



Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Minister of Agriculture and Commerce has presented to the Assembly the bill relative to the Associations for Mutual Relief, as proposed and drawn up by the President of the Republic. This project differs a good deal from that which has already come under the consideration of the Assembly. It introduces the intervention of the government in the foundation and development of these associations. The donation proposed by the bill is 1,000,000 francs per annum, comprised in the ordinary estimates of the Minister of Commerce, and forming a special fund for relief and the basis for contributions of a voluntary kind. The object of the new associations is thus defined:—'Relief to operatives rendered unable by wounds or sickness to pursue their ordinary avocations, and the defraying of the funeral expenses of deceased members of the association.' Three systems are concurrently suggested for the benefit of the working classes—one, the creation of a savings bank, where the operative shall deposit his savings to support him when out of employment; a *casse de retraite*, formed also of his savings, and destined to his maintenance when rendered unable by old age to earn his livelihood; and a *casse de secours mutuel*, in the event of illness, or wounds, incapacitating him for labour. With respect to the first, the state leaves the operative at perfect liberty to transfer his savings to such a fund or not, as he may think proper. As to the second, the state induces him to contribute to its support by the attraction of premiums after a certain specified period. In the third the action of the state is more sensibly felt. Every association of mutual relief must, with a view to a legal authorisation, have one co-associate for every four operatives belonging to the association, who will perform a portion of the duty without participation in its benefits. The government engages to obtain the intervention of all over whom it has influence in every class of society. In order to give greater weight and authority to the establishments the President of the Association will be named by the President of the Republic.

The Court of Cassation rejected on Thursday the appeal of the members of the Association, termed, 'La Solidarite Republicaine,' against a decision of the Interior Court, by which they were sent for trial before the Court of Assize for Paris.

A letter from Fox, of the 12th inst., states that M. Armand Marrast is canvassing the department of the Ariège, where a vacancy has been created in the representation by the conviction of M. Pilhes, a representative of the people, before the High Court of Justice at Versailles.

Accounts from Perpignan of the 7th inst. mention that a captain of the National Guard of that town has been condemned by the Court of Assize of the Dordogne for having with a number of Socialist comrades 'Vive la guillotine.'

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree by which the last six battalions of the Mobile Guard are to be disbanded on the 31st inst.

If we are well informed, says the 'Constitutionnel' government intends to subject to a kind of military organisation a certain number of functions in the lower ranks of the administrative hierarchy, such as those of rural postmen, *gardes champêtres*, *cantonniers*, and some others whose nomination being within the attributes of the local authorities, places the nominee in a situation of isolation which deprives him of all kinds of advancement, whatever may be his intelligence or good services. In future government will dispose of the greater number of these places in favour of old soldiers.

This is a serious measure in pursuance of the centralising system. Louis Napoleon is evidently bent on carrying out his plan of gathering all the reins of authority into his own hands. We shall soon see nominations of gamekeepers inserted in the 'Moniteur'—Snooks, I know no equivalent in French) to be gamekeeper, vice Snooks, dismissed.

A letter from Toulouse, of the 15th inst., announces the acquittal, by a jury of that town, of MM. Janet, Luset, Berruyer, Villa, Fort, Forcade, Baillard, and Salles, prosecuted for having conspired to overthrow the government.

A letter from Chalons sur Saone states that the acquittal of the political prisoners of that town, pronounced by the Court of Assize of the Cot-d'Or, gave rise a few days back to some disturbance. Some of the men who were acquitted being expected by the railway a number of persons collected about four o'clock to receive them. Only one of them, however, arrived, but he was greeted with loud cries of *Vive la Republique Democratique et Sociale!* The crowd shortly after separated, but re-assembled about eight o'clock in the evening, singing revolutionary songs, and crying out *A bas les Blancs! Vive la Republique!* The Sub-Prefect, the Procureur of the Republic, and the Colonel of the 22nd Regiment of the line, immediately acted in concert, and the crowd was dispersed. Calm was restored, and it was supposed that the town again enjoyed tranquillity, when about midnight cries of *A bas les Blancs! Vive la Republique!* were heard near the Lyons gate. The men so offending were arrested, and the town of Chalons then remained quiet for the rest of the night.

The 'Courier d'Auvergne' states that an attempt at riot was made last week at Trevoil (Allier), with cries of *Vive la Republique Sociale, A bas les Blancs!* A judicial inquiry into the matter has commenced.

TAXATION.—During the past week there has been a protracted debate in the Legislative Assembly, on the excise tax on spirituous liquors, which it will be recollected, was repealed by the Constituent Assembly. After an animated discussion, the Chamber came to a division on Monday, and decided to take into consideration the clauses of the Ministerial bill, for re-imposing the tax for a limited period, by 445 to 229.

A letter from Belle Isle states that at the departure of the last detachment of the prisoners who had been arrested, the remaining prisoners broke out into open revolt, because they also had not the benefit of the amnesty. They shouted 'Vive la Republique democratique et sociale,' and began to break down the woodwork of their rooms. Colonel Pierre, in command, called out the garrison and arrested ten of the ringleaders. The other prisoners then discontinued their riotous proceedings. One of the ten who had been arrested attempted to make his escape, was shot dead.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 7.—M. D. Corellus has returned to Rome from Portici, and positively announces that M. Baragary d'Hilliers' mission has been unsuccessful. The Pope, he says, will not return to Rome. The cause assigned, he adds, by the carmarilli, is the fear of a coup d'etat in Paris. It is generally supposed that M. Baragary d'Hilliers will send in his resignation.

Letters of the 1st, from Verona, announce an aggravation of the state of siege in consequence of frequent conflicts between the Austrian soldiers and the people both of the town and country, who were exasperated beyond bounds by their insolence. It was forbidden by a proclamation to sing or cry out in the streets; places of public resort were closed at ten; the patrols and sentries were enjoined, upon occasions of the least insult, to make use of their arms. The opening of the Teatro Filarmónico is put off for a month. There, also, the cold was exceedingly severe; the heights about the city were covered with snow; the Adige rolled down large fragments of ice.

The little Republic of San Marino is occupied by Austrian troops.

Letters from Terracina state, that 4,000 of the Spanish troops in the Roman States embarked for Spain on the 5th. The remainder (3,000) were to follow.

Accounts from Rome of the 8th state, that the contracts for the provisions of the French army have been renewed for three months.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin, the news of the 15th inst. is, that, out of 163 known exiles, the conservatives had obtained 101, the remainder being for the radicals and the Left and Left Centre. Twelve elections in Piedmont were still unknown, and those of Savoy were not yet published. The 'Concordia' states that M. Pinelli is appointed ambassador at Madrid.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—There was posted about Vienna to-day a placard announcing three sentences against fugitive offenders by the court-martial. One of these sentences was death by the rope, which was executed this morning, upon a figure stuffed with straw, a gallows being erected for this purpose on the glacis before the Neuber, where the murderers of Latour suffered. The name of the condemned, Kuechenbacher, was inscribed upon a tablet affixed to the gibbet. The two others, Unterschill and Redl, were condemned to twelve years imprisonment, with hard labour, in heavy iron, and fifteen years imprisonment in a fortress. All three were officers in the Austrian service. Unterschill

is accused of having taken part in the murder of Latour. The heavier sentence against Kuechenbacher was motivated by his having been brought up at the cost of the state, and joined, after his flight, the 'rebels' in Baden.

According to the 'Lloyds' correspondence from Pesth Paul Nyary has been set at liberty.

The 'Prag' an evening paper of Prague, was suppressed on the 7th. On the day before five students were arrested.

ANARCHICAL RESOLVES OF 'THE TERNER OF ORDER.'—Symptoms of their new Woidoina are already manifested in Syria. Letters of the 25th represent that country in a state of complete anarchy. The Banal commissioner and magistrates exercise no control whatever over the lawless multitude, and shrink intimidated from the assertion of their authority. The still existing Serbian commission has sent instructions to the county authorities to receive no complaints but theirs, nor even those which are issued from Vienna. In Oslama the imperial dragoons were refused teams for draught; and when these were seized by force, the inhabitants fired on the soldiers, and a sanguinary conflict ensued. At Koma quarters were refused to a squadron of cavalry, who thereon stormed the houses on which they were billeted.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—Diplomatic relations still continue suspended between Turkey and Russia. The Porte refused to consent to the expulsion of the Polish refugees established in this country previous to the late movement in Hungary, but the Turkish ministers recognise the right given to the Czar by the Treaty of Kutchuk Kiarjau to demand the expulsion of Desabinski and his companions. The note of the Sultan's government to M. de Tioff written in this sense has been forwarded by the Russian envoy to St. Petersburg. This note has been approved of by the French and English ambassadors. Sir Stratford Canning and Gen. Anjick both seem very anxious for the settlement of the present question. They have had more than one conference with M. de Tioff, and what arguments they thought best suited to smooth the way towards a renewal of the friendly relations between the Porte and the cabinet of St. Petersburg. The Russian minister said that, though he felt the force of the reasons put forward by Sir Stratford Canning and General Anjick, he could take no step in the matter till he had received fresh instructions from his government. The Porte, as well as the French and English ambassadors, see in M. de Tioff's conduct nothing but a wish to gain time. The Russian envoy and his government knew full well that the Porte had no objection to expel Desabinski and his friends from the Ottoman territory; but that the expulsion of other Polish refugees established here since the revolution 1830 would be refused. The last demand of M. de Tioff was made in such a way that it was impossible for the Sultan's ministers to understand whether he wished for the expulsion of all Polish refugees or only those who had taken part in the late war in Hungary. M. de Tioff pretends that he is in the same state of uncertainty, and that the vagueness which the Porte observed in his demand, was simply the consequence of the nature of the instructions which he had received from St. Petersburg. In the conferences which the Russian envoy had with the English and French ambassadors, he said it was simply the doubtful nature of his instructions which prevented him from accepting the reply of the Porte and renewing diplomatic relations. He also spoke in the same sense to the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Porte and their allies are seriously annoyed by the conduct of the Czar and his envoy. It can scarcely be called duplicity on the part of the Emperor and his representative, for the veil which covers their real motives is very transparent. No answer can be received to the note of the Porte, which M. de Tioff has forwarded to St. Petersburg, till the middle of next month. And when the answer does arrive it will not be difficult to find fresh means for keeping the present question unsettled till the end of spring. The Emperor is playing a safe game. He has won the seeds of discontent amongst the rayas, people of Turkey, and his agents are still daily occupied with the same work. His hopes of a division between England and France are still lively, if we are to believe information which has reached Constantinople from a high source; and the latter object they attained the Czar would find in the heart of Turkey itself materials for the ruin of his empire.

ANTICONSUIT MOVEMENT AT SYDNEY.

We have seen the result of the anti-convict movement at the Cape—a triumph over the Colonial Secretary after passive resistance and a novel kind of rebellion by starving her Majesty's public officers and troops as well as seamen.

By the last file of newspapers from Sydney we are informed of the manner in which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is respected in New South Wales, and it would appear prudent in a wise government to remove from office a man who has, by his public acts, so thoroughly and so generally disgusted the population of our colonies. Demerara has been for the last three years in a state of rebellion and of great hostility to Earl Grey, having refused the supplies called for by his lord, Governor Barkley. Ceylon has been subjected to military law, i.e. 'the abrogation of all civil rights,' by the governor, Lord Torrington, who has acted under orders of Earl Grey and has received the sanction of her Majesty to the hanging and shooting of the unfortunate inhabitants of that fine island, which has been rendered a scene of barbarous military executions and banishment.

The approbation of Earl Grey to the atrocious conduct of More O'Ferrall at Malta, in refusing an asylum to the unfortunate patriots from Rome, has disgusted every thinking Englishman!

The proceedings at the Cape ought to put to shame Earl Grey and all his colleagues—the violation of public faith on the part of Earl Grey did excite an expression of disgust to an extent that we believe has never before been manifested by the inhabitants of any British colony towards a British Secretary of State; and the triumph of the inhabitants, after their union against Sir Harry Smith and his troops, is an event that will be related in every British colony, and held out as an example of the course to be adopted against all worthless proceedings of the Colonial-office.

We annex an extract from the 'Lancet' Examiner, that expresses very forcibly the position of Earl Grey in the hearts of the inhabitants of Sydney.

At a public meeting, in the open air, of 6,000 persons, the chairman of the meeting stated that, 'in defiance of all good faith, they had a large detachment of convicts poured in upon them,' and Dr. Aaron, the first speaker, stated that 'Earl Grey had been guilty of tyranny and faithlessness,' and the meeting came unanimously to the following resolutions:—

'That considering the arbitrary and faithless manner in which this colony has been treated by the Right Honourable Earl Grey, this meeting most humbly prays her Majesty to remove that nobleman from her Majesty's councils.'

'That it is indispensable to the well being of this colony, and to the satisfactory conduct of its affairs, that its government should no longer be administered by the remote, ill-informed, and irresponsible Colonial-office, but by ministers chosen from, and responsible to, the colonists themselves, in accordance with the principles of the British constitution.'

'That considering the discourtesy shown by his Excellency the Governor to the former meeting and to its deputation, this meeting abstains from appointing a deputation to wait upon his Excellency with the preceding resolutions and address (which merely embodied the resolutions), but requests the chairman to transmit them to him, with a written request that his Excellency will be pleased to forward them to her Majesty the Queen for her gracious consideration.'

The example of the United States is now held up at all the meetings in the colonies, as proper to be adopted against the mal-administration of Earl Grey; and responsible government is now everywhere demanded. We think it time for Lord J. Russell and his colleagues to attend to the signs of the times.

THE BODY AND PAPERS OF MR. KENNEDY, who perished in exploring the north-eastern portion of Australia, have been found. A correspondent of the 'Athenæum' has forwarded an extract from a letter written on board the 'Harbinger,' a vessel which sailed in company with the 'Freak,' in pursuit of these objects. 'On arriving at the place we armed two boats-crews. They went ashore, and were successful in finding and obtaining the papers, and burying Mr. Kennedy without any bloodshed. This was much to be wondered at; but it was chiefly owing to the wise measure of Captain Simpson, of the 'Harbinger,' who ordered the men to fire a volley over the heads of the Indians while they were in ambush. This had the desired effect; for no sooner did they hear the report of the muskets than they were off, at a quicker pace than our people cared to follow them.' It will be seen, that nothing is said of the three men left by Mr. Kennedy at Melbourne-bay, whose recovery (though against hope) was one of the objects with which the 'Freak' was commissioned.

ALGERIA.

The 'Moniteur Algerien' of the 10th announces that after the capture of Zaatcha, all the tribes of the Ziban, who had been waiting the issue, hastened to the camp of General Heilbrunn to give hostages for their submission; and for the payment of fines inflicted on them. Colonel Damas, after having established the French authority in Bou Caba, and among the neighbouring fractions of the Ouled Naïf, had sent force against the Ouled-Ameur-Ben-Ferdj, owing to the unsatisfactory replies they had made to his demands; and on the 29th ultimo an engagement took place at Djebel-Messad, which ended by the defeat of the enemy, and by their tents and great part of their flocks falling into the possession of the French, after which they made their submission. The loss of the French in the affair was only a few killed and wounded. The defeat of the Ouled-Ameur-Ben-Ferdj, joined to the taking of Zaatcha, caused such a profound impression, that another important fraction of the same tribe, which had been resisting, made its submission also.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope news to the 27th of October, brought by the Windsor. They abound with reports of meetings held to protest against the colony being made a penal settlement. The convicts still remain on board the Neptune, in Simon's Bay. The anti-Convict Association are determined to carry out the 'pledge,' and will listen to no compromise—no middle course; their united cry is, 'Send the Neptune away!' and nothing short of it will satisfy its members or the colony at large.

At a meeting at Worcester, a resolution was passed entreating his Excellency to send the Neptune immediately from the shore, as the only means of restoring the colony to its former peace and prosperity; but (continued the resolution) should the base design of Earl Grey be persevered in, we will rather offer our last drop of blood than that this colony should be degraded to become a penal settlement.' Those shutkeepers who have taken the 'pledge' have their shutters partially closed, as a demonstration of respect to public grief, while those who remain entirely open are avowed and abandoned by their regular customers. Such is the substance of the principal news conveyed by the above vessel.

INDIA AND CHINA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.—The present mail is unusually barren; and there is scarcely an event which will prove interesting to the English reader. The health of the Marquis of Dalhousie is said to be still further failing him, and it is not thought probable he may, at the end of next month, bid adieu to India. We last heard of, he was on his way from Simla towards the provinces, whence he would visit Lahore, and probably Peshawar, thence descending the Indus to Kurachee, taking a look at Mooltan on the way.

CONFLICTS WITH PIRATES.—HONG KONG, Oct. 30.—The proceedings of the pirates, our interference, and the extensive slaughter committed by the guns of our ships-of-war, are the topics of general conversation amongst the Chinese. Her Majesty's ships Fury and Columbine have had an affair with a large fleet. Just prior to the departure of the last mail to Europe the Columbine was sent after some pirates who were reported to have landed and destroyed the town of Tays-ani. This fleet consisted of thirteen; two of the largest junks kept up a rapid fire with the Columbine during the night. In the morning the chase was continued, and the pirates made towards shore, but were cut off by the steamer Canton, the captain of which vessel was in search after the Coquette, and seeing the manoeuvre of the junks, he immediately steamed between them and the shore. The Canton took the Columbine in tow, carrying her near the largest of the junks; during the chase the Columbine got on shore, and the junk anchored near two small forts. The Columbine's boats were lowered and manœuvred for the purpose of cutting the junk out, the boats being under the command of Lieutenant Bridges. After having exhausted their ammuni-

tion, it was resolved to board the junk, in which operated several of the pirates were driven overboard. Mr. Midshipman Goddard, observing a man going down the hold with a lighted match in his hand, followed, but before this officer could overtake the man an explosion took place. On the first appearance of the smoke tides, Bridges jumped overboard, dragging a seaman with him, by which means both escaped unhurt. Two marines and one seaman were killed, and eight wounded. Mr. Goddard was mortally wounded, and died on his way to Hong Kong. Of the crew of the junk (about ninety) it is said that only one escaped. The Canton, with the wounded, was despatched to Hong Kong, accompanied by a request for assistance to pursue the main body of the fleet, which was much too strong for the Columbine. In two hours notice the Fury was under steam, and proceeded to the assistance of the Columbine to a place called Mirs Bay, about seventy miles distant from Hong Kong. The piratical fleet was observed at anchor, with flags flying at their main heads and the crews dressed for the occasion. The Columbine keeping to seaward, the Fury proceeded towards the junks, and, approaching the latter, they opened a deadly fire, which was unheeded and not a single shot returned from the Fury, which vessel steamed at twelve knots through the entire fleet until she got between the pirates and the shore, when, having cut off all chance of escape, the Fury anchored. The Fury's bulwarks were thrown down, and the guns opened upon the junks, throwing shells with such precision that scarcely one failed in its object. By noon four of the largest junks were burning. As the junks were firing, the crews were sent to land and escape over the heights, carrying the wounded with them. Parties of marines from the Fury succeeded in shooting a few of these runaways. A wounded man was taken out of the water; he said the shell which took away his leg struck ten other pirates, including their chiefs, Chui-Apoo; the latter was wounded in the back, but managed to escape on shore.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Mysterious disappearance of Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, had been a theme of comment in that city for some days. He left his residence on Friday, and was not heard of until the Friday following. Meanwhile, a reward of 4,000 dollars was offered for his discovery.

'Since last evening our whole population has been in a state of the greatest possible excitement, in consequence of the astounding rumour that the body of Dr. Parkman has been discovered, and that Dr. John W. Webster, professor of chemistry in the Medical school of Harvard College, and a gentleman connected by marriage with some of our most distinguished families, had been arrested in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet an efficient remedy, having such a agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) JOHN MASON, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848.

GOOD HEALTH, GOOD SPIRITS, AND LONG LIFE, SECURED BY THAT HIGHLY ESTEEMED POPULAR REMEDY, PARL'S LIFE PILLS.

Parl's Life Pills are a most valuable and powerful medicine, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities. They are particularly adapted for the treatment of all cases of pulmonary consumption, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities. They are particularly adapted for the treatment of all cases of pulmonary consumption, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities.

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CALIFORNIA A FREE STATE.—The steamer Empire City arrived at New York, on the 11th inst. She brings intelligence of the holding of a Convention to form a Constitution for California. The Convention commenced business on the 4th of September, by choosing Robert Semple, of the District of Sonora, President. The members took the oath to support the Constitution of the United States. Some were opposed to organising a State government; but a majority of the Convention were of a different opinion, and the objectors gave way. The vote stood right to twenty-eight. The preamble to the Declaration of Independence, 'that all men are by nature free, &c.' The seventeenth word—'Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless as a Punishment of Crime, shall ever be tolerated in this State.'—So far satisfactory. But how speedily do the Californians forget their own assertions about the equality of all men! They do not seem to be about settling the suffrage question, so that they begin forthwith to contradict themselves. As Indians, Africans, and descendants of Africans, are specially excepted, as not to be allowed the right to vote, or, of course, in any way to interfere with the measures of government. Thus is the coloured man, who goes here, under the flag of the United States, insulted and degraded. We are thankful, however, for the clause prohibiting patriarchical reign over the territory. In this, Calhoun and company are disappointed. Slavery will not be permitted in California.—'North Star.'

(We observe in the Washington correspondence of the New York 'Tribune' a statement to the effect, that Mr. Calhoun will resist the admission of California as a state into the Union, with a restriction of slavery as a part of its organic law. He takes the ground that California has no right to exclude slaves, and thereby exclude slaveholders from her soil, the sovereignty over which belonged to every citizen of the United States, and must be exercised by their representatives in Congress. We may expect a tough contest therefore on this question in Congress at the ensuing session.)

HORRIBLE MURDER AT BOSTON, UNITED STATES. The American papers are filled with accounts of a horrible and mysterious tragedy at Boston, which had created very great excitement. We extract the following from the many and various accounts published.

The mysterious disappearance of Dr. George Parkman, of Boston, had been a theme of comment in that city for some days. He left his residence on Friday, and was not heard of until the Friday following. Meanwhile, a reward of 4,000 dollars was offered for his discovery.

'Since last evening our whole population has been in a state of the greatest possible excitement, in consequence of the astounding rumour that the body of Dr. Parkman has been discovered, and that Dr. John W. Webster, professor of chemistry in the Medical school of Harvard College, and a gentleman connected by marriage with some of our most distinguished families, had been arrested in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet an efficient remedy, having such a agreeable taste, &c.—(Signed) JOHN MASON, Surgeon, 13, Mosley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—December 5, 1848.

Important to all who Sings. From S. Parsons, Esq., of Liverpool, and from the proprietors of the 'Lighthouse' and 'The Standard' of Liverpool. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind letter of the 10th inst., and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proprietors of the 'Lighthouse' and 'The Standard' of Liverpool, and that they are highly pleased to hear that you are so highly satisfied with the efficacy of the medicine.

Parl's Life Pills are a most valuable and powerful medicine, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities. They are particularly adapted for the treatment of all cases of pulmonary consumption, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities. They are particularly adapted for the treatment of all cases of pulmonary consumption, and are highly recommended by the most distinguished medical authorities.

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A Christmas Garland.

The return of CHRISTMAS bids us wreath another chaplet for the brow of Time. Popular rejoicings at this season of the year date from long before the commencement of Christianity. The Roman Saturnalia was celebrated at our Christmas time, when all classes occupied themselves with mirth and feasting, and sent presents to each other. Masters treated their slaves on an equal footing at first for one day, afterwards for three, and by command of Caligula, for five days. Indeed, the festival really extended beyond even that term. Capital punishments were not permitted while the season of rejoicing continued. Sacrifices to the Gods were offered, and hymns in honour of Saturn and Bacchus were chanted. These rejoicings recalled to the minds of the enslaved and unfortunate the fabled golden age (sung of by the poets) when the human race were free from the curse of kings, priests, labour-grinding tyrants, disease and misery; when all were equal and happy. A dream as regards the past; may it be a reality in the (not distant) future.

Some far isle of verdure, whose dew is not torn; Some spot to whose greenness his steps would return; In spite of the thorns and the deserts between, Could they bear back the spirit that once they had borne, Or find it the region that once it has been? The lights of the past may be feeble and few, And seen through the mist when life's morn'ng is grey, And pleasures and hopes which they brought to our view Like the shadows of that morn'ng may have melted, But still their bright track, which remains in the soul, No shadows can cover, no fears can efface; Around it life's billows and tempests may roll, But they leave it still clear for the pilgrim to trace.

With the balm and the bloom of her kindest weather, This wonderful juice from its core was distilled, To enliven such hearts as are here brought together! Then drink of the cup, &c. And though, perhaps—breathe it to no one—Like caddrons the witch brews at midnight so awful, In secret this philter was first taught to flow on, 'Tis not less potent for being unlawful. What though it may taste of the smoke of that flame, Which in silence extracted its virtue forbidden; Fill up—there's a fire in some hearts I could name, Which may work too its charm, though now lawless and hidden. So drink of this cup, &c. We proceed to notice the origin and past history of a few of the still surviving CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.

Come, be joyous while you may; With sorrow, let it be gay. These are moments made for gladness, Kindly mirth and merriment, Oh! life is full of pearls. So, lads, come hasten to the ball— See the lassies waiting all— Hear the minstrel's wailing sound— Thus should his bright hours be crown'd. Let's string our life with pearls. We understand that Miss Seyton is about to visit Bristol and other provincial cities; after which, on her return to Town, she will repeat her Entertainment to Metropolitan audiences. She well merits success, and by the patronage of those who love vocal music, and admire the gallant Hungarians, she can hardly fail of achieving that desirable consummation. Lastly, not least, we give the following spirited, democratic, and, altogether, admirable SONG.

Fill, fill to the brim and the free, Who have struggled in Liberty's cause; Drink, drink in a bumper with me, Destruction to tyrannical laws. Tho' Freedom lies wounded and bleeding, Stained hearts never think of receding, But strong in the right, Will rush to the fight, The scaffold and hulk never heading. Then fill to the brim, &c. Here's a health to Kossuth, the brave, Who spurs the lash of the slave, And struck for the freedom land, Tho' treason, while, is victorious, And the vengeance of despots notorious, Hungry shall be, The pride of the free, And the name of her sons e'er be glorious. Then fill to the brim, &c. Fill up to Mazzini's proud name, And honour fair Italy's cause; Future ages shall trumpet his fame, And enjoy his magnanimous laws. Tho' a patriot's seeking, And priestcraft's vengeance is wreaking, Scorn for ever shall find, To the President king, For the blood of martyrs still reeking. Then fill to the brim, &c. Drink, drink—'The brave of Forty-nine,' (No matter what climate or creed,) Whose virtues for ever will shine, Like beacons to Freedom in need. Raise, raise the goblet aloft with me, To the brightest stars of chivalry. To both high and low, Who defied the foe, And fought and died that man might be free. Then fill to the brim, &c. Freedom in dungeons may languish, And slaves in wretched bonds may lie; Her wounds she may mourn o'er in anguish, And low bend to the overhanging storm; But her spirit, immortal, beaming, Its rays in the dark hour gleameth; And the cause of right Shall baffle the might Of the despot, when little he dreameth. Then fill to the brim, &c.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW; A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Late Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company. CHAPTER XXXV. Ye stubborn recusants of right—and, worse, And slaves of wrong, who would not be free, How bitter 'tis to earn a nation's curse, That exaction wrong from misery? Go—learn it from the millions who rehearse The foul deeds which sum up your infamy; Go—read it on the tombs which mark the grave Of myriads whom you could but would not save! That curse is stamped upon the haggard face Of starving multitudes throughout the land; 'E'en in the countenance of babes you trace The mark, as though impressed with demon hand! Britannia's self is pale at the disgrace Which taints the annals of her native strand; And history turns her mournful eyes to you, The gushing fountains of her grief to bid.

THE BRIGHT HOURS OF MEMORY. BY FRANCIS BROWN. The bright hours of memory's path through the desert of years, Retraing his path through the waste of that long-trodden track,

DRINK OF THIS CUP. Drink of this cup—you'll find there's a spell in its every drop—'gainst the ill of mortality; Talk of the cordial that sparkled for Helen, Her cup was a fiction, but this is reality. Would you forge the dark world we are in, Only taste of the bubble that gleams on the top of it; But would you rise above earth, fill akin To immortals themselves, you must drain every drop of it. Send round the cup, &c. Never was philter form'd with such power To charm and bewilder, 'tis no rare quaffing; Its magic began when in autumn's rich hour, A harvest of gold in the fields it stood laughing. Then, having by nature's enchantment, been All'd,

THE INVITATION TO THE DANCE. (A popular Magyar Melody.) Lads, come hasten to the ball— See the lassies waiting all; Shake your feet, and join the line— See the maidens ring the wine— Oh! life is string with pearls; Hark! the spurs are tinkling sweet; Feet and hands move joyously— Oh! the dance is full of glee, And life is string with pearls. Where the smiling maidens be, There the happy youths we see; Up and down, in warring row, With Tartarian steps they go. Oh! life is string with pearls. Mortal, thou whose spring is past, Join the dance, though 'twere the last; Bask thee in its genial heat, Warm thy heart and shake thy feet, For life is full of pearls.

THE YANKEE COMIC MUSE.—What can be more beautiful than the following outbreak of passion, addressed to the fascinating Miss Howe, of Saratoga Springs:— "I smoke my cigar, I smoke my cigar, And as the smoke rises, And gets into my eyes, I think of you, dearest, And feel the force of the quester!" THE FAMILY HEARD MINE AT PADDING.—Crumble like a stale raven's egg, or stale crumb of bread; mix well together a cup and a half of either of these, with one cupful of mince-meat. Butter a mould well, and fill it with this mixture, and garnish with one quart of milk and six or eight eggs. If about six ounces of sugar is necessary to a large amount of mince, it is necessary to add about six ounces of sugar to the quart of mince, otherwise none is required. Cover it with buttered paper, and steam it. When done, serve with brandy sauce. "Did I not give you a flagging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling wench—"Yes, sir," answered the boy. "What does the Scripture say upon the subject?"—"I don't know," said the other, "except it is in that passage which says, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive.'"

THE PRESS OF ANIMALS WHICH FEED EXCESSIVELY, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those which are cropped up. May there not be the same difference between men who read their taste prompts, and men who are confined in cells and colleges to stated tasks? SEVENTH DRAUGHTS GUARDS.—A young man, now serving as a volunteer in the Guards in this regiment, has lately come into possession of landed property in Ireland to the value of £12,000 per annum, in addition to a large amount of cash. It becomes of age in a few months, when he will quit the profession of arms for the quietude of civil life. NICE BOARD WAIVES.—The Admiralty Board has £136,303 a year. I think of you, dearest, And feel the force of the quester!"

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