowing that they do so.

This tendency, however, which every government more or less despotic has, to surround itself with others more degraded than itself, and thus to secure itself from the influence of what is termed bad government, must at last meet with obstacles which are insurmountable.

The ultimate consequences of the Holy Alliance are likely, we think, to be very different from those which are contemplated either by its enemies or by its members.

volve their hostility. Thus, each government, conscious of its security against the consequences of public discontent,—subject to no law,—consulting no opinion, and checked by no vain scruples of morality, may indulge its wishes without restraint.

The new relations which the Holy Alliance has established among the Continental governments, have not only changed the ancient order of things, but altered the old meaning of words.

The operations of the Holy Alliance are not confined to the suppression of popular movements. It is its object also to counteract every attempt on the part of any of its members to meliorate the national institutions.

The most alarming consideration, however, of all, is, that the force which the Holy Alliance is enabled to wield, would seem to render its operation irresistible and eternal.

Austria, or obtained from it a similar constitution. In the same way, the object of the French ministry, and of the Holy Alliance, in making war on Spain, was to put a stop to another of these sources of moral contagion, and to save France from the demoralizing influence of a National Assembly, which ventured to think for itself, and to consult the interests of its country.

It was of no consequence, in this question, whether the Kings of Spain and of Naples had acted freely and voluntarily, or not. Had the constitutions of these countries emanated from their sovereigns and their ministers alone, would this have in any way affected the existence of the moral contagion which was dreaded by the Holy Alliance?

The Holy Alliance, while it thus links governments more closely together, does all it can to separate and keep asunder their subjects, and to keep every nation in the dark as to the true sentiments and condition of every other.

The most alarming consideration, however, of all, is, that the force which the Holy Alliance is enabled to wield, would seem to render its operation irresistible and eternal.

We quote, and we state these things, however, rather to show that we are aware of the dangers to which liberty is exposed, than to inspire any doubt of her ultimate triumph.

of our confidence in her cause we have recently explained at some length, in our observations on the present policy and future state of arbitrary governments; and we shall now resume them.

But is it possible that such a compact should be lasting? or that the result of a contest between nations and rulers should long be doubtful?

In addition to these discontents that spring naturally from oppression and misgovernment, it is plain that, by this system, there will be added, in every country, the still fiercer and more ungovernable discontent which arises from the impatience of foreign interference, and the intolerable indignity of being dragged into slavery on their own soil, by strangers whom they detest and despise.

It should never be forgotten either, that those armies on which the whole system continually depends, are not—except perhaps in Russia—mere tools or machines, that must necessarily obey the hand that moves them.

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selves are plainly distrustful of the efficiency of that force, by the magnitude of which the friends of liberty are much disconcerted.

From Mr. Everett's Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge—we make the following extract as illustrative of the origin of the city of Lexington, in Kentucky.

Let me not be told that this is a chimerical imagination of the future indelicately removed; let me not hear repeated the ribaldry of an anticipation of two or three thousand years,—of a vision that requires its fulfilment a length of ages beyond the grasp of any reasonable computation.

Mr. J. Burton, who is employed by the Pacha of Egypt in making geographical searches, has discovered, in the east of the Nile, on the coast of the Sea, and in the parallel of Syout, a beautiful little temple, of the form of a pyramid with an inscription.

A Journal of a residence in Ashanti (Africa) by a Mr. Dupuis, has been recently published in London. The book speaks highly of the moral virtues of the Ashantes, and represents the king as a person of great magnanimity and ability.

The finances of Kentucky are in a deplorable state. The deficiency of revenue to meet the State expenses in the last year was 25,167 dollars.