THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE. Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee, has great pleasure in announcing the RE-OPENING of this NATIONAL THEATRE THIS EVENING with the Greatest Pantomimic Company in the World—Harry Boleno, Bickey Paumore, Tom Matthews, Izzy Denlin, Milano, Sr. Maine, Tanner, Beckingham, Signori Nicolo, Marra, Gratzany, Tinberley, Guardany, Lieco, Diagony, and Co., Miss Sharpe, and Madame Boleno, when he hopes to receive his old friends who have so kindly patronised him for the last seven years.

Mr. E. T. Smith begs to remind his friends and patrons that he was the first person who ever gave MODERN PANTOMIMES, A-LA-MODE OF LONDONIME, which he has continued on Wednesdays, during the run of the pantomimes, for the last seven years. His bewilder manoeuvre, with their usual consideration for their courtesy, have invariably fixed on other days of the week for their morning representations. Mr. Smith has therefore much satisfaction in announcing that Old Drury will be open EVERY WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock, from Boxing-day, until further notice, for a MORNING PERFORMANCE of the Pantomime, with the first pantomime company in London.

The Reduced Prices to visit it every one, viz., upper gallery, 6d.; lower gallery, 1s.; pit and upper boxes, 2s.; first circle, 2s. 6d.; dress circle, 4s.; stalls, 5s.; private boxes, to contain six persons, 10s. 6d.; do., four persons, 1, 1s. and 2 guineas each. Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven precisely.

Tickets may always be secured from ten till five daily, at the box-office of the theatre, under the superintendence of Mr. C. Nugent, Lessee of Drury Theatre; of Hammond, late Lutkin, 214, Regent-street; Mitchell, Ebers, Chappell, and Co., Bond-street; Cramer and Co., Regent-street; Lender and Cock, Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co., Cheapside; and of all Music and Pianoforte Sellers.

THIS EVENING her Majesty's servants will perform (first time at this theatre),

KING RENE'S DAUGHTER

Characters by Messrs. Emery, Verner, Delafield, Farrell, Peel, Mellon, Mrs. Downton, and Miss Page (her first appearance).

After which will be produced, on the usual scale of magnitude and magnificence, the new Grand, Original, Magical, Comical, Historical, Romantic Pantomime, founded on the old English story of the name, and entitled

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK;

Or, Harlequin Leap Year, and the Merry Frauks of the Good Little People.

The New and Splendid Scenery, with Novel Effects, by William Beverley, assisted by Messrs. Brew, Craven, Gomperts, W. Brew, &c.

The extensive machinery by Mr. J. Tackwell, assisted by Messrs. Tarr, Noodham, assisted by Mr. Glindon, &c.

The Mechanical Devices, and Designs, by Dykwynkyn, the celebrated artist in Pantomime physiognomy.

The Music, partly founded on old English melodies, composed and arranged by Mr. J. H. Tully.

"The Christmas Chimes Waltz," Kenny's last waltz, "The Fairies' Haunt," "Volunteer March (Lyle)," "Bulldog Polka" by Hammond (late Lutkin), 214, Regent-street.

The Comic Scenes by Mr. Boleno and Mr. Flexmore.

The Grotesque Burlesque Opening invented and written by E. L. Blanchard, Author of Drury-lane Pantomimes of "Bluebeard," "Humpty Dumpty," "Jack and Jill," "Seven Ages of May," "See-Saw," "Jack Horner," "Robin Hood," &c.

The whole arranged and produced under the direction of Mr. Robert Roxby.

Jack, Mr. Templeton; Goody Greygoose (his mother), Tom Matthews; Rose, Madame Boleno; The Weather, Miss Mason; Prince, Miss Helen Blanchard, Christiana, Miss Kate Fitzwilliam.

Incidental to the Pantomime, the grand BALLET FANTASTIQUE, by Modlee, Morlarchi and Ballon, assisted by upwards of 100 Corypheas and Ladies of the Ballet.

Harlequins, Signori Milano and St. Maine; Clowns, Harry Boleno and Flexmore; Pantaloons, Messrs. G. Tanner and Beckingham; Columbines, Madame Boleno and Miss Sharpe; Sprites, Signori Nicolo, Marra, Gratzany, Tinberley, Guardany, Lieco, Diagony, and Co.

A GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE of the PANTOMIME on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, and every Wednesday till further notice.

Stage Manager, Mr. Robert Roxby.

Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven o'clock precisely.

GLEES, MADRIGALS, and OLD ENGLISH DITTIES, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly.—Mr. Mitchell has the pleasure of announcing that he has made arrangements with the LONDON GLEE and MADRIGAL UNION—Miss J. Wells, Miss Eyles, Mr. Bartleet, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Lawler—under the direction of Mr. Lund—for a Short Series, during Christmas, of GLEES, MADRIGALS, and PART-SONGS, with Songs and Ballads of the Olden Time, interspersed with Illustrative Readings and Anecdotes, by Thomas Oliphant, Esq. These Entertainments will be given (for a fortnight only) EVERY EVENING, commencing at half-past eight, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoons, commencing at half-past three. The FIRST CONCERT will be given on MONDAY AFTERNOON next, Jan. 2, 1860.—Reserved Seats, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 2s.; a few Fauteuils, 5s. each—which may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, W.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, with the British Pictures presented by Messrs. Sheepshanks, Vernon, Turner, Jacob Bell, and others, together with the Art Schools for Male and Female Students, will be OPEN every day (ten till four) and evening (seven till ten) from 26th December to the 3d January, both inclusive.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. Edited by W. M. THACKERAY.

No. 1 (for January, 1860) is now ready at all Bookstellers and all Railway Stations, price One Shilling, with Two Illustrations and Map.

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1. Framley Parsonage. Chap. I. Omnes omnia bona dicere. Chap. II. The Parsonage. Chap. III. Lady Lucy. Chap. IV. Conditionis Sit. Chap. III. Conditionis.
2. The Cockney and the "Outer Barbarians."
3. Lovel, the Widower.—Chap. I. The Bachelor of Beak-street.
4. Studies in Animal Life.
5. Father Prout's Apologetic Ode to the Author of "Vanity Fair."
6. Our Volunteers.
7. A Man of Letters of the Last Generation.
8. The Search for Sir John Franklin from the Private Journal of an Officer of the "Fox."
9. The First Morning of 1860.
10. Roundabout Papers.—No. 1. On a Lazy Idle Boy.

Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

THE ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE, and Journal of the Militia and Volunteer Forces. Edited by W. H. Russell, LL.D. Special Correspondent of "The Times." On Saturday, January 7, will be published, price 6d., the First Number of a New Weekly Paper, under the above title, devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the Military Services and National Defence, and the diffusion of authentic information upon these subjects.

Office, 10, Wellington-street North, Strand.

J. G. BREACH, late of the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has TAKEN the ROYAL HOTEL, Cork-street, which having been cleansed and decorated, he now earnestly solicits a visit to his establishment, and he trusts it will be found one of the cleanest, as it is one of the most convenient, comfortable, Family Hotels in London. The accommodation of the Burlington is suitable for the smallest, as it is also adapted for the largest families.

COURIERS and TRAVELLING SERVANTS' SOCIETY (composed of respectable men of different stations), and conducted according to Act of Parliament. The nobility and gentry are informed that efficient and trustworthy persons may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, 12, Bury-street, S.W.

BENSON'S WATCHES. "PERFECTION OF MECHANISM."—Morning Post.

Gold, £10 10s. guineas; silver, £6 6s. guineas. Send two stamps for Benson's illustrated watch pamphlet. Watches sent free to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of a remittance.—33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C. Established 1749.

HARRY EMANUEL, JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH to the Queen, to their late Majesties George III., George IV., and William IV., and to the principal Foreign Courts, begs to inform his friends and the public that, in consequence of the expiration of his lease, he will REMOVE to his new Premises, 107, HANOVER-SQUARE, and 24 and 25, BOND-STREET, as soon as the builder is completed, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage so extensively bestowed on this firm in Bevis Marks, City, and 5, Hanover-square, for the last 81 years.

DIAMONDS, PLATE, and JEWELS BOUGHT.—The full value given in ready money. A cheque sent, by return of post, for all parcels received from the country. Valuations made.—RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH, 19, Piccadilly.

CHRISTMAS and the NEW-YEAR.—T. A. SIMPSON and CO. being desirous that their stock should not pass away without due regard to Novelties suitable for Presents, beg respectfully to announce to their numerous patrons that large additions have been made to their Rich and Elegant stock, consisting of the most beautiful designs from the ateliers of the eight manufacturers, as well as their own, also of Paris, Vienna, and Frankfort, comprising Jewellery, Watches, Clocks for all Rooms, Bronzes, Ormolu, Dinner, and Tea Services, de chemines, ornaments for the table in ormolu, bronze, porcelain, mediæval mounted walnut wood, ebony "Thuya Imperialis" in enveloppe cases, lockets, bracelets, and jewel trays in ormolu, dressing cases and bags, furnished with silver and electro-plated fittings, sketch books, and a large assortment of Novelties too numerous to enumerate, which have been selected with great care and attention.—T. A. SIMPSON and CO., Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Dressing Case Makers, and Foreign Importers, 154, Regent-street, and 8, Leake-street, W., and Paris, Rue de Rivoli.

LAST WEEK.—CLEARANCE SALE. NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of CUTLERY BROTHERS, Sheffield and London. See "London Gazette," October 14, 1859.

In consequence of this dissolution, Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that they will OFFER the whole of their Valuable STOCK of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING CASES and other GOODS, in their London Show-Rooms, at a REDUCTION of PRICE varying from TEN to TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale COMMENCES TO-DAY, and will terminate on December 31st instant. Early in January, Electro-Silver Plate Show-Rooms will be furnished with an entirely New Stock, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C., Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

Nov. 1, 1859.

EIDER-DOWN QUILTED SLIPS in Silk and Satin.

Great Novelty in full-skirt flounced EMBROIDERED PETTICOATS.

Infants' CHRISTENING RODES and CAPS in French and Scotch fabrics, Brussels Valenciennes, Lille, Honiton, and Brussels Lace, handsome and very moderate in price, and of the most tasteful and elegant kind.

The ROYAL JACKET, in Velvet and Cloth, embroidered with gold, very elegant for EVENING TOILETTE.

HAYWARDS, EIGHTY-ONE, OXFORD-STREET, Opposite the Pantheon.

COMFORT and WARMTH in BED.—The Patent Fluted Down QUILT, manufactured by WILLIAM S. BURTON, combines lightness with warmth. It is easily cleaned, and can be used either instead of blankets or as a counterpane. Price, from 30s.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations and Britannia metal goods, dish covers and hot-water dishes, stoves, fenders, marble chimney pieces, kitchen ranges, lamps, gasaliers, tea urns and kettles, tea trays, clocks, table cutlery, baths and toilet ware, nursery, iron and brass bedsteads, bedding, bed-room furniture, &c., with lists of Prices, and plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Estab. 1820.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

THIS EVENING and during the Week will be presented an entirely New Opera, entitled VICTORINE, the music composed by Alfred Mellon, the translation and poetry by Edmund Falconer; characters by Messrs. Santley, Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Honey, Walworth, Bartleman, Lyall, Terrott, and De Sola; Mesdms. Thillon, Rainoe, St. Clair, and Parepa. Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mellon.

After which will be produced a Comic Christmas Fairy Pantomime, to be called

PUSS IN BOOTS:

Or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms.

The opening by J. V. Bridgeman, the new scenery, dresses, decorations, and machinery. The scenery by Messrs. Grieve, Telbin, Dawson, Cuthbert, Dawes, &c.; the machinery by Mr. Simms; the pantomime arranged and produced by Mr. Edward Stirling. Dramatis personæ: Mealoff, Mr. Andrews; Hero, the deceased miller's youngest son, Miss Emily Scott; Puss in Boots, Miss Craven; The King, Mr. Barlebaum; Calotoro Grabenuff (Court Chamberlain to the King), Mr. Harcourt; Jeffrey, Mr. W. H. Payne; Wildwright (his son, a regular pickle), Mr. F. Payne; Gulpendown (an ogre), Mr. Tallien; The Princess Blanchduc (the pink of perfection, who pinks Heron to the heart), Miss Clara Morgan; The Countess von Grabenuff, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Innocentia (Queen of the Fairies), Miss Kate Saville. Worldlinessia (a fairy potentate), Miss Morrell.

Scene 1.—Interior of the mill. Scene 2.—The Court of Queen Innocentia. Scene 3.—The Fairy Palace, Hermitage, Forest, &c. Grand Scene 4.—Corn fields, with river in the distance. Scene 5.—Gulpendown Castle. Scene 6.—Fairy Cave, off the Sicilian coast, by moonlight. Scene 7.—Transformation, which the Management has endeavoured to render worthy of the palmiest days of Fairy Lore, being "The Grove of Golden Palms." Characters for the transformation: Harlequin, Mr. F. Payne; Clown, Mr. H. Payne; Pantaloon, Mr. W. A. Barnes; Sprites, Messrs. Tallien, Columbine, Miss Clara Morgan; Lilliputian Harlequin and Columbine, Master and Miss Lauri. Mists and clouds of dust dispelled by the Congress of Nations assembled in the Fairy Halls of Peace.

Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven, to conclude by half-past eleven.

A Grand Morning Perform ance on Wednesday, the 28th, and each succeeding Wednesday, at two o'clock.

Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Notice for booking or fees to box-keepers.

Stalls, 7s.; private boxes, to hold four persons, from 10s. 6d. upwards; dress circle, 5s., amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 1s.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, at two o'clock, of the Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS; or, Harlequin and the Fairy of the Golden Palms. The grand transformation scenery, dresses, and magical effects, changes, and transformations—fairy rifle volunteers—dances by French and English artistes—novel and unique—the end of the "congress of peace, unity and strength."

Carriages to be ordered at five o'clock. Places to be obtained in all parts of the house free of all charges.

THE MORNING POST.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

THIS EVENING, VICTORINE: Messrs. Santley, Henry Haigh, H. Corri, G. Honey, Walworth, Bartleman, Lyall, Terrott, and De Sola; Mesdms. Thillon, St. Clair, and Parepa. To conclude with the grand Christmas Pantomime, PUSS IN BOOTS: Messrs. Payne, Barnes, Tallien, Miss Clara Morgan, and Enfants Lauri. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. Buckstone.

THIS EVENING, THE EVIL GENIUS: Messrs. Chippendale, Buckstone, Rogers, W. Farren, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. Poynter, and Miss M. Terrey. After which, the new Comic Christmas Pantomime, entitled VALENTINE'S DAY; or, Harlequin and The Fairy of the True Lovers' Knot: by Buckstone.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. A. Harris.

THIS EVENING, HOME TRUTHS. After which, a New Grand Comic Christmas Grotesque Pantomime, entitled JACK THE GIANT KILLER; or, Harlequin King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table: by Mr. Leslie. Characters: Messrs. Leslie, Paul Pantaloon, Mr. Paulo; Columbine, Miss Caroline Adams; and Clown, Mr. A. F. Forrest.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.

Sole Lessee and Directress, Madame Celeste.

THIS EVENING, Planché's Drama of THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT. Madame Celeste, after which, a new grand Christmas Extravaganza and Comic Pantomime, entitled KING PHUTBEAR; THE LITTLE BEAR; or, THE BEAR PASSANT, or, Harlequin Hafiz and the Fairy Good Humour: Harlequin, Mr. J. Marshall; Clown, Mr. H. Marshall; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor; Columbine, Miss Boston.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

THIS EVENING, THE CHRISTMAS CAROL: Messrs. J. L. Toole, C. Selby, Paul Bedford, Billington, C. J. Smith, Rogers, Reeves, Miss Woolgar, Mrs. Billington, and Mrs. Chatterley. To conclude with THE PRINCE OF THE LULLYEBIES; or, THE BEAR PASSANT, or, Harlequin Hafiz and the Fairy Good Humour: Harlequin, Mr. J. Marshall; Clown, Mr. H. Marshall; Pantaloon, Mr. Naylor; Columbine, Miss Boston.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. Alfred Wigan.

THIS EVENING, THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY: Messrs. H. Wigan, W. Cullenford, Stevens, Miss Cottrell, and Miss Fanny. After which, a new Extravaganza, by Robert B. Brough, Esq., entitled ALFRED THE GREAT: Messrs. F. Robson, H. Wigan, G. Cooke, F. Young, F. Charles, H. Rivers, H. Cooper, Frank Wilson, Nelson, Hughes, Cottrell, Mrs. Stephens, and Mrs. W. S. Emden. To conclude with A BLIND IMPOSTOR: Messrs. G. Cooke, H. Cooper, and H. Wigan, Miss and Mrs. Stephens.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress, Miss Swanborough.

THIS EVENING, SHAMEFUL BEHAVIOUR. After which for the first time), a new grand Extravaganza, by F. Talfourd, Esq., entitled THE LITTLE STREET OF THE TANTONS; or, The Pear, the Mother, and the Apple: supported by Messrs. J. Clarke, Irving, Edge, and J. Rogers, Mesdames Mary Wilton, Burton, Ida Wilton, Carlotta, C. Saunders, and Selby. To conclude with THE LITTLE SAVAGE.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.

THIS EVENING, a new Farce, entitled GARIBALDI'S ENGLISHMAN: Messrs. Charles Young and Barrett. After which, a new Domestic Sketch, entitled HOUSEHOLD FAITH: Miss Wyndham and Mr. H. T. Green. To conclude with the Pantomime of PUNCH AND JUDY: introducing Miss Emily Thorne, Mr. Cockerill, Harlequin, Columbine, Pantaloon, and the wonderful Performing Dogs.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

Farewell Season of Mr. Wm. Cooke.

THIS EVENING, the new Burlesque Equestrian Operatic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN TOM MOODY, or, Old Towler the Huntsman and the Golden Ducks: Dians (with Sonnets), Miss Esther Jacobs; Harlequin, M. Richards; Pantaloon, Mr. F. Abbot; Columbine, Madlle. Mazzoni; Clown, Mr. Hildebrand. A family of sprites, by the Lissoir Incomprehensibles. Scenes in the Circus by the star riders of the world.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters intended for insertion in the Morning Post must be authenticated by the name and address of the writers; either for publication, if they should wish it, or as a confidential communication to the Editor.

We cannot undertake to return the MSS. of such articles as we may find it impossible to insert.

The City Office of the Morning Post is at 90, Cornhill.

LONDON, MONDAY, DEC. 26, 1859.

Whatever judgment may be formed on the conclusions arrived at in the pamphlet "The Pope and the Congress," it is impossible to deny that this remarkable production is marked by a spirit of great fairness and moderation. Its arguments are directed against the permanent causes of Papal misrule, far more than against those recent acts of anti-national policy or ecclesiastical oppression by which Papal misrule has rendered itself at the present moment so especially detested in Central Italy. It treats the question of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope in relation to great political principles, instead of degrading it, as might very easily have been done, into a diplomatic squabble, or even a religious scandal. By thus eliminating altogether from the discussion the element of personality, by placing the question on ground where the merits of this reigning Pontiff, or the demerits of that all-powerful Cardinal-Secretary can find no place, a most important service is rendered to the Papal Government itself. The most severe critics of Cardinal ANTONELLI's administration may feel no hesitation in admitting that the acts of a RIVAROLA, ALBANI, and a BERNETTI, were quite as bad, or perhaps worse, than any of which the responsibility is directly due to the present Minister of the POPE. Those tolerably conversant with the state of politics and parties in Rome may even entertain strong doubts whether, if the administration of the Papal Government were to-morrow entrusted to that very Cardinal SAVELLI whose remonstrances have but a few days ago been so ill received by PIUS IX., the change would be other than one from the rule of a statesman who chastises with whips to the rule of a statesman who would chastise with scorpions. The European diplomatists who a month hence will be seated at the same council board with Cardinal ANTONELLI, who most certainly will find him a match or more than a match for themselves in sagacity, and subtlety, and shrewdness—who will be confronted by a reasoner capable of meeting all their arguments, and of posing them with his own—will probably admit that if the system of Papal Government be incurably bad, the fault must lie in that system itself, not in the want of commanding talent on the part of those who are entrusted with its working.

When the defenders of the Papacy on the other side of the Irish Channel ascribe to the acts of English statesmen the present revolt of the Romagna provinces they state what is strictly true, though true in a sense widely different from that in which the charge is made. But for England there would have been no separation between the POPE and his revolted subjects, because but for the efforts of English statesmen at the Congress of Vienna the two parties might never have been united. In the same sense the clergyman who united the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. ROWLEY may be regarded as the cause of their divorce, because but for his act they would never have had occasion subsequently to figure in Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL's Court. What share the *present* Statesmen of our country have had in fostering the Roman discontents—with what justice they can be taxed with troubling in 1859, or 1849, or 1844, or even in 1831, a stream that has still poured forth its fetid and blood-stained waters since 1815—will be best seen by a rapid review of the successive Papal reigns since the restoration of PIUS VII.

PIUS VII., it is impossible to deny, was a well-intentioned Prince. But, though he never sought to justify a personal resentment, he immediately on his restoration recalled to life great public abuses. The greatest of all abuses, the revival of the exceptional tribunals—which under the French government had disappeared before the regular civil and criminal courts—this greatest of all abuses was his doing. The property, and liberty, and life of every Roman subject were again at the mercy of fifty separate tribunals, each bristling with its peculiar privileges and prerogatives—of the Ecclesiastical Tribunals, the Court of the Capitol, the Court of the Episcopal Congregation, the Court of the Dateria, the Court of the Congregation of Good Government, the Court of the Chamber, the Court of the Treasurer's Auditor, of the Camerai Assessors, of the President of the Grascia, of the Judges of Annona, of the Judges of Agriculture, of the Judges of the Mercenaries, of the Cardinal Vicar's Court, of the Court of the Commissaries of St. Peter's. Compared with this dark and labyrinthine justice that of DANTE's "Minos" was a thousand times to be preferred; for the fate of the victims in the poet's hell was at once decided. The clients or criminals in the Papal inferno lingered on for years. PIUS VII. at once abolished the mortmain laws; issued a decree—fruitful beyond most others in abuses—to the effect that women must always remain minors. He promised to issue a law on the general attributions of the police limiting their arbitrary powers, but never issued it; promised a code, but never promulgated it; promised to create a sinking fund to pay off the public debt; it was never created. In truth, his whole reign was a conflict between the liberal tendencies of Cardinal CONSALVI and the reactionary tendencies of the rest of the Sacred College.

With the elevation of LEO XII. to the Papal throne the reaction triumphed. A "Congregation of State," wholly composed of Cardinals, seized on the Government. The theory of the Cardinalitian Government, as set forth by CONSALVI's successor in the Secretaryship of State, in a well-known letter to CHATEAUBRIAND, was very simple. He informed the French Minister that the Roman Government was an administrative republic, in which, before CONSALVI's time, the head of each department had been absolutely independent in his own sphere; that CONSALVI had rudely overturned this praiseworthy arrangement; but that, with his fall, it would be restored to its pristine vigour. The administrative confusion of the reign of LEO thus completed the judicial confusion of the reign of PIUS. One little act, amongst thousands of the same stamp, may suffice to mark the reign of LEO XII. He lost no time in repealing the laws rendering vaccination obligatory in the public institutions, workhouses, &c., and the consequence of the repeal was that the small-pox raged over Rome! It need scarcely be added that the author of such a decree restored the use of the Latin language in all legal proceedings. As the natural result of such a system, the whole population was soon in permanent conspiracy against the Government. The frank avowal of the Papal Government to the Austrian Ambassador, in 1820, was to the effect that *the entire population of the country were opposed to the Government.* Eight years before matters had come to such a pass they were so bad that Cardinal CONSALVI, writing to Cardinal SANSEVERINO on the 1st of August, 1821, had employed these words—"The multitude of arrests and banishments executed "in both Legations renders it absolutely necessary "to come to a stop. The persons exiled and arrested "complain loudly against the abuse of force. *They "will say that they have at least the right to be heard, "and to make a defence.*" For even that right was denied them!

Pope GREGORY XVI., raised to the throne in the midst of the revolts which his predecessor's policy had occasioned, promised to make his reign a new era in the Papacy. There can be no more cutting satire on the Papal Government during the last thirty years than the contrast between the promises contained in Cardinal BERNETTI's note of 5th June, 1831, and the performance of GREGORY's entire pontificate: "Privileges abolished," "communal government restored," "financial economy and control," "the "faithful observance of mild and just laws," "mutual confidence between sovereign and subjects,"—such were the promises held out at the commencement of a reign distinguished by all that was the reverse—a reign which was only enabled to drag on to its shameful end by eight years of an Austrian occupation, by the employment of Swiss mercenaries, by centurion bands, or peasants armed against the Liberals, by military commissions composed of hussar officers and Roman priests, on which every Roman layman refused to serve.

The history of the reign of the present Pontiff is familiar to all. Can it, then, be denied that there must be something incurably vicious in the system under which the enlightened and benevolent PIUS VII., the kind-hearted and good-humoured PIUS IX., have failed as signally as the feudal LEO XII., or the monastic GREGORY XVI., to secure good government for their subjects? Is it necessary to charge Lord PALMERSTON as the cause of the Roman troubles? The pamphlet "The Pope and "the Congress" hits the nail on the head when it ascribes the effect to its true cause—the incompatibility of the loftiest spiritual pretensions with the ordinary exercise of political power; and the Irish advocates of the POPE's temporal sovereignty seem bent on demonstrating that if the exercise of political power be impossible for the head, the exercise of political discrimination is just as impossible for the members of their Church.

Manchester and its neighbourhood owe a heavy debt to Mr. CHADWICK. It is no more than the truth to say that almost in an exact ratio to the labours of our statisticians is the progress made in the appreciation of those principles by which social science is confessedly governed. Nor is the task of a conscientious inquirer is this branch of knowledge as easy as it appears. We are all competent to collect facts, but it is one thing to amass a vast body of information, and another to lick it into a shape in which it becomes presentable to the public. The separation of the pure ore from the dross is an operation which tests closely the qualifications of the workman. Just in the same way it is the power of instinctively perceiving and carefully tabulating material results which distinguishes the master of statistical research from the mere tyro in the art. When we bear in mind that it is from this source that we must draw our principal, if not our only, reliable tests for gauging accurately the progress of national prosperity, we shall not be disinclined to underrate the merits of those to whose industry we are indebted for this exhibition in a popular form of information which is so interesting to all. It is gratifying to be able to state that the results tend to prove that, upon the whole, a solid and permanent advance has taken place during the last twenty years in the position of the English operative. In the cotton trade alone the rise of wages has averaged from ten to twenty-five shillings per week. Prisons and clothing have during the same period become obtainable at far lower rates. Educational facilities are now afforded to the working man which were formerly confined exclusively to his betters. In short, the increase of physical comforts has only kept pace with that which has taken place in the means of obtaining more social and intellectual enjoyments. Cotton factories, we are told, are now "generally very clean, well-ventilated, and "healthy." The labour, although continuous, is not severe, being mainly auxiliary only to those stupendous machines which have so completely superseded the toil of manual handicraftsmen. The picture has, however, its dark side, in the temptations held out by the comparatively agreeable nature of the occupation to the employment of young women and children. When we find that out of five hundred hands barely 25 per cent. are classed under the respective heads of men and boys, while two hundred and fifty-one women, and one hundred and twenty-three girls, are regularly employed, we have at once a clue to the ignorance which will be found to prevail so extensively among mill hands. Considerably upwards of one-half of the whole number of mills in England are concentrated within the bounds of Lancashire. Upon careful examination it turns out that while about 83 per cent. of the Lancashire operatives can read, but 38 per cent. even profess to know how to write. No more forcible comment could be afforded upon the moral effects of an occupation which is ever encroaching upon the brief space at present allotted by the demands of labour to those of education. When we learn that four hundred thousand persons in Lancashire alone are directly engaged in the different branches of the cotton trade, we are better able to appreciate the numerical importance of the class which is thus subtracted from the ranks of education. The discrepancy between the foregoing figures and those of the Parliamentary return is satisfactorily accounted for by the omission in the latter of such persons who were employed in their own houses, and by the increase of new mills. The most curious fact brought out in connection with the trade is that of the contrast which exists between the constant fluctuations in price of the raw material and the comparatively trifling variations which take place in the rate of wages. For months past a sudden rise in the former has caused a dead loss to the manufacturer upon every pound of yarn and yard of cloth. Of course such a depression can only be effectually compensated by a season of extraordinary profits. The frequent occurrence however of such an anomaly tells strongly against the theory upon which strikes are professedly defended. Participation in the profits of a business is all very well, but cannot be demanded with justice by those who are no sharers in its losses. To the prevalence of these periodical nuisances the silk trade forms an unusual exception, yet within the last ten years the wages of those engaged in it have been increased ten per cent. through the voluntary act of the employers. As we should have expected, it is the building trade which is most exposed, in Lancashire as in the metropolis, to those arbitrary suspensions. Under their influence wages have been raised and the hours of labour materially shortened. The amount of both is alike dictated by the trades' unions, who have also succeeded in all but putting an end to the employment of apprentices. As a natural consequence complaints are loud of the deficiency of skilled labour, which is wholly inadequate to the requirements of a season of increased prosperity. To such an extent have the regulations of these societies proved injurious to brickmaking, that several of the largest and oldest established firms have discontinued the business, and carried their capital to markets where it is more free from interference. The trade has gradually fallen into the hands of smaller men, themselves in many instances members of, and contributors to, an operatives' society. We cease to be surprised at the attempts which have recently been made to break up such an organisation when we see the nature and multiplicity of the restrictions imposed by its rules. All "overtime" is charged fifty per cent. extra on ordinary days, and a hundred per cent. on Saturday evening or Sunday. In order to extend the operation of this rule as far as possible, no work is allowed to be taken by "measurement" or "contract." Any member who ventures to undertake task-work is warned that he will "incur the severest penalties without mitigation." The only redeeming point in a long list of conditions is that which prohibits the payment of workmen in public-houses. The advance of wages is, as a rule, to be traced directly to improvements in machinery, which have given a powerful stimulus to the trade by lessening the cost of production, and not to the existence of any such associations. Where it has been obtained through their agency it has been invariably counterbalanced by serious drawbacks in the shape of suspensions of trade and lock-outs, which have gone far to render nugatory the benefits which have accrued even to the men themselves. Still, in spite of all obstacles, a decided advance has been made: drunkenness has diminished perceptibly; self-respect and intelligence have been increased; a spirit of independence has sprung up among the men, and their social position has been materially elevated and improved.

The most unfavourable features in the discussion which ensued upon the reading of the paper to which we have alluded were the facts stated with regard to the sanitary condition of Manchester. The Irwell has now become simply a monster drain, and its influences upon the health of the population are manifested but too plainly in the shape of a death-rate 15 per cent. above the average of that of the kingdom in general. Fifty per cent of all the children born in Manchester are said to die before they reach their fifth year. Exceptions were also taken to the improved tone of morality stated to obtain among the operatives. We are inclined to think, in spite of Mr. CHADWICK's assertion that Manchester is on a par in point of healthiness with any other manufacturing town, that he has overstated his case in both these respects. Morality and frugality are virtues which are sadly at a discount among the majority of our operatives. The insalubrity of Manchester has long been a matter of public notoriety, and has driven all who can possibly afford it to take refuge in the suburbs. Except Liverpool, there is probably no town in England in which the laws of public health are so frequently and systematically violated, or where the working classes appear so entirely indifferent to the advantages of pure air and good water. Increased wages are but too often squandered by their recipients in drink or finery, instead of being employed to secure a more airy dwelling in a better drained locality. No one who has seen the endless streets and lanes of wretched tenements which are the homes of the great bulk of the Manchester operatives would credit the fact that they are mainly tenanted by families whose aggregate earnings seldom fall short of 30s. per week. Much as has been done to improve the condition of the working man, he is as yet by no means the perfect being which it is too much the fashion of the day to represent him. Matters have now reached a point where the work, if it is to be carried on at all, must be so by himself. Gratifying as it would be to congratulate our operative classes on having made full use of their opportunities, we dare not thus flatter them at the expense of truth. Stern reality compels us to declare that, while there are many bright instances to the contrary, the cases where an increase of wages has resulted in a proportionate augmentation of substantial happiness still remain not the rule—but the exception.

It is impossible for a great naval and commercial Power like that of England to regard, without the deepest solicitude and concern, the hostilities now waging between Spain and Morocco. With both the belligerents we maintain relations of amity and friendship. With Spain, a Christian and chivalrous country, we have been united in many glorious epochs of our and their history, and it may not be unimportant to remark here that no kingdom in or out of Europe is more indebted to us than Spain in great and important services connected with her own independent existence as a nation. The sacrifices of British blood and treasure which we made for Spain from 1809 to 1814 still live in the remembrance of many grateful and illustrious Spaniards, among whom may be named the present distinguished President of the Spanish Council of Ministers, MARTINEZ DELLA ROSA.

Nor is the present Queen of Spain less our debtor for good offices and sacrifices than her father, FERDINAND VII., or her grandfather, CHARLES IV. As parties to the quadruple treaty, we made continuous efforts—military, naval, and diplomatic—in behalf of ISABELLA II. in the eight years intervening from 1833 to 1841; nor did these efforts cease even at the period when her Catholic MAJESTY was declared of age by the Cortes in November, 1843. Irrespective of these reasons connected with European policy and State affairs, our commercial transactions with Spain, considerable in extent and multifarious in nature and character, are equally advantageous, and indeed equally necessary, to the well-being and prosperity of both countries.

Though the Emperors of Morocco were not in former ages, nor are they now, Christian princes, or can be scarcely called civilised in any sense of the word, European or otherwise, yet neither their Mahomedan faith nor their rude and barbarous policy opposed to Great Britain any barrier to an early international intercourse. From the days of ELIZABETH, indeed—or, to speak in round numbers, for three centuries—we have had much and friendly intercourse with the Barbary Powers, and, regard being had to circumstances and imperfect civilisation, we have had no great reason to complain of their general conduct. From the earliest portion of the sixteenth century the Moors appear to have looked on England more favourably than on other European nations, and to have adopted a different and a juster policy in regard to our nation. At a time when Spain was a great maritime and military Power, looking to universal dominion and a preponderance which would have been fatal to other States, a good understanding with Barbary was a duty, if not a political necessity, for this country, and circumstances have since tended to improve and consolidate our relations. Our existence and greatness as a nation is not, and never has been, a reproach to Moorish pride or to Moorish fanaticism. The Moors have never been in close proximity with this island, still less have they occupied some of its fairest provinces for eight centuries. With Spain it is different. Cordova and Granada and others of the fairest towns and provinces of Spain had been for long centuries occupied by the Moors; and it is a strange and a curious fact that there are hundreds and thousands of Moors who still cling to the old tradition that a day is surely yet to come when the Arabs shall return to a land in which they so long abided. In Spain, on the other hand, different but equally hostile feelings prevail. There are some Spaniards in 1859, lay and clerical, who look to solid Christian conquests in Africa, and that which they call a *conquista* for the past. But these enthusiastic and vainglorious men should remember that in seeking to pursue African conquests,