

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 30.—The *Moniteur* of this day says that the communications conveying the assembling of the Congress were sent out yesterday to the several Powers who are to take part thereat.

The first sitting of the Congress will, it is stated, take place on the 5th of January, 1860.

All the Powers which take part in the Congress will be represented by two Plenipotentiaries.

We (*Times*) are not long without an opportunity of marking the effect on the French press of the late Imperial motion. These diatribes which were waxing stronger and fiercer every day, which were rousing the French army and people into a fit of causeless exasperation against this country, and filling not only England, but every Continental State, with apprehensions for the preservation of peace, have now suddenly ceased. If anything could show the artificial nature of these attacks, and the excitement which they kept alive, it would be the readiness with which both the press and the people have acquiesced in the Imperial mandate. We must presume that 36,000,000 of people have the means of making their wishes prevail, and that in France, as under Constitutional Governments, public opinion is the real moving force. Yet, as far as we can see, there is no such burning hostility as will defy the voice of Prefects and make itself heard in spite of warnings and suppressions. Not only has the French Press, with the apparent approval of its readers, abandoned its vindictive tone, but articles have appeared in more than one journal conceived in spirit very friendly to this country.

The *Pays* says:—

They are only the partisans of the past, the contemners of modern civilization, who rejoice the moment these friendly relations (between England and France) seem to be weakened.—On the contrary, all who desire to witness the increasing development in Europe of the principles of a wise and liberal policy are, as we have always been, partisans of the alliance of the two mighty nations which have imparted the greatest force to these principles, which have best served them, and which have made for them, at home and abroad, the most splendid sacrifices. If any circumstances have moved our country to the occasioning a misunderstanding of its real sentiments with regard to England, it was especially owing to these deplorable circumstances. If in this legitimate emotion certain intention and perils were thought to be seen, people laboured under a grave mistake; and it is England above all which, for its interests and its dignity, must regret and blame the error of some prejudiced minds.

We honor England for its government, its noble people, its gallant army, and its liberal institutions. These institutions ought not, and cannot, be ours. Sprung from the very soil, fortified by tradition, consolidated by time, modified and augmented by long practice, they are perfectly suited to the English nation; but among us they would merely be a foreign importation—a sickly vegetation without sap, taking no root, and which a breath might blow away. It suffices to consider the revelations of the two countries to see that we understand certain things otherwise than England understands them. If England outstrips us in some points, why, we outstrip her in others—as in questions of religious liberty, and in those relating to civil and political equality.

But, for the same reason that we honor England, we have a right to expect that France and its Government be honored by her—by those who pretend, like the writers in the *Times*, to represent her, and to speak in her name. We shall always, and with good will, do our part in those courteous acts on condition that each does his own, and we can no more understand France subordinate to England than England inferior to France. In an honorable alliance sympathies ought to be placed together in common, and dissensions set aside. In this way a salutary accord will be strengthened, will increase each day, and effect for other nations that are less advanced than ours in civilization the progress which they require and which they expect.

The *Pays* concludes thus:—

"We are of those who saw with joy the flags of France and England floating together in the glorious war of the Crimea; we applauded beforehand the expedition of China. Finally, the presence of England in the coming Congress will give us much lively satisfaction. Italy, for which Napoleon III. and France have done so much, will find in English policy open sympathy and powerful co-operation. There is nothing which interests England to which we can be indifferent.

"This said in all sincerity, and in return for the present good disposition of the *Times*, let us hope that this journal will not expose itself on our part to any new reproaches, for these reproaches always cost us much."

And, again, the *Siecle* says:—

"We have on many occasions mentioned the value which we attach to the English alliance, and the fruitful results which it must have on the peace of the world and on the progress of civilization. We have only affixed one condition to that union—equality; and in doing so we cannot be reproached with being too exacting. No pre-eminence of one of the allies over the other, but pure and simple equality. France and England divided lead to the defeat of all principles and of all interests. It is war, with all the miseries which follow in its train; it is capital withdrawn from the manufactory, from the burrow, and from productive labour, to be swallowed up in sanguinary and unprofitable enterprises. France and England united on a footing of equality, marching together towards a common object, liberating nations who are ripe for independence, constitute, on the contrary, a new era for Europe; it is the improvement of the working classes—it is liberty shedding her rays over the world. It is peace and all the cortege of blessings which follow in her path. It is disarmament, relieving the national budgets of all the

burdens imposed on them by the charge of standing armies.

Referring to the Congress, the writer says:—

"The approaching Congress will solve great problems, but it will not do so unless the two most powerful nations of the West are in accord. They alone possess the saving principle, that of enfranchisement and liberty, although they do not completely practice them at home. The urgent affair is to appease the ferments of discord by admitting and enforcing the right of the people, that inalienable right which is claimed by Italy. The important point is to put an end to all antagonistic feelings; and for France and England to forget what tends to divide them, and only think of what can unite them. What separates them is that wish for supremacy which England has hitherto made the basis of her policy; what unites them is that desire of peace which is equal on both sides the Channel; it is a common aspiration of the two peoples towards liberty. We attach ourselves, with the whole force of our convictions, to the hope that England is about to unite herself more and more closely to France. May that hope not be disappointed."

The General Commander-in-Chief of the French expeditionary corps to China has issued the following order of the day:—

"Officers and Soldiers—Under the protection of Napoleon III. and of France, you are called to undertake a remote and glorious expedition. Your mission will not be to add a new conquest to all those which have illustrated France. You are going to show, by strict discipline, to numerous populations that you are not the barbarians they think you are, as you will prove by your warlike ardour the superiority of your courage. For the second time your standard will unite with the English flag, and this union will be an omen of victory, as that of the two peoples is a pledge of peace to the entire world. Your task is grand and noble to fulfil, but the success is assured by your devotedness to the Emperor and to France. Some day, on returning to the mother country, you will say with pride to your fellow-citizens, that you have borne the national flag into countries wherein immortal Rome, at the time of her greatness, never dreamed of penetrating with her legions. His Majesty, in bestowing on me the honor of commanding you in chief, has done me a great favour, for which I cannot better show my gratitude than in occupying myself with providing for all your wants with constant care. Let the day of battle come, and you may rely upon me, as I rely upon you, and we will ensure victory to the cries of 'Vive l'Empereur! Vive la France!'"

"COUSIN DE MONTAUBAN.

"Head-quarters at Paris."

In consequence of the successful results of the experiments made a short time back in sending a gunboat from Cette to Bordeaux by the Canal du Midi and the Canal lateral, a commission is said to have been appointed to inquire into the cost of making the canals sufficiently wide and deep to allow of vessels of great tonnage passing through, with a view to permit a portion of the French fleet to pass from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, and vice versa, without passing before Gibraltar.

The rumours about disarmament which prevailed in Paris for a day or two last week, and which sent prices up at the Bourse, produced no effect in the commercial world, and probably no change for the better will be seen until the peace of Europe is fixed on a more secure basis.

THE DOOM OF CRINOLES.—The long-remembered fact that the Empress Eugenie has determined to abolish crinoline was announced on Monday in a quasi-official manner by the lady who signs the "Courrier de la Mode" of the *Paris Patrie*, the Viscountess de Renneville.

AUSTRIA.

"In consequence of the conclusion of peace at Zurich the diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont, which have been interrupted for the last three years, will be immediately re-established, by the mutual nominations of official representatives having the rank of Minister Plenipotentiaries.

In accordance with one of the paragraphs of the Zurich Treaty of Peace a complete amnesty has been granted by the Emperor Francis Joseph to all his subjects who, between the 1st of January and the 24th last, were concerned in bringing about the present state of things "in different Italian countries." If any of the political offenders have been guilty of "common crimes or offences" (*gemeine Verbrechen oder Vergehen*) they will, as a matter of course, be tried for them, and punished, if convicted. A few days ago about 50 Venetians who had joined Garibaldi returned to Venice. The young men, who were in sorry plight, deserted to Ancona, from which city they were conveyed by a Lloyd steamer to Trieste. If credit can be given to the statement of such double deserters the national army is in such a state that it would not be able to sustain the shock of disciplined troops for a quarter of an hour.

At Meilling, a village close to Vienna, a recruiting office for Rome and Naples has been established. The bounty is 50*fl.*, 25*fl.* of which are to be paid down at once, and the other 25*fl.* on the arrival of the recruit in the Papal or Neapolitan territory.—It is possible that the foregoing intelligence, which is taken from the morning papers, will be contradicted, but official organs every now and then deny positive facts.

The Vienna *Presse*, the most practical of the Austrian papers, attaches but little importance to the order given by the French Minister of the Interior to his prefects to prevent such force attacks being made on England by the provincial press. It says:—

"If the French Government would give a proof of its friendly feeling towards England it should at once give a warning to one or other of the papers which systematically attack a friendly and allied Power.—Not long ago a journal was warned because it abused Austria; a second paper got into difficulties because it spoke against the King of Sardinia; and a third received a warning because it did not speak with becoming respect of his Holiness the Pope. Why is not the same cheap satisfaction given to England? It is reported that France has proposed to England to disarm, but no Cabinet either can or will pay attention to such a proposition. Just before the Italian war France accepted a proposition to disarm, because it was then necessary that she should appear to the world as a pacific, and Austria as a quarrelsome, Power. The same game is now being played with England."

This well-meant and well-written article concludes with a warning to the British nation not to allow itself to be deceived by any fair speeches that may be made by French statesmen.

ITALY.

Turin, Nov. 26.—The official publication of the Treaty of Peace concerning the cession of Lombardy has revived all the ill-humors which its stipulations excited when they became first known. The impression is that ever since the Peace of Villafranca the Emperor of the French has deserted Sardinia and gone over to Austria, so that it would be much more appropriate to consider the treaty as one concluded between the Emperors of Austria and France on one, and the King of Sardinia on the other hand, than as one in which the Emperor of the French supported the claims of Sardinia. A number of stories connected with the settlement of the articles disadvantageous to Sardinia are circulated, from which the inference is drawn that from the first it was a *parti pris* with the Emperor Napoleon to pour oil on the wounds which he had inflicted on Austria in the late war. I give you some of these stories.—Without vouching for every point of detail, you may depend on their correctness in the main. In the first instance, the appointment of M. de Bourqueney as Plenipotentiary was considered at once as a sign of the Emperor Napoleon's intention to favor Austria in the Congress. M. de Bourqueney is well

known for his Austrian sympathies; and there are people who quote some very strong expressions of the Prince Napoleon against the ultra-Austrian views of the French Plenipotentiary, which are adduced as a proof that those who appointed him were well aware in whose hands they placed the issue of the Zurich Conference. M. de Bourqueney, according to the stories circulated, seems to have fully justified his reputation as a friend of Austria, for during the whole negotiations he defended the interests of Austria as if he had been sent there for the purpose of doing so; and the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, instead of finding a supporter in his French colleague, had almost more to do oppose him than the Austrian Plenipotentiary. The negotiations with respect to Peschiera are adduced as a striking proof, and are related in the following manner:—When the discussion arose about fixing the rayon of the fortress according to the stipulation of Villafranca, the Sardinian Plenipotentiary proposed 1,200 metres, as corresponding to the effective range of the 24-pounder siege guns. To this proposal the Austrian Plenipotentiary opposed a claim for 5,000 metres, as the range which is attained by the new rifled gun, which henceforth must be the standard by which such questions must be measured. The difference between the two proposals was too great to allow an understanding, and it was decided by common consent to appeal to some military authority as an umpire to decide the veritable meaning of the rayon of a fortress. Marshal Vaillant was agreed upon, as having a well-known reputation in all matters of artillery, which are his speciality. There was no danger of his being too partial to the Italians, for his opposition to the war in Italy is no secret, nor the unwillingness with which he carried on the warlike preparations, and which induced the Emperor to remove him from the War Department. The answer of the Marshal was that under the rayon of a fortress are comprised the glacis and what comes under the denomination of the "servitude militaire" of the fortress—the clear space, namely, which is left round every fortress as necessary for its security. This space is usually taken to be 500 to 600 metres; that is, the opinion of the umpire would have reduced the rayon offered by Piedmont by one-half.—As all parties had agreed to adhere to the decision of the umpire, the position of Sardinia would have been more advantageous than she herself expected; it was the French Plenipotentiary who helped out Austria by offering as a compromise 3,500 metres, to which Piedmont had to agree. To any one who knows the ground a few hundred metres more or less will not alter the character of the fortress of Peschiera. It is nearly surrounded by a succession of heights, rising gradually from the shores of the lake, and every one of them higher than the preceding one. These heights continue as far as Ponte to the south. While these heights are in the power of Piedmont Peschiera must remain, as it has been hitherto, a weak little fortress, commanded on three sides, but if the heights belong to Austria she may make Peschiera into a large entrenched camp, from which she can threaten the plain of Lombardy. It is, indeed, a *place d'armes* and a *debutche*. The 3,500 metres comprise all the heights, and I am not sure whether they do not include a part of the heights on the other side towards Mozzamban.—*Times* Cor.

ITALIAN LIBERALS.—NAPLES, Dec. 3.—News received from Palermo to the 27th of November state that the Commander Maniscalca, Director-General of the Sicilian police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped. Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquillity prevailed.

ROME, Dec. 3.—The Session of the Council of State has been opened by the President, Cardinal di Pietro. The Financial Consulta was received to-day by the Pope; and Cardinal Savelli, its President, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

MADRID.—Advice received from the seat of war state that a sharp engagement took place on the 25th Nov., between the Spanish troops and the enemy. The losses of the Moors were heavy.

On the Spanish side the casualties were 80 dead and 400 wounded.

The Spaniards and Moors seem to be warming to the work. Three encounters have already taken place between them. The first was not attended by any very severe casualty, as only one man of the Spanish army was hurt. In the second combat the casualties were greater, as seven Spaniards were killed, and about thirty wounded. The third battle is reported rather vaguely in the Madrid telegram of the 27th. 4,000 Moors had attacked the position of General Echague in front of Ceuta. "They retired," says the despatch, "leaving the field of battle strewn with dead. Our (the Spanish) loss was more considerable than in the previous affairs."

Whether "the field strewn with dead" be one of those figurative expressions usual on such occasions, it is hard to say. If it be taken in its literal sense, the casualties ought to be certainly more than seven killed and 30 wounded, as the Spaniards enjoy no immunity from powder and shot. Private accounts from Madrid of the 27th inst., state that General O'Donnell has demanded 12,000 soldiers more, in order to complete the 50,000, with which force he purposes to take the field. His intention seems to be to deliver a pitched battle, provided the Moors accept his challenge which is not very certain; but it will not probably prevent him from bombarding Tangiers. If the Moors, as is said, proclaim the Holy War against the Christians, the Spanish clergy, on the other hand, regard it as eminently one of religion, and O'Donnell is exhorted by them to raze to the ground the mosques of the Infidels, and erect Christian temples on their ruins. It is not likely that he will do so.

I am sorry to say that in Spain generally, and particularly in Madrid, England is not at this moment very popular.—*Times* Cor.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe*, in an article entitled "A few words *apropos* of the Congress," explains in the following terms the policy to be pursued by Russia in the regulation of the questions which are to be submitted to the deliberations of the Congress. The Russian journal says:—

"The approaching Congress will have first to settle the affairs of Central Italy. Is it necessary to re-establish the order of things which existed previous to the war, or are the facts accomplished since the 29th April last to be acknowledged? If the majority of the Powers adopt the first of these two alternatives the Congress must find means to execute the decree of the European Aroopagus. Should the employment of force become necessary, to what Power will be entrusted the execution of the clause? Above all, the Congress will have to enter on the question of right. The Congress of Zurich decided that the rights of the Grand Dukes are reserved. England, on the contrary, maintains that the people have a right to choose their Sovereign and the form of their government. That Power reminds the others, and that with some reason, that France, Sweden, and herself have already applied that principle. The Bourbons, the descendants of Gustavus Wasa, and the Sturts no longer reign in these countries. She maintains that Europe having already admitted that principle in Belgium and in Greece, can scarcely repudiate it in Central Italy. This will be the first danger for the Congress, because Austria, France, the Pope, and with them Spain, Portugal, and Naples, will not fail to maintain that the rights of the dispossessed dynasties are sacred and immutable. But this is a merely historical question, while the rights of the Grand Dukes of Central Italy constitute a thorny question. These Sovereigns are connected with Austria by family ties and by treaties. Austria commenced the war in spite of the

representations of all Europe: she should, consequently, endure the fate of war, and submit to all its consequences. Austria and France have resolved to restore the Grand Dukes; but they had not the right to do so without the consent of Europe. Not being permitted to proceed to an armed intervention, they have recourse to moral stimulants and to persuasion to induce the people to replace the dispossessed Sovereigns on their thrones. All these proceedings have as yet failed of success; and the solution of this question will be referred to the Congress. But the Congress, while confirming the dynastic right, will find itself involved in great difficulties if it wishes to restore the Dukes by force of arms. The influence of one Power will carry with it others. War will break out again, and we declare that it will then become a war impossible to localise or to circumscribe. Such is the object of the deliberations of the approaching Congress. We repeat the opinion we have frequently expressed, that the affairs of Italy are not the only ones which ought to occupy the Congress. Four years have elapsed since the conclusion of the treaty of Paris. Has the object then promised been obtained?—Where is regenerated Turkey? Has she become a European Power? Has the persecution of the Christians ceased? Has Europe obtained guarantees of tranquillity in that quarter? Is fanaticism extinguished? Can it ever be hoped that Christians and Mahomedans shall ever be equal before the law?"

INDIA.

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

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.—On receipt of the news of the disaster at the Peiho the Governor-General was warmly pressed to permit the discharged Europeans to volunteer, with bounty, for China. His Lordship refused, alleging, I am told, that if he offered a bribe to the discharged, Her Majesty's regiments would demand the bounty to. Mr. Bruce, also apparently in doubt as to the support he would receive in England, neglected for some time to send any official requisition for aid to Calcutta. The men, therefore, were suffered to leave the Hooghly in shiploads. At last orders were received from England to engage them, and as two of the last ships were leaving the river they were stopped by telegraph, an officer sent down, and the men requested to volunteer. Out of 800 men all but 45 declined. The remainder said, with some reason, "We go home free, get a 'sky' in England, see our friends, 'list, get the £5 you offer, and the new kit you don't offer, and return free."—What should we volunteer for? This difficulty had been foreseen in India, and the Governor-General was urged with no effect to increase the terms to £10.—His Lordship declined. The detention of the vessels cost £80 a day in demurrage, and what with steam expenses and what not each man of the 45 who returned to Calcutta had cost Government £20. At Chinsurah I am assured the failure was far more complete, every man of 200, refusing the offered boon. There remains one large regiment, the 3d, but I hope no offer will be made to them. These incessant failures lower the tone of all concerned, and produce an appearance of antagonism between Government and its defenders. I question, myself, whether double or even treble bounty would have had the smallest effect. The Government, with extraordinary stupidity, insisted on a bond of ten years' service, and ten years to men stricken with the homesickness raging in India just now seem an eternity.

A force (5,000 men) I hear will be sent from this country to China, but there is a hitch of some kind about the Sikhs. They were willing enough to go three months since, and several regiments volunteered, but there is a hitch now, though whether it proceeds from the men or the officers, I cannot, with the Government of Allahabad, immediately ascertain.

A story is circulating here, apparently derived from a Chinese pamphlet translated in the *Northern Bee*, which attributes to the Cabinet of Peking an idea of invading India. They will not do it, nor would it signify if they did, but I question if your readers are aware that such an enterprise is within the bounds of possibility. Yet a Chinese army of 70,000 men did in 1855 drive Jung Bahadur out of Tibet, and advanced to the frontier of Nepal. The road via Sikkim, or still better, via Bootan, is open to them, and the Mancheros in despair might try in that way to create a diversion. It would not matter. The hatred of a Hindoo for a Chinaman is innate and unconquerable, and we could enlist the population on our border, would, however, be a curious phenomenon in Asiatic history. There must be extant somewhere in the archives of the India-house a proposition made by the ruling Lamas in Tibet to Lord Auckland, offering on certain terms to conquer China for him and hold it as feudatories of the Company. I am not aware of the precise form of Lord Auckland's refusal, but a proposal of the kind was made.

Reports, one of them official, announcing the death of the Nana, have been received in Calcutta from Katmandoo. They are not believed. According to the latest accounts, he was leaving recruits on our frontier, and threatening to annihilate Lucknow, or blow up St. Paul's, or commit some deed of equal absurdity. He has about 6,000 ruffians with him, half armed and more than half starved, and the Nepalese troops are at last advancing on his rear.

The report of his death from jungle fever was, it is suspected, spread by the Nepalese to avoid the necessity of surrendering him when taken.

CHINA.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 13.—Our relations with the Chinese at the various ports continue as before and there have been no fresh disturbances at Shanghai. An inimical feeling, however, appears to exist and foreigners can no longer go into the country with safety as heretofore. His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce remains at Shanghai. Admiral Hope arrived here in Her Majesty's ship Chesapeake, on the 9th inst., and we are glad to learn that he has quite recovered from his wounds. We understand he will remain here for some time.

From Japan we learn that matters remain on a very unsatisfactory footing, and the Government throw all sorts of obstacles in the way of a friendly settlement according to treaty. The murder of a Russian officer and sailor has brought about the dismissal of the Governor of Kanagawa, and it is stated that General Mouravieff, the Governor-General of Siberia, who was present with 12 ships of war, has taken advantage of the opportunity to obtain the lower portion of the island of Saghalien for the Russian crown. We cannot vouch, however, for the correctness of this report.

BRITISH CHRISTIANS.—British Christians, like British pugilists, can be matched only among themselves. They are native, and to the manner born.—The make of them is exclusively indigenous. We have Scotch tweeds, Welsh flannels, Irish poplins, Manchester cottons; our Yankee cousins class them all as "dry goods," and in the religious world British Christians are a kind of dry goods. What divinity they have is derived from Dives. Their texture web and wool, their threads of silk, the Shaftesbury pattern, are as serious as the art of the designer. For they are British Christians "of all denominations," the one point on which they are agreed being that they are truly British. It is a great idea, and difficult to grasp. Scotch whisky, Irish poteen, are brave spirits both; those who drink them know what British brands are, and we are sure they are not French. This is a step gained. When the Roman populace yelled, "the Christians to the lions!" they knew what they meant, and we know. Whether they had been brought from Africa or Gaul, the victims were all of one mind—men, in fact, of one idea. It is just possible that one might have been picked up among the islanders, who even then were known by their insular exclusiveness, "ac penitus toto divisis ab orbis Britannos," but we fear that he would

not have been much noted for a Christian as depicted for a blue-skinned barbarian, needing a deal of teaching among the gladiators before he could learn to die gracefully. Our British Christians, then, are not "Christians of any other nation." They are Christians only as they are British bred, and being British they give thanks with St. Paul that they are what they are. Their origin is as obscure as their appellation. Their patroness is not Johanna Southcote, but rather the first woman head of the Establishment, Elizabeth, who hated marriage so, though she nibbled at it all her life, that if her courtiers took a wife she often sent them to the Tower, and even kept them for years till they died. From this side comes their appetite for divorce, and the earnestness with which they petitioned for courts to undo the marriage bond. They are not Mormons either; for one wife is quite enough for them; and in this departing from the traditions of the sainted Bessy, who hated to have for what she called her bishops married men, some of this truly British class are said to find that my lady is the better lord. It is easier, indeed, to say what they are not, than what they are. The Quakers, who were whipped by Cromwell for walking naked into church, were probably British Christians, and thought more of themselves in their skins than posterity has done. When Mr. Neill preached at Rome against the Pope, and bothered Brougham to give an opinion of his eloquence the answer was, "I might praise your zeal, but can hardly commend your discretion in abusing the Pope in the capital of his own dominions." Mr. Neill was undoubtedly a British Christian. They have always been zealous missionaries; and it is a remarkable fact, that their charity is so great, that whatever sums they get they are sure to spend them, and be in want of more; or, that when the mission is most thriving it needs but another pull upon the purse to reach a higher point. They have a valuable book called the sacred volume—a term to be by no means confounded with the French "sacre"—of which they are extremely liberal, firmly believing in its talismanic properties to bring the world to their way of thinking,—which would be a miracle indeed; and they export it in quantities so incredible that the utilitarian Chinese are said to make shoes soles of it; and we have ourselves seen it strewn about the fields of Savoy in a manner more useful than becoming. They have made several attempts to convert the Pope; but hitherto, perhaps owing to their ignorance of the language, without much success. There is some unknown affinity between them and Jews.—They are never so proud as when they can sit next them in Parliament. If Sir Moses Montefiore is not a British Christian, he deserves to be. That Mr. Goodison, who in County Mayo challenged Father Lavelle on the highway to "prove to me from Scripture that you are Father!" and then, to prove himself a Reverend, pulled out a pistol, and swore by the Eternal Name he would shoot him, must be not merely a British Christian, but a great gun school honoree, is a British Christian of rare quality. They like to make short work; and this certainly comes to them from their Royal Foundress, who, when the Dean of St. Paul's displeased her in his sermon, called to him out of the Royal closet, "Leave that ungodly digression, and return to your text!" They are just now proposing to make their Prayer-book more compendious by abridgment; and we are told that sixty of their Doctors, of that sort, perhaps, whereof the great theologian, Henry VIII., complained, that "some were so difficult in their new missivimus, and others so stiff in their old supplicimus," are agreed to fabricate a new church which shall be not only branney, but scot free. As to their opinions, if we know neither their origin, history, nor constitution, resembling the secret societies so much that one can only guess that such and such persons belong to them, we can have no precise account of them. Lord Brougham announced, on some occasion when he was in the vein, "that the fiat had gone forth that man should no longer be responsible to God for the formation of his opinions!" Whether the compact is mutual, we presume remains to be settled hereafter. Of baptism they have some idea, but in the character of a dry rub; a dash of cold water is a sore discomfort, and that notionman was probably a British Christian who would not have his baby's cap taken off, lest, as the nurse told him, it should die of cold, and so left without the ceremony. It is a form they think well to keep, out of a lingering regard for an ancient prophet who sent men to do the like, but they had rather not trouble their heads about it, and with reason, as they find it an occasion of dissension, for which men keep clear of them. Confirmation, being obviously of something already existing, they sincerely show has nothing in it; and the like of any other impositions of their Bishop's hands, except, indeed, in some mystery of wax upon which he puts his finger, exclaiming, "This I deliver for my act and deed," when straight it becomes an instrument of most potent virtue. They have temples, but without a sacrifice; and whereas the first Christians were accused of sacrificing a little child in their assemblies, this is a calumny from which they are quite safe, for they pen themselves up in such manner that it is difficult to approach them; and into their edifices, though they call them sacred, nothing enters more holy than themselves. The casuistry is that with so great a paucity of rites, and so many doubtful or in different opinions, British Christians are peculiarly restless and ill at ease that other nations do not become associated with them; and that not so much for politics or trade, in which they are adepts, as from sheer sympathy and love of union They have a mysterious symbol which they call "progress," and no sooner does any people discover a disposition to shake off allegiance to their sovereigns than they think they observe this sign among them, and they are immediately anxious to supply them with an apocalyptic sign of theirs, 1668. This number, they say, is particularly unlucky to kings; for after they had in vain cut off the head of one of theirs, they were forced again to banish his son, and by means of this mystic number got rid of the family for ever. They have managed to trust their foreign policy to one of the new lordship who sprung up in the days of Term when Lord Oxford said of Raleigh that "Jacks went up as heads went down," and though he be but a little man, and of a nature so unromantic that he had hard work to keep his courage up when some few Bishops came from Rome, for bullying a Prince who has met with misfortune no man can equal him. But if these British Christians are so generous abroad, they are hardly amiable at home; especially to such as hold with the Pope, for they have strong prejudices, and happen to dress in black, they call them Jesuits, a name to them as bad as any they can use. For this long time they have gotten the poorer sort, and such as cannot help themselves, into great prison-houses, and there they keep them, with much ado of "brotherly love," and other fine phrases. Pauper children they say they pay the rates for, and so they will expect some sort of control over the ministrations of religion among them. This, indeed, is against their own profession, for they will have every man pick and choose his own; but they look upon these young creatures as in some sort bought and paid for; and as the free natives of America make it death to teach their black slaves, they show a like spirit to teach their white ones. As they came themselves into the world with no sort of concern whether they be baptised or not, so you may be sure they think it an impertinence for a Catholic to make a fuss about baptising one of these. As to sick infants, and folk on their death-bed, far from hearkening to St. James to bring in the Priests of the Church to pray over them and anoint them with oil in the name of the Lord, there is no trick they will not play to keep the Priests away from them; which, to such as think they have souls and need the Priest, is a tyranny more cruel than that of Nero. For themselves, they fear neither ghost nor Devil, whom they represent as other misrepresented and put upon; and, for their dying, usually fortify themselves with a doctor and