LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PRINCE ALFRED.—Prince Alfred left Windsor Castle on the 26th ult., for Dover, *en route* to Berlin, where the Prince will remain for a few days, on a visit to the Prince and Princess Frederick William. He will afterwards visit the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, at Gotha, and return to England by Brussels, about the 5th of January. It is understood that Prince Alfred will embark at Plymouth on the 15th of January, in her Majesty's ship *St. George*, Captain the Hon. F. Egerton, and proceed immediately to the North American and West Indian station.

SIR B. HEAD, Governor General of Canada, is on a visit to the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber.

THE Dalhousie estates, to which Lord Panmure succeeds, are valued at about £5,000 per year.

AMONG the curiosities of London life may be mentioned the appearance of Lord Caithness in the metropolis, guiding his steam carriage. He is said to have driven through the most crowded parts without frightening the horses, and threaded the vehicles, thickly strewn as they are in the city, with ease and elegance.

SCALE OF INDIAN PAYS.—The distribution of Indian prize, whenever it takes place, will be regulated according to the scale laid down for Russian prize in 1854-5 The difference will be considerable. In this the rule was that a private received one share, a subaltern sixty shares; on the Russian scale the private will receive three shares, the subaltern twenty shares. The captain, instead of one hundred and twenty shares to the private's one, will get only thirty-five shares to the private's three shares.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

NAVY SHIPS BUILDING.—Orders have issued for the whole of the mechanics and laborers employed in the steam sawing mills at Chatham dockyard to work extra hours both morning and evening, in order that no delay may be occasioned in furnishing the timber required in the shipwright department. The following line of battle and other screw steamers are now building in the dockyard, several of which are in a very forward state, and will shortly be ready for launching, viz: the *Bulwark*, 91, about half completed; the *Royal Oak*, 91, only recently commenced, but already making considerable progress; the *Undaunted*, 51, completed, and waiting to be launched on the first of January; the *Belvidera*, 51, a sister frigate to the *Undaunted*, commenced a few months since; the *Rattlesnake*, 20, about one-half finished; the *Reindeer*, 17, one of the last vessels commenced at this dockyard; and the *Myrmidon*, 4, just put in frame. In addition to the above ships, the *Bombay*, 91, built in the East Indies, is being lengthened and converted into a screw steamer; and the sailing frigate *Arethusa*, 51, is undergoing the same process.

A BISHOP PREACHING IN A GAOL.—The Bishop of Ripon lately visited the West Riding House of Correction, at Wakefield, and preached a sermon to the prisoners confined therein. The Governor of the prison, Mr. Shepherd, made arrangements to have as many, both of the West Riding prisoners and the Government convicts, assembled as the chapel would contain, and the congregation numbered 700 of both sexes The Bishop's text was Job, chap xxxiii, v 27 and 28.

THERE are in London 36 refuges, homes, and industrial schools—15 for boys, and 21 for girls. In these institutions 400 children are at this present moment being fed, clothed, and lodged, and taught how to earn their daily bread.

The most important drinking fountain yet designed for London is being erected, through the munificence of Miss Burdett Coutts, in Victoria Park. It includes a colonnade around four fountains, covered with a dome, and will be constructed of Aubigny stone and green and red marble There will be figures of Sicilian marble, and bronze appliances. The height will be 57 feet, and the diameter of the structure 26 feet, while the steps around the whole will extend to 40 feet. The cost will be about £5,000.

THE LONDON FISH MARKET.—The costermongers of London deal largely in fish; in salmon, 17,000 and 18,000 lb.; in cod, 100,000; soles, 4,000,000; of whiting, 4,000,000; in plaice, nearly 30,000,000; mackerel, 16,000,000; three fourths of the 1,000,000,000 of herrings, amounting to a score of 750,000,000 of fish, weighing 150,000,000 lb.; 3,000,000 lb. of sprats, sold by the million, and twenty near the *whole business in flounders and dabs.* Of barelled cod they sell upwards of 200 tons; of dried salt cod upwards of 300 tons; of smoked haddock nearly 1,500,000 lb.; of bloaters, 2,500,000 lb.; finally, of red herrings, the poor man's woodcock, 7,000,000 lb.; representing 25,000,000 of individuals of that odoriferous delicacy. With respect to oysters, lobsters, crabs, shrimps, whelks, mussels, cockles, and periwinkles, we despair of representing their volume—the millions reach astronomical proportions. There are 300,000,000 of periwinkles.

The rectory of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, vacant by the death of Dr. Croly, has been filled for 126 years by three clergymen only—namely, Rev. Mr. Wilson, 50 years; Rev. Mr. Townley, 51 years; and the late rector, 25 years.

Mr. Parker Snow, the celebrated Arctic voyager, writes to the *Morning Herald* repudiating the opinion that the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition has been decided by the late voyage of the *Fox*. He also urges the formation of another expedition.

Mr. Noble has received a commission from Government to execute the national memorial to the memory of the late Sir John Franklin, for which £2,000 has been granted by Parliament. The monument will be placed in Trafalgar Square.

The *Mechanics' Magazine* states that the North Atlantic telegraph is about to be proceeded with under the auspices of its original promoters, whose hands have been strengthened for the work by the devotion of Sir Charles Bright's great abilities and experience to the undertaking.

The Sunderland Havelock monument has been cast, and will be erected in the People's Park, in March.

Most of the Dublin journals raise a loud outcry anent the rumor, originating with a London paper, that the present Government intend to propose the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.—From a communication in the *Nation* it appears that the members of the "National Petition Committee" intend shortly to promulgate a regular plan of organization, prepared under the direction of a counsel learned in those legal subtleties by which it is possible, as the late Mr. O'Connell used to say, to drive a coach and six through an act of Parliament.

The Cork *Constitution* intimates that important changes are about to be made in the administration of the Queen's College, Ireland. It says: "It is understood that one of the alterations involves the discontinuance of two of the professorships, the governing power over the three colleges being vested in one individual, to be President of the three colleges, and resident principally in Dublin."

A NEW KIND OF ORDNANCE.—Mr. T. A. Blakely, the inventor of a new kind of ordnance, has offered to make a gun which will go through both sides of such a ship as the *Warrior* at half a mile distance, and, of course, such a ship as *La Gloire* will be in the same category; but the Admiralty will not try it, and the ordnance officials sneer at it, though Mr. Blakely offers to make his gun if the authorities will be at the expense of trying it. Of course, the inventor is going to sell his gun to any Government that will buy it.

A LONG CRUISE.—A glimpse of the services which British seamen render to their country is obtained by the slight record of the voyages of the *Retribution*, a steamship of 28 guns, paid off at Portsmouth on the 22d. The *Retribution* was commissioned in August, 1856, and since that time has been "sailing the world all round." Many of her men drew as much as £100 or £120, and altogether £1,000 was remitted "home" by the seamen from the pay table. Many of her seamen went out with her as ship boys Her voyages extended to the coasts of South America, China, and India, and during her "cruise" she has lost four officers and 23 men by death, and five officers and 70 men have been invalided.

VALUABLE SPOONS.—The letters of the Discount Company, saying they would take £10,000, and again another £10,000, and again a teaspoon, were here read. Mr. Lawrence. A teaspoon! What is that? Bankrupt. £5,000. Mr. Lawrence. What is a dessert spoon, then? Bankrupt. £10,000. Mr. Lawrence. What is a tablespoon? Bankrupt. £15,000. Mr. Lawrence. And a gravy spoon? Bankrupt. £20,000. [Laughter.] Examination continued: Mr. Marshall used to send the same message, "Send me down a teaspoon!" [laughter]—meaning a teaspoon, or £5,000.—*The Leather Failure Case in the London Bankruptcy Court.*

The desire to possess old wines of note seems still undiminished. A quantity of port, vintage 1820, was sold by Mr. Nisbet, Edinburgh, on the 22d ult., and realized £11 11s per dozen.

The handsome sum of £2,814, contributed by the numerous admirers of Savern, has been invested by the trustees in the purchase of a Government annuity, yielding about £400 per annum, which he will receive by weekly instalments.

HONESTY SINGULARLY REWARDED.—Not long since the visitors' book at a large hotel, within a hundred miles of the Admiralty pier, received the name of "a fine old English gentleman," upon whose head the snow of seventy winters had left but little trace of its pathway. He, the other day, left his couch shortly after dawn, and dropped his purse while descending from his chamber. When he discovered his loss, he hastily retraced his steps, and, on entering the house, inquired of the first person he encountered (a chamber-maid just emerging from her teens) relative to the truant property. The inquiry elicited in reply that the *femme de chambre* had herself just found the purse, and was then on her way to deliver it to the proprietor of the hotel. A transfer of the purse to the hands of its owners followed; and a cursory glance satisfying him that the contents were intact, he informed the finder that he would not forget her, and then retired. While the finder of the purse was in the act of commenting rather harshly on the absence of prompt generosity in its owner, the ringing of a bell announced her presence in conference with the gentleman. He offered her his hand and fortune, which she accepted, and on Thursday last obtained, as the reward of her honesty, a husband.—*Dover Chronicle.*

THE NEW BRONZE COINAGE.—The issue of the new coin to the public having now commenced, it will not be uninteresting to our readers to give them some account of the history of the old copper coinage, and of the measures which it has been necessary to take for the preparation of the new. It was in the year 1788 that Mr. Boulton, the well-known partner in business of the celebrated Mr. Watt, first invented and perfected the beautiful coining machinery which is in use at the present day, that firm having erected a mint at their works, Soho, near Birmingham, at which the whole of the copper coinage which was issued between 1797 and 1806 was executed, amounting to 4,200 tons in weight. The Government were so impressed with the rapidity of action and improvements at the Soho Mint over the system previously adopted, that they ordered, in 1806, Messrs. Boulton and Watt to construct the machinery of the Royal Mint on Tower hill, which, with the new buildings, was completed in 1810, at a total cost of about £200,000. Subsequently, that firm constructed the Russian, Danish, Spanish, and Mexican Mints, and also those at Calcutta and Bombay, for the East India Company. The British Mint has, when greatly pressed, turned out as much as 150,000 pieces per day. In the course of the past summer, the Government contracted with Messrs. Watt for the execution and delivery of the bronze coin; the quantity to be produced by them, in the course of the next two years and a half, amounts to the enormous quantity of 1,800 tons. It appears hardly credible, and shows what can be done in the present day by energy and capital, that in the short space of five months a complete mint, more than half as large again as the Royal Mint, containing thirteen coining presses, whilst the latter has only eight, has been erected, and all its beautiful machinery manufactured and brought into operation. During the past year, the Indian Council have had constructed a new copper mint for Calcutta, and have enlarged their existing mints at that place, and also at Bombay and Madras, at a cost for the machinery of more than $70,000. The demand throughout India for copper coin has rendered this imperative, in addition to the exports of large quantities of coin manufactured in England.

FRANCE.

The Princess Clothilde (wife of Prince Napoleon) has been for some time in an interesting situation.

A new issue of bronze coin, to the amount of 1,500,000f., is about to take place in France.

The *Patrie* announces that a fourth regiment of grenadiers is about to be added to the French Imperial Guard. The Minister of War is actively engaged in selecting men for this regiment. The Emperor desires that, as there are four regiments of the voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, there shall be four regiments of grenadiers.

THE FRENCH BOOTY IN CHINA.—The following appears in the *Journal du Havre*: With regard to the booty made in China, inestimable conquests in an artistical and historical point of view are spoken of. The part acquired by France would alone suffice for the formation of an immense Chinese museum. Among other things mentioned is a clock of wonderful workmanship, with carved figures representing the seasons; all the wardrobe of the Empress of China, &c. There has also fallen to the lot of the French an edition of Confucius, which belonged to the celebrated Emperor Kang Di, the Napoleon I. of the Chinese, and having notes in his handwriting. Among the other objects found in the summer palace, and which are in the part reserved for France, is an elephant of natural size, in gilt and enamelled bronze, and most magnificent.

At Paris the friends of Italy are seriously disquieted. One rumor is that Russia and France are agreed to support Francis II in his stronghold at Gaeta until the spring. It is also reported that the *Emperor meditates the formation* of a southern kingdom in Italy, the sovereign of which is not to be Victor Emmanuel.

The reported arrival of Garibaldi in Paris has been denied.

The *Constitutionnel* contains a second article signed by its chief editor, M Grandguillot, on the subject of Austria and Venetia. M. Grandguillot says France will never suffer the return to offensive policy by Austria in Lombardy. M. Grandguillot explains that another Power, from divers motives, is expected contrary to Austrian domination.

ENGLISH TIN AND FRENCH TIMBER.—The *Siècle* expresses a very unforeseen result of the treaty of commerce with England: "An extensive tinman in Paris lately purchased six thousand cases of English block tin, at 52f. 50c. the 100 kilos., and he is now re-exporting it into England, made into utensils of different kinds. He has calculated that the lower rate of wages paid to French workmen, as compared with that of the English, will more than compensate for the expense of carriage and duty (6f. 50c. per 50 kilos.) The French block tin manufacturers have now reduced their prices from 70f. to 52f. 25c."

A strange circumstance is mentioned in a letter from Paris, the death of an old lady, aged eighty, named Pankoucke, who was the printer of the Imperial organ of the French Government—the *Moniteur*. This is a singular circumstance; but it is still more extraordinary that in her family the printing of that paper has continued from the time of its commencement in 1789 down to the present time. The writer who communicates this remarkable fact adds—"Like your Spottiswoodes, Woodfalls, Nicolls, &c., we have our Didots, hereditary typographs forming the aristocracy of the craft."

ITALY.

There is a whisper that the great Powers have got a hint that the new King of Italy, when fairly established in his kingdom, intends to be represented at the Court of Great Britain by an Italian "ambassador" instead of a "minister plenipotentiary."

The *Opinione*, of Turin, announces that on the 15th ult. the Communal Council of Turin voted a statue to King Victor Emmanuel.

Count Cavour, delighted at the prospect of the final abolition of passports in France, is justly anxious to vindicate to himself the merit of being beforehand with the Emperor Napoleon in this liberal measure. "For the last three months," he says, "it has been strictly forbidden at the Italian frontier to ask for the traveller's passports. An Englishman may now arrive and circulate freely all the way from London to Brindisi, without being called upon to produce papers of any description." It is but justice to say that Berdinia, Switzerland, and to some extent Prussia, have gone as far in the emancipation of the high roads as the jealousy of the great Powers of France and Austria would allow them.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states that Count Ercole Mastai, a nephew of the present Pope, and late captain of the staff in the Pontifical army, has offered his services to the King of Italy, who has accepted them, granting him the same rank in the Italian army.

Sir James Hudson has gone on from Turin to Florence, the object of his visit having reference to the iron mines of Elba. Unless the late Grand Ducal executive, the Cabinet of Count Cavour is seriously bent upon developing the latent resources of Tuscany, and as a beginning by the effort to bring the metallurgic wealth of Elba into closer connection with British industry. The ore is inexhaustible, and forms such a massive aggregate, that stupe steering through the channel of Piombino, or in the offing, have to allow for the needle's variation in that vicinity.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a protest, signed by twenty-two prelates of the Marches, against the acts of the Sardinian Government.

The Roman patriots have posted upon the walls of Rome bills bearing the arms of King Victor Emmanuel, and the words: "Wo desire annexation to Sardinia."

The ladies of Rome manage with much ingenuity to combine in portions of their dress or ornaments the three Italian colors, without making the intention so apparent as to look like a challenge to the authorities. A white dress, with red flowers and green leaves in the hair, is a favorite costume, but, as it would be imprudent to adopt it too generally, rosettes and badges on a smaller scale are used.

The provisions made for the levy of Peter's pence throughout the kingdom of Portugal have awakened the wrath of the *Journal do Commercio*, which paper has declaimed very bitterly on the subject, and some bad feeling exists.

Sydney, New South Wales, has contributed £4,000 in aid of the Pope.

PORTUGAL.

There appears to have been a much better vintage in the port wine district this year than for several seasons past; but it will still take some time before there can be anything like a stock laid in or a reduction of prices obtained. Lately, a great proportion of the spirit used for fortifying wine, both in Lisbon and Oporto, has been imported from Great Britain—chiefly from Glasgow—and this fact evidently shows the sad falling off in the quantity of wine produced. It is considered here that the measure adopted by Mr. Gladstone for levying the duties on wines according to the quantity of spirit they contain will put the Portuguese wines under great disadvantage, as they are all full-bodied and highly brandied, and will not, consequently, be able to compete with the lighter French wines.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* complains that the Protestants are making active efforts to spread their religion in Spain, and it calls on the Government to "arrest their pernicious proceedings, which are calculated to cause discord in families."

Extensive inundations have taken place in Spain, causing great devastation.

The Spanish journal *El Pueblo* has, according to a telegram in the *Nord*, been condemned to pay a fine of 14,000 reals for an insult to the Pope.

BELGIUM.

At a late sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question on the subject of passports, declared that the Belgian Government had been for some time in communication with other foreign Powers *for the purpose of effecting a general* and reciprocal suppression of the passport system.

SAXONY.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has, with the consent of the King of Saxony, promoted the celebrated publisher of Leipsic, M. Bernhard Tauchnitz, to the rank of hereditary baron. This dignity has been conferred as an acknowledgment for the extensions made by the Baron, to promote the extension of English literature in Germany.

BAVARIA.

The *Munich Gazette* announces officially the rupture of diplomatic relations between the courts of Bavaria and Turin. In announcing this rupture the Bavarian journal also explains the cause, and it alleges, in the first instance, that the policy "of which the Sardinian Government has made itself the willing instrument" has infringed the rights of three Italian Princes "closely connected with the royal family by the bonds of relationship and friendship."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has just caused new experiments with cotton powder to be made, and they are stated to be so satisfactory that large quantities have been ordered.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: If I say nothing relative to the proposed sale or cession of Venetia, it is because it is known to me that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the Quadrilateral.

The Austrian Government, after having expended some ten or eleven millions on the great arsenal outside the lines of Vienna, has been obliged to order a large number of rifled guns at the royal Prussian foundry at Spandau.

The accounts from Vienna describe a great increase of distrust. The notification that the dividends on the national loan, which are bound to be paid in silver, will be arbitrarily met in paper at the exchange of 140, has produced a very bad effect, and there are also rumors of a forced loan of £3,000,000 being in contemplation. The introduction of a forced paper currency in Venetia is likewise talked of, with the double view, perhaps, of relieving immediate wants and of causing loss to fall upon the people in case of any revolutionary movement.

HUNGARY.

The Vienna *Presse* gives the following summary of the Hungarian electoral law: "The electoral law, which the conference of Gran has just recommended for adoption, is extremely liberal. It confers the elective franchise on all the male inhabitants of Hungary, native or naturalized, aged twenty years and upwards, without distinction of religion, provided they are in full enjoyment of civil rights, have never been convicted of certain crimes, and are comprised in any of the following categories: 1. In royal free towns and communes having an organized municipality, those who possess a house or land to the value of 300 florins. 2. Tradesmen and artisans, keeping a shop, or employing one journeyman at least. 3. Those who possess an income of 100 florins, whether derived from real property or capital. 4. Members of the learned professions, without regard to income. 5. Those who have hitherto been members of municipalities, even if they do not possess any of the above qualifications. All electors who have attained the age of twenty-four are eligible, provided they can speak the Magyar language, which will be used in all legislative proceedings. The elections are to be direct, and the voting public."

The private accounts received from Hungary are exceedingly unfavorable. No taxes are now paid, and the persons who are inclined to discharge their obligations to the State cannot safely venture to do so. In Presburg, a city that is almost in sight of Vienna, tobacco is publicly sold in the market place, which is just in front of the building occupied by the financial authorities. The peasants in the more remote parts of the kingdom are beginning to produce their long-hoarded Kossuth notes, which are bought by unprincipled speculators at the rate of forty kreutzers per florin. There is also a new kind of note in circulation, which is said to bear the signatures of Kossuth, Klapka, and Duschek. Very many 20f. pieces, as well French as Sardinian, are in circulation, and a person of my acquaintance professes to have seen *silver dollars with the head of Count of Flanders* on them.

The General Congregation of the city of Pesth has resolved upon making representations to the Court Chancellor to obtain the release of Count Ladislaus Teleki, or, if this be not possible, to have him tried by the Hungarian tribunals.

The Turkish Principalities are agitating in favor of Hungary.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Moscow in the *Nord* states that the Grand Duke Constantine, as Admiral-in-Chief of the Russian fleet, has introduced a series of ameliorations in the maritime schools of the empire. The Prince had previously effected radical reforms in the organization of the department of naval stores, and he intends, it is said, to continue his reforming mission with indefatigable perseverance. As regards the naval schools, the Grand Duke has, among other things, decided that boys of all classes of society may enter them; hitherto, they, like the military schools, were reserved to the sons of nobles. In leaving these establishments pupils attain the grade of officers.

A St. Petersburg letter states that the Russian Government is taking measures to repeople the Crimea, and have already sent there a good many families from the Government of Koursk. The colonization of the country on the Amoor is also advancing, two hundred and thirty peasant families having been sent there during August from the Governments of Tambow, Orel, and Woronosch.

RUSSIAN DISASTERS IN ASIA.—The last advices from Constantinople report the failure of certain operations lately attempted by the Russians in the Interior of Asia. A correspondent writes from Tiflis: "In confirming the report already published of the sad result of the Russian expeditions against the Daghestanes and Caucassian tribes in the mountain, I am able to state, from reliable information I have received, that the Russian loss much exceeds what has been stated, especially among the officers of the higher ranks. No less than six generals have been killed. Prince Baratinski has sent from this 3,000 camels and horses to carry the numerous wounded to the different military hospitals The excitement amongst the mountaineers is very great, and I have reason to hope that before long I shall be able to send you some important news as to their movements. It seems that a final and desperate struggle is at hand."

GREECE.

The kingdom of Greece is at present greatly agitated, and the position of King Otho is becoming every day more difficult. His relations with the King of Bavaria have forced him to identify himself with the cause of Austria, while the Greek population lean more to Garibaldi, whose they supplied with numerous volunteers. The consequence is that silent dissatisfaction prevails among the Greeks, which it is feared may break out into violence in the spring.

Accounts from Athens announce that the Greek Government is actively engaged in preparing for the crisis which menaces the East. It is said that a great French banking house has consented to raise a loan of 20,000,000f. for its use. The Greek Government, it is added, proposes to devote the amount of the loan to the increase of the army and the navy.

TURKEY.

A somewhat droll exemplification of the maxim "When ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," has occurred at Constantinople. The *Djéridé Havadis*, a Turkish paper published in Stamboul, with a laudable desire to impart a little useful information to its readers, gave a description of the process by which loaf sugar was produced. It was therein asserted that blood was used in the refining of the sugar. This is an abomination to the Mahometans, and the Ulemas at once took alarm. Meetings were convened, and the subject was solemnly discussed in all its bearings There was, I presume, some hesitation in the part of the Ulemas ere to put much faith in a statement that red blood would perform a prominent part in the production of white sugar, and there consequently seemed to be a doubt as to the proper course to pursue. The joke was too good to be allowed to die a natural death in this way, and so the sceptics were further informed that bones formed an important ingredient in the composition of Rhenish sugar. To persons to human bones the transition was easy; and the color agreeing in this instance, it has been decided by a solemn conclave of the wise men of the East that white sugar is a pollution, and must no longer be used by the faithful. Molasses will henceforward be preferred to a compound of bones and material resembling blood. Such is the justice to say that Berdinia, Switzerland, and to some extent Prussia, have gone as far in the emancipation of the high roads as the jealousy of the great Powers of France and Austria would allow them.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, states that Count Ercole Mastai, a nephew of the present Pope, and late captain of the staff in the Pontifical army, has offered his services to the King of Italy, who has accepted them, granting him the same rank in the Italian army.

Sir James Hudson has gone on from Turin to Florence, the object of his visit having reference to the iron mines of Elba. Unless the late Grand Ducal executive, the Cabinet of Count Cavour is seriously bent upon developing the latent resources of Tuscany, and as a beginning by the effort to bring the metallurgic wealth of Elba into closer connection with British industry. The ore is inexhaustible, and forms such a massive aggregate, that stupe steering through the channel of Piombino, or in the offing, have to allow for the needle's variation in that vicinity.

The *Giornale di Roma* publishes a protest, signed by twenty-two prelates of the Marches, against the acts of the Sardinian Government.

The Roman patriots have posted upon the walls of Rome bills bearing the arms of King Victor Emmanuel, and the words: "We desire annexation to Sardinia."

The ladies of Rome manage with much ingenuity to combine in portions of their dress or ornaments the three Italian colors, without making the intention so apparent as to look like a challenge to the authorities. A white dress, with red flowers and green leaves in the hair, is a favorite costume, but, as it would be imprudent to adopt it too generally, rosettes and badges on a smaller scale are used.

The provisions made for the levy of Peter's pence throughout the kingdom of Portugal have awakened the wrath of the *Journal do Commercio*, which paper has declaimed very bitterly on the subject, and some bad feeling exists.

Sydney, New South Wales, has contributed £4,000 in aid of the Pope.

PORTUGAL.

There appears to have been a much better vintage in the port wine district this year than for several seasons past; but it will still take some time before there can be anything like a stock laid in or a reduction of prices obtained. Lately, a great proportion of the spirit used for fortifying wine, both in Lisbon and Oporto, has been imported from Great Britain—chiefly from Glasgow—and this fact evidently shows the sad falling off in the quantity of wine produced. It is considered here that the measure adopted by Mr. Gladstone for levying the duties on wines according to the quantity of spirit they contain will put the Portuguese wines under great disadvantage, as they are all full-bodied and highly brandied, and will not, consequently, be able to compete with the lighter French wines.

SPAIN.

The *Espana* complains that the Protestants are making active efforts to spread their religion in Spain, and it calls on the Government to "arrest their pernicious proceedings, which are calculated to cause discord in families."

Extensive inundations have taken place in Spain, causing great devastation.

The Spanish journal *El Pueblo* has, according to a telegram in the *Nord*, been condemned to pay a fine of 14,000 reals for an insult to the Pope.

BELGIUM.

At a late sitting of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in answer to a question on the subject of passports, declared that the Belgian Government had been for some time in communication with other foreign *Powers for the purpose of effecting a general* and reciprocal suppression of the passport system.

SAXONY.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has, with the consent of the King of Saxony, promoted the celebrated publisher of Leipsic, M. Bernhard Tauchnitz, to the rank of hereditary baron. This dignity has been conferred as an acknowledgment for the extensions made by the Baron, to promote the extension of English literature in Germany.

BAVARIA.

The *Munich Gazette* announces officially the rupture of diplomatic relations between the courts of Bavaria and Turin. In announcing this rupture the Bavarian journal also explains the cause, and it alleges, in the first instance, that the policy "of which the Sardinian Government has made itself the willing instrument" has infringed the rights of three Italian Princes "closely connected with the royal family by the bonds of relationship and friendship."

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Government has just caused new experiments with cotton powder to be made, and they are stated to be so satisfactory that large quantities have been ordered.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says: If I say nothing relative to the proposed sale or cession of Venetia, it is because it is known to me that nothing but brute force can induce the Austrian Government to quit the Quadrilateral.

The Austrian Government, after having expended some ten or eleven millions on the great arsenal outside the lines of Vienna, has been obliged to order a large number of rifled guns at the royal Prussian foundry at Spandau.

The accounts from Vienna describe a great increase of distrust. The notification that the dividends on the national loan, which are bound to be paid in silver, will be arbitrarily met in paper at the exchange of 140, has produced a very bad effect, and there are also rumors of a forced loan of £3,000,000 being in contemplation. The introduction of a forced paper currency in Venetia is likewise talked of, with the double view, perhaps, of relieving immediate wants and of causing loss to fall upon the people in case of any revolutionary movement.

HUNGARY.

The Vienna *Presse* gives the following summary of the Hungarian electoral law: "The electoral law, which the conference of Gran has just recommended for adoption, is extremely liberal. It confers the elective franchise on all the male inhabitants of Hungary, native or naturalized, aged twenty years and upwards, without distinction of religion, provided they are in full enjoyment of civil rights, have never been convicted of certain crimes, and are comprised in any of the following categories: 1. In royal free towns and communes having an organized municipality, those who possess a house or land to the value of 300 florins. 2. Tradesmen and artisans, keeping a shop, or employing one journeyman at least. 3. Those who possess an income of 100 florins, whether derived from real property or capital. 4. Members of the learned professions, without regard to income. 5. Those who have hitherto been members of municipalities, even if they do not possess any of the above qualifications. All electors who have attained the age of twenty-four are eligible, provided they can speak the Magyar language, which will be used in all legislative proceedings. The elections are to be direct, and the voting public."

The private accounts received from Hungary are exceedingly unfavorable. No taxes are now paid, and the persons who are inclined to discharge their obligations to the State cannot safely venture to do so. In Presburg, a city that is almost in sight of Vienna, tobacco is publicly sold in the market place, which is just in front of the building occupied by the financial authorities. The peasants in the more remote parts of the kingdom are beginning to produce their long-hoarded Kossuth notes, which are bought by unprincipled speculators at the rate of forty kreutzers per florin. There is also a new kind of note in circulation, which is said to bear the signatures of Kossuth, Klapka, and Duschek. Very many 20f. pieces, as well French as Sardinian, are in circulation, and a person of my acquaintance professes to have seen *silver dollars with the head of Count of Flanders* on them.

The General Congregation of the city of Pesth has resolved upon making representations to the Court Chancellor to obtain the release of Count Ladislaus Teleki, or, if this be not possible, to have him tried by the Hungarian tribunals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to *incorporate them into* our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecary's, hand says hi to the man, "Give you hessence on of 'em 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard?" says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite size by which nature marks known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and, viewed in this light, it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disorder which might otherwise remain undetected, or late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with headaches; anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or nocbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and, by its subtle power, eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness, often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits. It is regarded as a slight disorder, of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. The injurious effects of which Costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Absceesses, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the disease named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will prevent the accumulation of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache? *Mrs. Jones.*—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just two; my minutes, and I wish you would send more; so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills. I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

☞ OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The distressing complaint, is a fatal bane to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from this extreme affliction, by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, removes the costiveness and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

Hardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecary's, hand says hi to the man, "Give you hessence on of 'em 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard?" says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How, totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation, or study. One of the Cephalic Pills relieved you from all this, and the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

no13- 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
GEORGE L. BUZBY,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16 1861.

SUN RISES.....7 8—SUN SETS.....4 41
HIGH WATER.....1 46—LOW WATER.....8 3

CLEARED.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, New York, J Allderdice.
Bark Thomas Pallett, Pitt, Laurens, Dallett & Sons.
Schr J W Allen, (new,) Marshman, Cienfuegos, Captain.
Sch Gov Burton, Winsmore, St Thomas, Twells & Co.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

MARINE DISASTER.

One of the crew of the bark Wm Fisher, ashore at Hereford Inlet, arrived Monday evening, and reports that she is bilged and is likely to prove a total loss. The W. F. was an A2 vessel, of 385 tons, built at Eastport in 1853, and owned in this city by Messrs Jaurretche & Carstairs.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Hotspur, Johnson, sailed from Hong Kong 31st Oct for N York.
Ship Judith, Brown, sailed from Calcutta 21st Nov for Norfolk, and was going down the river 23d.
Ship John N Cushing, Swap, sailed for Singapore on 19th Nov for Liverpool.
Ship Mandarin, Parritt, from Foo-chow-foo for New York, passed straits of Sunda 30th Oct.
Ship N H Palmer, Prisbie, from Amoy for NYork, passed straits of Sunda 28th of Oct.
Ship Ocean Steed, Smalley, from Macao for NYork, passed straits of Sunda 22 Nov.
Ship Versailles, Sherburne, from Singapore for Boston, passed straits of Sunda 30 Oct.
Ship Cyrene, Means, from Manila for NYork, passed straits of Sunda 24 Nov.
Ship Jacob Bell, Frisbie, at Hong Kong 18th Nov, for San Francisco.
Ship John Sidney, Wheeler, from Calcutta for New York, at St Helena 30th Nov.
Ship Fearless, Devens, from Manila for New York, passed straits of Sunda 28th Oct.
Ship John Haven, Salter, from Manila for New York, passed straits of Sunda