

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The assent of the Emperor to the prosecution instituted against Count de Montalembert for his article in the last number of the Correspondant, entitled 'Un Debat sur l'Inde au Parlement Anglais,' was, I am assured, obtained with difficulty. I am not sure that it was not for some time refused. It is to be regretted that the refusal was not persisted in, notwithstanding the earnestness of those who, whenever they see the words "ante-chambers," "sycophants," &c., consider them as personal. Scrub, in the play, thought that when people laughed consumedly, they must be talking of him. Who are the persons sketched by M. de Montalembert? I do not take it upon myself to decide, but I suppose his sarcasm reached some of those terrible converts and tamed Liberals who denounced the despotic regime that fell at the Revolution of 1848.

M. de Montalembert attended two or three days ago the chambers of the Juge d'Instruction for the purpose of hearing the charges preferred against him.—These charges, according to the *Monteur*, are very serious—something like constructive treason.—They are—1st, attacks on the principle of universal suffrage; 2d, attacks upon the respect due to the laws; 3rd, excitement to hatred and contempt of the Government of the Emperor; and 4th, an attempt to disturb the public peace by exciting the contempt and hatred of citizens against each other.—All offences provided against and punished by the 1st, 4th and 7th Articles of the Decree of the 11th of August, 1848, and the 1st and 3d of the Law of the 27th of July, 1849. From what one hears in the hall of the Palais de Justice it would appear that the Juge d'Instruction, whose manner otherwise was courteous, wished to elicit from Count de Montalembert his own meaning of the passages incriminated—the spirit and intention with which they were penned. It appears rather odd that a man should be expected to assist in finding out where lies the malice of his own writing; and it is probable that M. de Montalembert did not do much to promote this search after knowledge. It also appears that the passages in which M. de Montalembert speaks with so much praise of England and of English institutions were understood as conveying censure on those of France. This is rather a dangerous doctrine. Surely a man may express his admiration of absent individuals without meaning it as a satire on those present. You may praise a lady for her beauty and accomplishments, without meaning to insinuate that her fair friend who is sitting by her is a fright. Such a mode of proving a man to be guilty would exceed anything that has been told of the Inquisition. Yet it is rumored at the Palais de Justice that reasoning of this kind is to be adopted in order to bring the charge home.

The *Patric*, which during the period when General Espinasse filled the office of Minister of the Interior supported his acts, now observes in the following article, that the Law of General Safety "received, under the Ministry of General Espinasse, an application which we hope it will not be necessary to review."

Several foreign journals affirm that the proceedings directed against Count de Montalembert will, if they lead to a condemnation, place the celebrated Academician under the application of the Law of General Safety. These journals are in error. The Law of February 27, 1858, enumerates the offences which would entail that serious consequence, and it is easy to see that the charges against the Count do not come under the category of those mentioned. We may add that the law in question, which originated in circumstances painfully exceptional, was voted more particularly in expectation of days of crisis and of social danger. It received under the Ministry of General Espinasse an application which we hope it will not be necessary to review.

The *Monteur de l'Armee* says:—It may be remembered that Queen Victoria some months since sent a present to the Emperor Napoleon a fieldpiece complete, with its ammunition wagon, similar to those in use in the English army. The Emperor, wishing in his turn to offer to his gracious ally a specimen of the French field artillery, has selected a 12-pounder howitzer, which, as is well known, was invented by himself. This gun, regularly mounted on its carriage, is accompanied by its ammunition wagon. It was cast at Douai, and has been since finished off in the workshops of the central artillery depot in Paris, and, at the express wish of the English Minister of War, has been left unpainted. All the parts, both in wood and iron, are highly finished and well fitted, and the ensemble is remarkable for its severe simplicity. The gun and the carriages are accompanied by a complete set of harness for six horses, such as is in use in France. The piece bears the name of 'L'Alliance,' so well in harmony with the reciprocal feelings of the two Governments. On it are engraved the words 'A la Reine Victoria, l'Empereur Napoleon, 1858,' with the arms of England, and the cipher of the Emperor surmounted by an Imperial crown. The gun, with its accompaniments, was embarked at Calais on the 7th, in charge of Major Melchior, of the artillery of the Guard, and two men. The present is to be presented to the Queen by the Duke de Malakoff.

A new division of police arrondissement in Paris is to be adopted. The old municipal arrondissement is considered too extensive for the close surveillance necessary to be exercised. The new arrondissement will be much more contracted than the ordinary municipal one, and, consequently, more numerous. The arrest of Dr. William Bernard MacCabe, because his passport was irregular—or, as some accounts say, because one of his names was Bernard—is explained by Mr. H. A. Delille, who was at Cherbourg, and at other points of the Imperial tour at the time, also in the employ of the Post. Mr. Delille says:—When asked by the authorities for his passport, Mr. MacCabe handed them a document in which, after the usual formula, came the name

William Bernard MacCabe, placed just as I write it, the last portion of the name on the lower line. Now, at some period this gentleman had wanted to use this passport for his family, and the words "and family" had been inserted, so that it read "William Bernard and family MacCabe," added to which the fact that not a single name was on this passport, all unprejudiced persons will allow that, not being at all *en regle*, Mr. MacCabe could not hope to escape just the fate that befel him. Had this gentleman taken a proper view of this affair, he would not have given to the public the details of an arrest which resulted from his own negligence, and not from the ill-will or injustice of any official.

NOVEL EMIGRATION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* writes under the date the 7th instant, as follows:—"A new kind of 'immigration' scheme is being carried into execution in Paris. You are aware that our Australian colonies suffer from a scarcity of the fair sex, even more than the French colonies from the want of negro labor. Several agents have arrived in the French capital, and are offering large premiums, with the promise of a husband as soon as they arrive at the Antipodes, to all French spinsters under the age of thirty. They have collected about one hundred already."

PRINCE LUCIEN NAPOLEON.—The *Semaine Religieuse* announces that the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, who is in holy orders, is occupying himself actively in re-establishing the Order of St. Bernard in France.

A correspondent of the *Times* complains of the apathy of the Anglicans with respect to their projected meeting-house in Paris:—

"Sir—The church in the desert is now the proper designation for all that represents the religion of the Queen of England in the metropolis of France. The only edifice which has any pretensions to an Anglican character is lost for all purposes of worship; even the Ambassador's house, which sheltered 200 of the stray sheep on a Sunday, is become a desolation under the workman's hammer and chisel, and the chaplain to the Embassy enjoys a sinecure as he fluctuates between Paris and London. The scheme for collecting £5,000 to meet the £5,000 to be granted under the Consular Act for purchasing the chapel in the Rue D'Aguesseau has failed. After the spasmodic efforts of six months, with a committee in London, and a Royal donation to set an example, something like £2,000 has been subscribed, and there the liberality of all that is great in diplomacy or zealous in religion at Paris seems to end."

PORTUGAL.

A private letter from Lisbon, of the 30th October, speaks of the feeling of resentment among all classes in that place against—not precisely the French people, but the French Minister, for the proceeding in the case of the Charles-et-Georges. Even the Mi-guelite party, and such of the old aristocracy as had held aloof from the Government of Donna Maria da Gloria, and her son Don Pedro, and whom nothing could hitherto conciliate, have warmly approved the conduct of the Marquis de Loule on this occasion.—The resentment against the French has not, however, shown itself in any overt act against individuals, but it is nevertheless marked. Several instances have occurred where not only have persons abstained from purchasing articles at French shops where they had been accustomed to deal, but some Portuguese shopkeepers have refused to sell their wares to Frenchmen. This feeling will, no doubt, soon pass off. I believe that as yet the Portuguese Government has received no formal communication on the subject of the indemnity to be paid to the owners of the slave Charles-et-Georges, and which is said to be fixed by the Chamber of Commerce of Nantes at 180,000. M. Walewski cannot but feel much perplexed at the decision of the Portuguese Government on the arbitration question. I am assured he still insists that the English Government not only did not intend to assist Portugal, but that they disapproved her conduct from the beginning. Can this be true?

SPAIN.

Accounts from Cadix inform us that the following preparations have been made in that port to reinforce the Spanish garrison in the island of Cuba.—On the 17th of October the sailing frigate Ferronaria, of 30 guns, and the corvette Isabel Segunda, of 20 guns, sailed for the Havana, having on board 30 officers and 540 infantry soldiers. On the 22nd of October the sailing frigate Perla, fitted up as a transport, and armed with six guns, sailed for the same destination with 450 infantry soldiers.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss Whig Radicals of the Canton of Ticino are bent upon introducing a schism into the Church. Succeeding in the suppression of the Convents, they have made the civil power supreme over the Church, and subjected the Sacraments to the control of the civil power—one step more and they hope to involve the persecuted Catholics on schism, by separating the Canton from the jurisdiction of its lawful pastor, the Bishop of Como. The Ticinese Clergy have just addressed the Federal Government at Berne in a remarkable document which, to those who remember the Whig Ecclesiastical Titles Bill of 1851, and the arguments then used pro and contra, serves as a curious reminder of the identity in thought, word and deed, between all Whigs and Infidels over the whole world. The Government argues that it is only exercising its civil rights, and therefore that its decision can't be contrary to the Catholic religion—which is just what the English Whigs said in 1851. The Clergy reply as we replied in 1851. The better way to put the argument is, Your decision does attack the Catholic religion in its essence, and, therefore, cannot be within the limits of your civil rights. The Catholic religion, say the Clergy, has the Roman Pontiff for Supreme Head, and communion with him is maintained by recognising and obeying the Bishops whom he sends to govern. If a people refuse to recognise one of these Bishops, they refuse to recognise the Pope who sent him; they break the chain of union, and are no longer Catholic. In order to belong to the Church of Christ it is necessary to be in communion with its visible Head, the Pope.

We don't interfere, say the Swiss Whigs, as the English Whigs have said before them, with any part of your religion—say your Masses, administer your Sacraments, but we can't let the Pope give jurisdiction to Bishops over our territory. The Swiss Clergy answer even as we answered in 1851.—*Tablet*.

ITALY.

The Minister of the Interior, who has received an order to give an account of the political prisoners in the Pontifical States, is preparing, it is said, a very interesting report. We know already that the number of political culprits pardoned or recalled from exile since 1850 amounts to 1,228. The number of those actually detained is 258, amongst whom twenty-one have been condemned for political crimes; the others are charged besides with civil crimes or misdemeanors.

The Roman campaign of sight-seeing may be said to commence with this day, and to close with the ceremonial of Easter. It is term-time also with the colleges, so that the not very ample thoroughfares are becoming thickly thronged. Clerical costume, of infinite variety, adds much to the picturesque in passing groups, though it sorely distresses heretical eyes. We heard of one elderly lady professing to have suffered acutely at first from clerico-phobia; but she found the animal harmless, though 5,000 strong in number, and can now survey the Pope or Priest without a shrug or shudder. Another, also mature in years, diverted her table-d'hotel audience by denouncing the *trashy ruins badly kept*. Such curiosities in the species are no doubt annually imported. Fancy a person arriving here, without the taper light of history to explore, without a spark of sympathy with the past—a mere modern whose St. Peter's is at Sydenham. Year by year such specimens of sea-weed are drifted on these shores from the British Isles, which the receding tide of travel luckily soon bears off again. A paganized traveller who has a mind to philosophise, does not vex himself with acerdotal phantoms, but can convert the crowd into an array of passing pagantry, and so enrich his mental pictures. The Catholic loves the recurring vision of these holy men, and draws near to them, that their healing shadow may fall upon him as they pass. But I must not indite you an essay on the qualifications required for a profitable residence here. One thing is quite certain, that the Rome of the mind is not to be built in a day.—*Roman Cor. Tablet*.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander has addressed his nobles of the whole empire in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to abolishment of serfdom. A deputation of the nobles of Moscow having been introduced to the Czar in the Kremlin, he said that it was impossible to thank them for their co-operation. They had neither been the first, nor the third in answer to his appeal; this had grieved him profoundly. The eyes of Russia were, he said, fixed on Moscow. He asked them to give him the opportunity of defending them. I am (he said) attached to the nobles, but I desire the general good. A letter from St. Petersburg says, it is evident the nobles silently oppose the wishes of the Emperor. The people of Russia have undoubted

confidence in the Czar, this alone prevents a terrible outbreak.

RUSSIA, AND CHINA.—According to a telegram received yesterday from St. Petersburg, dated Wednesday, the *Northern Bee* of that day published an account of the re-establishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese on the 28th of August at Schougoushaken, Kouling, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the consular factory.

NORWAY.

Religious Liberty.—The law in Norway requires the Catholic Priest to furnish the Lutheran Ecclesiastical authorities with lists of his congregation.—The Rev. Mr. Lichte, Catholic Cure of Christiania, had received the abjuration of a Lutheran lady, and the Superior Court has just sentenced him to a fine of 20 dollars, and the costs of the process, for having omitted her name from his list.

PRUSSIA.

THE PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA.—It will interest many of our readers to learn that the Princess Frederick William of Prussia sedulously cultivates her talents as an artist in her new home. The Princess makes practical use of her skill in drawing in the furnishing and decoration of her residence, and is having a studio fitted up in the new palace in Berlin. Her Royal Highness appears to be a great favourite, and many anecdotes are told to show her kindness. Shall we step out of our way to give one? At the last fair in Berlin, where everything was to be bought that pleases young and old, there was one stall which was filled with things that are comforting and useful, such as felt shoes and slippers, worsted stockings, and woollen gloves.—The Princess had been looking from the windows of the Palace upon the various groups and knots of people in the fair, noting the harmony and contrasts of colour with an artist's eye, when her attention was called to this stall, in which sat a lone woman, to whom none went. The following day the same scene presented itself—the solitary figure and no customers. The Princess at last determined that there should be one customer at any rate, and accordingly intimated that her pleasure was to walk on reaching the bottom of the stairs she told the attendants that they could remain there, while she advanced to the gate. Entering the stall, she asked the price of the contents, to which the woman replied that it would far exceed the purse of a young lady—it would amount to "twenty-four thalers."—The Princess had but twenty in her purse at the time but the Prince luckily appeared in sight: four thalers were borrowed, and more old women than one made happy, for the contents of the stall were distributed as soon as bought. The story is told as characteristic of the kind heart of the English Princess.—*The Builder*.

INDIA.

The following is the letter of *Times* Bombay correspondent:—

BOMBAY, OCT. 9.—The state of India has not materially changed within the last fortnight. The campaign is not yet opened, and the only movements worthy of notice are those of troops towards the various points of concentration in Oude, Behar, and Central India. Several regiments have been sent down the Doab to form a camp at Bawar, whence the banks of the Ganges from Cawnpore to Futtehgur may be guarded. Small bodies of horse and foot hold Futtehpore, and reinforcements are constantly arriving at Allahabad, where they cross the river into Oude. General Douglas has, I believe, already left Dinapore, with Her Majesty's 10th, 35th, and 37th the Loodianah Horse, and Camel Corps. He will sweep the jungles of Judgespore, and restore the long-disturbed districts of Behar to some sort of order. General Michel, under whom all the forces of Central India are about to be concentrated, will soon be reinforced by fresh troops, and will speedily concert his plans for clearing the country. In Oude the same activity is visible. Regiments are marching to various strategical points, from which their advance will be made as soon as the plans of the campaign have been matured at Allahabad.

While we thus await with hope and confidence the opening of hostilities on a grand scale, the people of India look forward to the great political change which impends over those dominions with considerable apathy. The proclamation announcing that Her Majesty assumes the direct authority over the Indian Empire has not appeared, but great preparations are in progress for celebrating the event. Illuminations will be made in Calcutta on the occasion of the proclamation, and on the 29th of October a display of fireworks takes place. State balls at the three Presidencies, as well as at Allahabad and Lahore, will be given. Among the natives the change has created little, if any, excitement; but it certainly will cause none of the alarm which the advocates of the East India Company so complacently predicted. A native of much intelligence, when asked his opinion on the new state of things, answered by a fable, of which I can only give a cold imitation. A dhoty (washerman) had a mule which he was wont to overload and cudgel. Every day the load increased and the beating became more severe. At last the mule's patience was exhausted. One day, when a greater load than usual was on his shoulders and the cudgel came faster and more furious on his quarters, the mule was suddenly gifted with the power of speech, and said to the dhoty, 'Why is it that, having increased my load beyond all bearing, you beat me with more violence than ever?' The dhoty replied, 'It is because a thief is pursuing me; my safety and yours depend on our speed.' 'Very good,' said the mule, 'you may fear the thief, but I can't be more sorely laden or worse treated than at present. So, by your leave, I shall wait for the thief.' I do not think the native who told this fable had read La Fontaine, but the application, if not exactly complimentary either to the East India Company or to Her Majesty's authority, was amusing.

In Oude, Behar, and Central India I have no engagements of importance to chronicle. Brigadier Kelly, C.B., pursued and beat Purgun Singh near Azimghur in the second week of September, but inflicted little loss. Near Durriabad, on the 18th of September, a successful action was fought with 3,000 insurgents, holding a position on an island in the Gogra. Two companies of Europeans, the Kuppurthallah Contingent, and a detachment of Hodson's Horse, drove them from their entrenchment, and destroyed great numbers. A column which left Lucknow on the 22d encountered a body of rebels at Salinapore, and killed 500 of them.

The Behar men were severely handled on the 10th of September in a small fight at Chundea, where they lost one hundred men killed.

My anticipations as to the movements of Tantia Topee have been entirely fulfilled. Instead of directing his steps towards Bhopal, he turned eastwards towards Seronge, a large town and fort at the foot of a high range of the Central Indian chain. General Michel, covering Bhopal with part of his force, marched on from Raighur towards Seronge, while Brigadier Smith made a converging movement in the same direction from Gonnab. Tantia Topee avoided an engagement by leaving Seronge, and taking the road to Chundaree, which is at present held by troops belonging to the Maharajah Scindia.

Whitlock's Saugor division is scattered in detachments at Calpee, Sawul, Banda, Kirtha, Humeor, Mohaba, Jaloun, and Dommoh. In the Jaloun districts Captain Thompson had a successful engagement at Garrota on the 22d of September. With a detachment of the 14th Dragoons, 3rd Europeans, 24th Native Infantry, and Horse Artillery, he carried the fort of Garrota, and dispersed the rebels with loss.

The Beels of North Candahar have been plundering the mails on the Sindwah Ghaut (road to Mhow), and have their headquarters in the little fort of Bejahgur, east of the Grand Trunk Road. A force has left Mhow to chastise them.

Such is the meagre narrative of operations in the field during the last fortnight.

We have had several arrivals of troops. Her Majesty's 40th came here a few days ago from Seaz, and were sent on to Kurraeh, where draughts to the number of six hundred men have already been received per Ocean Monarch. The 91st also arrived a few days ago, and are now at Poohah.

JAPAN.

For the first time in her history has England gained admission into the ports of Japan, and formed a treaty of peace and commerce with the Emperor—dictated under the guns of the "Ferocious," "Retribution," "Inflexible," and other steam frigates stationed within port blank range of the council chamber at Jeddo. The preliminary step, therefore, has been taken toward civilizing, annexing, Christianizing, and—plundering the most thoroughly civilized, happy and prosperous empire in the East, and possibly in the world. For many ages the sovereigns of Japan have excluded the western nations from their seas, having discovered that their commerce with the vast and neighboring empire of China was amply sufficient to insure the welfare and prosperity of their people. Those benighted rulers also believed in those inalienable rights of nations, which have been so strictly defined by western philosophers and politicians, and were of opinion that an independent people, possessing a rich and productive country, and in the enjoyment of all the arts and conveniences of life which the culture of centuries had produced, were perfectly justified in excluding from their ports the ships of other independent nations, such as England, whose peculiar character is somewhat notorious in the East, and in protecting their country, commerce, and civilization from similar powers, whose aggressive intercourse was likely to prove in any way advantageous to them. Their manufactures and their Chinese trade were quite sufficient for their own people, and they were wisely indisposed to purchase Manchester cottons and Sheffield cutlery, merely to enrich Manchester and Sheffield. The destiny of England, however, remaining unaccomplished as long as any open and free Eastern people remained who, preferring native manufactures for very cogent reasons, objected to British imports, the old methods are of course put in practice. Lord Elgin arrives in the Inflexible, and the Japanese are forced to agree to a treaty of commerce or experience the effect of Western civilization, in the form of grape and cannister. The Japanese, however, appear to be a people who possess the courage and firmness of the Briton without his predatory tendencies, and even though England was supported by Russia in this affair, the treaty of commerce forced from the Emperor is remarkably restricted in its nature, and has met with the strongest opposition from the Japanese people. "It is not to be supposed," writes the *Times* correspondent, "that the Japanese government succumbed weakly to the plenipotentiaries. It was evident that so far from yielding to further pressure, there was a strong disposition manifested by the hereditary nobility to break rather than bend further. So determined, indeed, was their resistance to further innovation, and so keen their investigation of our demands, that the negotiation was attended with much difficulty, and afforded no prospect of a more liberal tendency than that already manifested.

Although Japan, like China, is said to have enjoyed a high state of civilization six hundred years before the Christian era, its existence was unknown to Europe before the sixteenth century. During the thirteenth, indeed, Marco Polo, after traversing China, had visited its cities; but the account which he wrote of the wonders he had observed, like Bruce's picture of Africa, was discredited by his contemporaries: his manuscript lay for a long time in obscurity, and it may be mentioned that it was the circumstance of its having fallen into the hands of Columbus, which tended to confirm his hopes of discovering a new world which should join the East and West. In 1538 the Portuguese, who had then many mercantile establishments on the Indian coast, sailed to Japan and quickly established a vast and profitable commerce with those islands, which lasted until they were expelled by the intrigues of the Dutch a hundred years afterwards. In the sixteenth century the Jesuit Fathers had introduced Christianity, and their labors had been attended with such extraordinary results that half of the empire was said to have abandoned Paganism. The famous journey of three Japan princes who came to render homage to Gregory XIV. in 1580 had been often described, and there seems little doubt that the mild conquest of Christianity would have extended over the whole empire, but for the commercial jealousy with which Huguenot Holland regarded the success of the Portuguese settlement. By spreading exaggerated rumours through the coast to the effect that a conspiracy of the Christians had been organised to dethrone the Emperor, the Dutch effected even more than their object; Christianity was abolished; all foreigners, even Chinese, denied admission to the interior, and so stringent since then have been the Japanese laws in this respect that the Amsterdam traders and merchants have only been permitted to land on the little island Desima, in the neighborhood of Nangasagi, where they unload their merchandise and live like prisoners while they remain. This system has lasted for two hundred years, and the resolution to exclude all foreigners from the empire has withstood the efforts hitherto made by England, Russia, and America.

Five beautiful islands, surrounded by numerous smaller clusters, constitute the Empire of Japan; the largest, Nephon, being considerably larger than England; Jesso, lying to the north, is not much less in area than Ireland; while Kiusea is almost the size of Sardinia. Their population is estimated at thirty millions—a race which appears, by the way, to be aboriginal; for though lying so near the coast of China, neither their laws, religions, manners, or language have the slightest connection with that country; their *physique*, also, is of a far higher order than that of the Celestials; and their character, which is distinguished equally by courage and refinement, far superior. Possibly the most remarkable circumstance connected with them is, that they are the only Asiatic people who have never been conquered, indeed, their insular pride and inflexible nature has long passed into a proverb throughout the East.—The riches and productiveness of the country are indisputable. The Portuguese, in the sixteenth century, are stated by Dutch historians to have imported two hundred tons of gold annually; and though this account may be somewhat exaggerated, it is certain that the trade, since that period, engrossed by the Dutch was the chief means of enriching Holland two centuries ago, and of sustaining her since. In mineral and vegetable wealth no country, indeed, surpasses the Japan Empire, which, like that of China, possesses everything that the West produces, as well as everything that the West requires. This variety of production depends, doubtless, on the peculiar geological structure of the Japan islands, which are of volcanic origin, and appear to be formed of vast ranges of hills, whose elevations are marked by every gradation of climate from the temperature of the tropic to the snow; and in this favoured region every natural advantage has been seized and enhanced by the art of the people, so that the entire country is said to resemble a garden, every spot of ground being rendered available, and the lower hills being cultivated to the summit. Even the mountain Fuziuma, in Nephon, arising from the middle of a lake sixty miles long, which is so lofty as to be visible a hundred miles distant at sea, and which is occasionally in a volcanic state, is covered with tea grounds, orchards, and vineyards to within a short distance of the crater. The finest tea in Asia is grown in this island; the finest porphyry made in its cities; all the fruits, spices, and perfumes of the tropics abound, while mines of copper, silver, and gold, are found scattered through districts which bear equally wheat and the rice, the apple, and the sugar cane, the potato and apricot, tobacco, the camphor tree and mulberry.—The numerous islands are intersected by canals, which unite the lakes of the

interior with the coast, all of which are alive with barges. In the towns, which are numerous, the strictest cleanliness is observed; the streets are lined with noble cedar trees; in the temple yards fountains sparkle amid all sorts of precious trees, flowers, and fruits. Some idea of the populousness of Japan may be gathered from the size of its cities. That of Jeddo, on the coast of Nephon, is ten miles long, seven broad, and thirty in circumference—that is to say, a third larger than London. The Emperor's palace, which stands in the centre of the metropolis, occupies with its castle, temples, pleasure lawns, gardens, area of eight miles, and is surrounded by the residences of three hundred and sixty hereditary princes.—Some of these mansions are sufficiently large to accommodate ten thousand retainers. We read with surprise of the fortifications which extend along the coast and rivers, and which guard the city. The Castle of Fyucou is surrounded by a moat, eighty yards wide, faced with a green escarpment a hundred feet high, from which rise the massive walls of Cyclopean architecture. This castle is of enormous strength and is computed to contain 40,000 soldiers. As to Iseco and Daiiri, the principal manufacturing towns and the residence of the ecclesiastical emperor, though not so extensive as Jeddo, they are equally remarkable for their strength, order, and picturesque appearance. Respecting the country generally, the *Times* correspondent states, and his remarks are carried out by the more extensive observations of the United States' expedition, that, for climate, fertility, and picturesque beauty, Japan is not equalled by any country on the face of the earth; and perhaps this judgement might be applied equally to the social and political state of an Empire which, not being aggressive, is without a standing army, and in which property is so equally distributed that beggary is unknown. "It is not to be wondered at," says a late writer in the chief organ of England, "that a people rendered independent by the resources of their country, and the frugality and absence of luxury which so strikingly characterize them, should not have experienced any great desire to establish an intercourse with other nations, what, in all probability, would have done, in its train greater evils than could be compensated for by its incidental advantages."

Yet this is the country which England, with her poor-houses and prisons, her godless governors, and her enslaved manufacturing populations, her jails full of thieves and prostitutes, and all those other innumerable shapes of vice, misery, and misrule, which blacken the earth wherever her power extends, has now taken on her to commercialise and Christianise. The civilisation of Japan and the happiness of its people, under the wise laws of their governors, though a reality, reads like a fable, and seems as much superior to that of Western Europe as the pleasures of Paradise are to those of Paris. England, however, must sell her cotton, must force her market, and for this purpose the rights of humanity and the laws of God will be trampled on in Japan as in India. Here we have a people justly content with their own condition, satisfied, as well they may, with their trade, arts, and manufactures, and here we have England forcing her commodities upon them, and commanding them to buy at her own price under the threat of the loaded cannon. Is this commerce and civilization, or war and robbery? and is there one moral law for the individual and another for a nation?—Let us suppose a pedlar having obtained entrance to a house, say Mr. John Bull, advances to its owner with his pack in one hand and pistol in the other, and declares his terms briefly, and to the effect that except and John Bull buys his said pedlar's cotton stuffs at his own price he will be obliged to blow his brains out. By the general sense of mankind, an energetic commercial character of this stamp would be awarded the prison or gallows, and no one with a grain of justice would talk of the civilizing effect of such a commercial transaction. Yet such is the Anglo-Saxon pedlar's method of carrying on business in the East. Scarcely a nation west of Europe which has not suffered from the pack and pistol system of the Christianised Anglo-Saxon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VESTRYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—Every one must sympathise with a father who sees his daughters enter the world, and observes behaviour which implies that they may, at least, in his estimation, go astray; but of all the branches into which education, in its largest sense, may be divided, there is perhaps not one which has been so little prosecuted, and is in a state so lamentable, as positive instruction respecting the modes by which a father can conduct and guide his family. Our attention is called to the subject by an application of a distressed parent to Mr. Broughton, the Magistrate of the Marylebone Police-office. The case is simple enough. Mr. Overton is father of a family in which there are several daughters, some of them, it appears, grown up. One of these daughters some time since was companion in the family of a gentleman who travels on the Continent. She left the family on account of ill-health, and a second daughter seems to have taken her place. The family again having travelled and returned home, Mr. Overton, the father of the girl, discovers that the second daughter "has been induced to embrace the doctrines of Romanism, and to renounce those of the Protestant Faith," and, under these perplexing circumstances, Mr. Overton, casting about for counsel and aid, can think of nothing better than to go to a police magistrate. It would appear that this was not the first time at which attempts had been made to convert the young ladies, for "a similar attempt was made to induce the mind of the older daughter with Roman Catholic doctrine, but she being older was not persuaded." "She was taken ill," continues Mr. Overton, "and was obliged to return home, when he succeeded in inducing her to renounce her Roman Catholic views." The whole story is clear. Mr. Overton seeks employment for his daughters, as companions in families of some standing; they happen to find situations in the house of a gentleman who has been educated at Oxford; that gentleman has passed from Oxford to Rome. Meauville, Mr. Overton is a member of Marylebone Vestry, and he is obviously associated, in principle at least, with the meeting of Vestry duties which assembled recently at St. James's Hall. The first remark suggested by the case is, that Mr. Overton did not pursue the ordinary maxim of "looking at home" while he was at the meeting looking after the souls of B-legravia, his own daughter was leaving the Hereditary Faith. When Mr. Broughton explained that he could not interfere, the young lady is twenty-two years of age, and according to law is old enough to choose her own convictions, Mr. Overton received the information as if it were too much for him; and he avowedly bespoke the magistrate's sympathy for his "excited feelings." Mr. Broughton remarked, "There is nothing very bad in the faith which she has adopted"—for it is at least one form of Christianity; but Mr. Overton retorted, "If you had a daughter, and so forth. He said that he had been seeing her—but what for?" "In order to impress upon her the necessity of again adopting Protestant principles?" Mr. Overton did not tell us what was the convincingly argumentative process which he adopted, unless it is intimated in his remark—"I should not allow her again to enter my house to corrupt the religious opinions of my other children and my family." In Marylebone, therefore, Christian fathers exact certain convictions from their children, under pain of shutting them out of doors. It seems that in the model parish they have yet to learn that convictions coercively enforced are seldom sincere. The Marylebone Vestryman asked the magistrate whether, if he went to the house where the daughter resided, he could not "demand her?" "Not at all," answered the magistrate. "If she were a prisoner, he might apply for a habeas corpus," but not because she has embraced "the Roman Catholic religion." The habeas corpus, in fact, is a right retained for the benefit of the individual, as a check upon the abuse of any legal proceedings in restraining his liberty; and anybody, on a *prima facie* case, can