SECOND EDITION.

MORNING POST OFFICE.

THURSDAY MORNING.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MADRID, FEB. 1.

Yesterday considerable Moorish forces attacked the right wing of the Spanish encampment, but were repulsed.

The Spanish then made an attack on the Moorish lines, threw the Moors into disorder, and took their positions, which they maintained until the end of the fight.

The Spanish artillery caused enormous losses to the enemy, estimated to amount to 2,000. The Spanish lost 200. The victory was complete.

The brother of the Emperor commanded the Moors.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY IN THE SARDINIAN ARSENALS.

TURIN, FEB. 1.

The Sardinian Government has ordered the workmen to accelerate the extraordinary works entrusted to the forges at the royal arsenals.

The report of an intended journey of Count Cavour to Paris and London has been contradicted.

The King's health has improved, and his Majesty will leave for Milan next week.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, FEB. 1.

The report published in some Belgian papers that Switzerland had addressed a demand to the Powers, that, in the event of Savoy being annexed to France, Chablais and Faucigny should be ceded to Switzerland, has been officially denied.

THE BRAZIL MAILS.

LISBON, JAN. 31.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship Avon has arrived from the Brazils, and would leave for Southampton this evening, with 63 passengers, and £6,275 in specie.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The following telegram has been received at Mr. Reuter's office from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, dated Feb. 1:—

"The China, which left Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at Gibraltar on the morning of the 28th. All well.

"The Ceylon left Gibraltar on the evening of the 28th, and is expected to arrive at Southampton this evening."

THE FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FEB. 1, 12.10 P.M.

The market opened very flat, and again at lower prices. Rentes were done at 67.50, but fell to 67.35.

3.35 P.M.

Rentes close without alteration at 67.35 for the end of February, being a further decline since yesterday of 15 centimes.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of yesterday :—]

AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, FEB. 1.

The Canadian mail steamer, Hungarian, Captain Jones, which left Portland, Maine, on Jan. 21, arrived here at 5 a.m., landed the English and Scotch mails, and proceeded on to Liverpool.

The Circassian from Galway arrived at Newfoundland on the 20th ult.

The Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, reached Portland on the 19th ult.

The Hungarian brings intelligence from New York to the 20th.

The non-election of a Speaker was operating unfavourably on business.

The Viceroy of Egypt had made a large contract for Sharpe's rifles.

Mexican advices are to the 12th ult. It was rumoured that General Juazez had posted himself at Altenique with 6,000 men, and intended to dispute the passage of Miramon.

At New York, on the 20th ult., the cotton market was active, and prices advanced ⅛. Sales, 8,000 bales. Middling uplands quoted 11½. Breadstuffs were generally lower. Provisions and freights unchanged.

The stock market closed heavy, at lower prices. Money easy. Exchange dull.

MOBILE, Jan. 19.—Cotton market buoyant. Sales to-day 1,100 bales, at an advance of ⅛c. Business and freights at Havana dull. Sugar crops as large as last year. Exchange on London, 14½ to 15 prem.

DEATH OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.—We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Alexander, Director-General of the Army Medical Department, died at seven a.m. yesterday, from gout in the stomach, to the deep regret of a large circle of friends. Mr. Alexander had seen much active service in the army since 1830. He served with the 60th Rifles in the Kaffir war of 1851-53, and was the principal medical officer of the expedition across the Kei in 1851. He accompanied the first portion of the Eastern army to Gallipoli as principal medical officer, and was in medical charge of the Light Division of the Eastern army from its first taking the field throughout the campaign of 1854-5, and was present at the affair of Bulganac, the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the capture of Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 6th October. The deceased gentleman was the principal medical officer of the Kertch expedition, under General Sir George Brown, G.C.B. In Lord Raglan's despatch of the battle of Inkerman he was honourably mentioned "for his able exertions" in the exercise of his professional duties. On the Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, Mr. Alexander was selected as one of the commissioners. On the resignation of Dr. Andrew Smith, as Director-General, in June, 1858, Mr. Alexander was selected by the Secretary of State for War to fill that important post in the army. In recognition of his services with the army in the East he was, in 1856, made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and in August, last year, was made an Honorary Surgeon to her Majesty. His commissions bore date as follow :—Assistant-surgeon, Oct. 10, 1834; Brevet-surgeon, May 30, 1845; Staff-surgeon, March 3, 1854; Deputy Inspector-general, Jan. 12, 1855; and Director-general and Inspector of Hospitals, June 22, 1858.

THIRD EDITION.

MORNING POST OFFICE,

THURSDAY MORNING.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Valetta, left Malta for Alexandria at midnight of the 30th January. The China arrived at Malta on Feb. 1, at 8 a.m., and was to sail for Alexandria at noon.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 6 P.M.

There is no truth in the assertion of some journals that the French troops will retire from Rome.

Recruiting for the Papal army continues in the Austrian dominions. The depots are at Prague, Brunn, and in Gallicia. Piedmont has asked explanations but received no answer as yet.

The Hungarian deputation which had gone to Vienna has, I understand, left this town without having obtained anything. However, Baron Vay, chief of the deputation, and Baron Pronag, one of the members, have remained at Vienna on the solicitation of M. de Rechberg, who has promised them an audience of the Emperor. No satisfactory result is, however, expected. In the Tyrol great discontent is shown at the provincial constitution which the Government proposes, and according to which the provincial States would be composed of representatives of the four classes—the clergy, nobility, *bourgeoisie*, and agricultural classes. According to the *Ost Deutsche Post* it is an arrangement no longer in accordance with the spirit of our age, and will be ill received everywhere.

A letter from Rimini says that the return of Count Cavour to power was the cause of public rejoicings and illuminations, on which occasion tributes to the King, the Emperor of the French, and Count Cavour were conspicuously displayed.

I have received the following interesting letter on Church affairs :—

"TURIN, Jan. 30.—I send you the earliest pages of the forthcoming work upon 'The Temporary Dominion of the Pope considered as the Cause of the Ruin of Italy and Religion,' by the Abbate Leone. He observes :—'The theme which we are upon now numbers more than a hundred pamphlets either advocating the dominion of the Pope or adverse to his temporality. But it has appeared to me that much remained to be done in order to place this gigantic question in its true light. Clerical writers have exhausted themselves on the subject, and they deduce the importance of it from the fact that the Pope now menaces arming himself with the thunderbolts of his spiritual power, expressly because the Catholic conceives that any other course of action were to abandon Catholicism. They pretend that exclusively, in matters of the last importance, recourse is had to censure, excommunication, and interdiction ; but, however, if they have not yet determined to exert these, they attribute it to prudence, or to endurance, or to the perversity of the times, or to forbearance from such severe penalty ; but that meanwhile bishops and priests are consequently being suspended whenever they make common cause with the adversaries of the temporal dominion of the Church. We, however, will prove that in ages not far remote from this, from doctrine which they dare not revive, they then blasted with anathema whole provinces and kingdoms, roused populations to rebellion, and nevertheless that the progress of civilisation, the light of criticism, has constantly wrested from them those privileges which they maintained with such pertinacity and defended with all their spiritual weapons. Nor is it less true that the cause of temporal dominion knits together the clergy of every country which receives its law from Rome. Be it necessity or connivance, their official organs, their bishops with their pastorals taking for model the Papal encyclicals, adopt the same phraseology, and proclaim as enemies of God and of the Church all such as advocate the abandonment of the Pope's temporal dominion. Holy Leagues are organised ; every secret association is roused to action ; they compel their clients of all classes—bigots, and above all the ignorant mass, which is marshalled by the most enterprising officers amongst the Jesuits, to protest. This phenomenon of so many forces collected, and which daily increase, with the view to excite all retrograde interests, and all the hostility to progress, inflaming with zeal in their behalf even lukewarm and ambiguous Protestantism and old Voltarians ; and in the opposite camp antiquated societies flock to the Papacy, not assuredly from any religious sentiment, but from views exclusively political and interested. Meanwhile with the aim of shaking the understanding in France, Veuillot, chief editor of the *Univers Religieux*, organ of predilection of the episcopacy, like the *Armonia* of Piedmont, without protest from the French clergy, advocates on his own behalf and that of the Catholics of the empire, that the Pope be proclaimed the only fount of justice, the rule of morals, and the infallible oracle of truth, even in matters of political controversy. Thus he utters the monstrous doctrine :—"We your sons of France, we believe that your authority is not to be defined but by yourself, and we acknowledge in you all those rights which you recognise in yourself. . . . Who more than yourself will love justice, respect the right of peoples, compassionate more than yourself the poor ? . . . As we defend the cause of your independence we defend our own and that of all the Christian world. You are the light and the bulwark of souls. Your independence is the preservation of human liberty. Were the Pope no longer king the cross would be wrested from every crown, and nothing would be left to save the world from being led back to the worship of idols. . . . O Father, O King, O victim most holy and immortal, may your thoughts overwhelmed with anguish rest for a moment upon us ; we kneeling, full of faith and love, we ask your blessing to fortify our souls ; let it remove from us for ever the incomparable shame of betraying you." Is not this a challenge of the most audacious kind ever made ?—of adulation which in a sphere not over-religious would be disgusting, and in a religious sphere hyperbolic to such an extent, would verge to a worship which can only be professed through stolidity and cunning. The Pope is deified ; he is made an incarnate divinity—like the Great Llama of Thibet, whom De Maistre asserts rules over 200,000,000 of spiritual subjects, a greater number even than the Pope—in order to deify those interests which at every cost and by every means it is sought to save. What, then, would ensue if such authority and such rights were recognised in the Pope which he would attribute to himself ? Not a few of them in other times have decreed that whole nations were by them released from all obedience to their princes, who, deposed from their thrones, not to be judged heretics, have submitted to the sentence. Such authority and such rights of necessity being ever the same, it will rest with the will of the Pope whenever he may please to revive them, and the opposition of every Catholic will be powerless. Such is the inevitable consequence of such profanation as we have cited. But we have to observe that ten years ago, when the same Pius IX. initiated reforms and promises —the "infallible one," to whom pertains to define his own attributes and authority—he found no enemies more implacable than those who precisely now, without stipulations, and in dogmatical form, proclaim him a God to whom it behoves us to prostrate ourselves and be dumb—identically those who execrated him in secret and in public held up his name to scorn, and licensed the pulpit to proclaim him a heretic. None of them, as Veuillot now, would have proclaimed him infallible in whatever he might utter.'"

The *Constitutionnel* says :—

"The removal of prohibitions is not merely a question of home production and manufactures—it is connected with the highest interests of the external power of France, and with her elevated position among nations. When, on all sides, throughout the civilised world, the old prohibitive system is falling to pieces under the influence of great social and material improvements ; when all States feel the necessity of entering into more intimate economical relations with each other, and, thanks to steam and electricity, are every day removing the barriers which separate them, should France, that powerful promoter of all civilising principles, stand aloof from the mighty movement, close her frontiers, and, exposed to inevitable reprisals, be excluded in her turn from all foreign markets ? No ; her dignity as a nation, her interest as a productive power, would be equally prejudiced and compromised by a system of separation, which is no longer in harmony with the generous ideas and progress of our times."

PARIS BOURSE.—The settlement of the account has been going on heavily, and large sales of Stock are likely to be made. Threes, for the present account, after having been done at 67fr. 50c., declined to 67fr. 30c. For the end of February, prices varied from 68fr. 65c. to 68fr. 50c. ; Mobilier steady at from 730fr. to 735fr. ; Lyons, 777fr. 50c. to 780fr. ; Orleans, 1,342fr. 50c. to 1,345fr. ; Northern, 895fr. to 897fr. 50c. ; Austrian, 506fr. 25c. to 505fr. ; Lombard, 543fr. 75c. to 541fr. 25c. The following were the last quotations :—

	Fr.	Ct.		Fr.	Ct.
4½ per Cents.	97	—	Crédit Foncier	740	—
Do. end of month	—	—	Belgian 4½	—	—
3 per Cents.	67	25	Piedmontese (5)	81	—
Do. end of month	67	35	Roman	76	—
Bank Shares	2,820	—	Austrian	—	—
Crédit Mobilier	735	—	Spanish Threes	43	50
Do. account	730	—	Home Debt	42⅝	

RAILWAYS.

	Cash.			Account.	
Orleans	1,352	50	...	1,343	75
Northern	895	—	...	895	—
New ditto	817	50	...	817	50
Lyons & Mediterranean	881	25	...	873	75
Geneva	—	—	...	500	—
Southern	493	75	...	490	—
Western	575	—	...	570	—
Eastern	630	—	...	627	50
Sardinian	390	—	...	387	50
Austrian	500	—	...	500	—
Lombard	543	75	...	541	25

THE FUNDS—THIS DAY

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Consols for Money	94¼	—
Consols for Account	94⅛	94¼

THE CONTINENT.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* of the 29th ult. has the following :—

"It is remarkable that no assembly, no commission can now meet in Austria, without raising the question as to the propriety of establishing a general representation of the country. A new case of the kind has just occurred : It will be remembered that the Emperor some time ago charged a commission to draw up a plan for the complete remodelling of the system of taxation. The commission appointed a committee of its members to examine specially the question of an income tax ; and that committee summoned before it, from all the provinces of the empire, the men who are considered the best authorities in matters of finance and taxation. The assembly thus formed declared, after examining the plans, that it approved in all essential points the propositions of the Government relative to the reforms in the collection of the revenue and to the adoption of an income tax, but that it did not think right that any plan whatever should be carried into effect until the representation of all the empire, promised by the Emperor, should be accorded ; and it added that such a representation could alone revise the general system of taxation in Austria, and render durable the modifications which might be considered necessary. The declaration was formally recorded in the minutes of the commission, and was transmitted to the Minister of Finance, who will no doubt communicate it to the Emperor."

ITALY.

"Our Florence correspondent," says the *Nord*, "gives us the most satisfactory intelligence respecting the state of affairs and public feeling in Tuscany. Trade is flourishing, and political cares do not interfere with social pleasures, parties and balls being very numerous. The Government is preparing to divide Tuscany into electoral circumscriptions, according to the Sardinian statute. This will be shortly completed. On the other hand addresses of adhesion and felicitation from municipalities are presented in great numbers to Baron Ricasoli, whose firm attitude commands universal sympathy."

The Tuscan *Monitore* publishes a decree of the Tuscan Government, dated the 25th, opening a loan to the amount of 30 millions of francs under the guarantee of the Sardinian Government. The loan is to be effected by inscribing 1,500,000fr. of rente on the Book of the Public Debt of Tuscany, and issuing bonds payable to bearer, or else nominative ones to that amount, from the 1st of February of the present year. On the same day the Government of the Emilian provinces concluded a 5 per cent. loan for 10 millions of francs, also guaranteed by Sardinia, with the firms of G. Belin-Zagi, of Milan ; R. Rizzoli and Co., of Bologna ; and D. P. Adami, of Leghorn, at 80fr.

Chevalier Farini arrived at Bologna on the 24th.

The Duchess of Genoa is expected at Turin on the 1st of February.

A Turin letter of the 28th, in the *Siècle*, says—

"A commission named by the Governor of the Provinces of the Emilia has been charged to compile a civil code. Among the members of this commission is M. Pisanelli, formerly a deputy in the Neapolitan Parliament, and one of the most distinguished lawyers in Italy. M. Cassinis, the new Minister of Justice, has appointed two commissioners to draw up, in concert with the above commission, bills for various legislative reforms. The general rumour here is that M. Desambrois, now ambassador in Paris, will be shortly recalled, and made President of the Council of State. He will be replaced in Paris by General Marmzzo della Rocca, first aide-de-camp to the King and chief of the Staff of the Sardinian army in the late war. Should the proposed arrangement take place, this will be the *début* of General Marmzzo in a diplomatic career."

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.

The following telegraphic despatch, dated Panama, Jan. 7, forwarded by the Pacific Steam Steam Navigation Company to the Underwriters' Association of this town, contains intelligence not embraced in the West India and Pacific news brought by the Tasmanian :—

"The Lima arrived at Taboca at 10 p.m. on the 5th inst., all well ; 26 passengers and about $350,000 in specie.

"A treaty of peace had been signed between Peru and Ecuador on the 21st ult.

"No arrivals of vessels reported from Callao or Valparaiso.

"All well at the Moro.

"Specie for Europe by the West India steamer from Colon about $367,000."

THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.—The Montreal Ocean Steam-ship Company's screw-steamer Bohemian sailed from the Mersey at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Portland, U.S., with the Canadian and United States mails, and 50 passengers. The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company's screw-steamer Kangaroo sailed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for New York, with a portion of the United States mails and 130 passengers, in addition to a large cargo of merchandise.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HAMBURG, JAN. 30.

The readiness with which the Austrian Government expressed their willingness to adopt the views of Prussia with regard to the course which should be followed in the question of Schleswig-Holstein, and the silence which they had maintained as to the reform which Prussia had proposed in the organisation of the federal army, had led many to suppose that the feeling of jealousy which the Court of Vienna had so long cherished against that of Berlin had finally been permitted to subside, and that in future these two great Powers of Germany would act in harmony for the promotion of those purposes that might be suggested by either for the general welfare of the fatherland. No lengthened experience, however, has been required entirely to dissipate any hopes of this kind that may have been entertained, for the Austrian Government have declared that they have now determined to bring forward a plan of their own for the military reform of the Confederation ; and they appear to have taken both Bavaria and Saxony into their counsels, and to have organised a system of opposition against the Prussian scheme, which will go far to diminish any chances there may have been of its success when it might be brought under the consideration of the Diet. Meanwhile Prussia has shown at Frankfort that she is resolved to adhere to the arrangements which she and the other States of North Germany, with the exception of Hanover, had already made as to the fortification of their own coasts and rivers, by declaring that she could not accept of the reference which had been made by the Diet to her on this subject, because the plans of her neighbours and herself were so nearly ready that it was hoped they would very shortly be in such a state as would admit of their being submitted to the Diet for their sanction and approval.

In one respect, however, Prussia has a great advantage, because though she finds herself opposed by the Courts of the secondary and minor States, which are known to be under the influence of Austria, she has the assurance of the support in case of need of the great body of the German people. The views of her Government on most questions of German policy are known to be identical with those of the leading members of the National Association, and these must eventually have their influence in those States at least which can still boast of any semblance of a constitutional Government. Among these there is none from which help is more likely to be derived than from the Duchy of Coburg ; for, in addition to the countenance which the Duke is already well known to have shown towards the national movement, his royal highness has now, as the head of the Church in his own State, ordered that prayers shall be regularly offered up in all its churches for the establishment of that unity in Germany which has long been deemed so necessary to its strength. The presence at this time in Berlin of M. von Beningsen, who is at once the leader of the Opposition in Hanover and the president of the National Association, is regarded by many as an evidence of the good understanding which exists between the Prussian Government and that society, of which he is the head ; and although no open recognition of its claims to public confidence has yet been made by the Court of Berlin, it is generally supposed that such an acknowledgment of its existence will speedily be made as will greatly add both to its importance and influence.

Among other proofs which might be adduced of the higher position which Prussia occupies than that to which Austria can now lay any claim in the opinion of the German people may be cited the decided preference which is everywhere given to the bank-notes of the former over those of the latter. Even in Frankfort this is so decided that while the one class cannot be obtained except on the payment of a premium, the others are passed with difficulty in the ordinary transactions of daily intercourse. Such a circumstance as this cannot fail to have a very striking popular effect ; and while Prussia may soon have occasion to be made aware of this to her advantage, Austria may still more speedily have reason to become acquainted with its damaging consequences.

The health of the Prince Regent of Prussia is now perfectly re-established, and for some days past the Court circles at Berlin have displayed more than their usual gaiety and splendour. As the Princess Alexandrina, the daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia, is now about to enter on her 18th year, rumour begins again to point to her royal highness as the probable Queen of England. To this it is very likely that an increased intimacy with the Princess Frederic William may in some degree have contributed, but that may have arisen from other associations with which any idea of a closer relationship than that which now exists may have nothing whatever to do. It may be well, however, that it should be known that the Princess Alexandrina is a great favourite with all the members of the Prussian royal family, and that the talents and acquirements of her royal highness are such as are in all respects in accordance with what might be required or expected in a princess of her exalted station.

All Germany has been overwhelmed with grief at the announcement which has been made of the death, at Bonn, of the illustrious patriot Arndt, in the 90th year of his age. On the last anniversary of his birth congratulatory addresses from all quarters poured in upon the venerable man, and, in his anxiety to acknowledge them all in a suitable manner, he had overtaxed his exertions by writing upwards of 100 replies to them ; and though at last he was thus quite exhausted, his departure was peaceful and serene.

Matters do not at all improve in Schleswig, and the sittings of the Estates at Flensburg are frequently the scene of uproar and confusion. An address which had been sent to the Assembly, in which the members were congratulated on the noble stand which they had made for the independence of the duchy, was treated with the greatest contumely by some of the "Danish" members of the body, so that great excitement had in consequence prevailed, and apprehensions were entertained that further deeds of violence might yet be perpetrated. A report is current in this city that the authority of the royal commission has at their last meeting been set at defiance; and, though the truth of it has not yet been ascertained, it is certain that the prospect of an amicable arrangement between the people of Denmark and of "the Duchies" is more than ever distant.

In commercial matters here there is no material alteration. Money is somewhat more in demand, which may lead to a change in its value if the supply should not keep pace with it, but as yet the quotation of discount for first-class paper has not been advanced.

THE BURNING OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP IN THE MERSEY.—LIVERPOOL, Wednesday.—The fire on board the Endymion was finally subdued about three o'clock this morning. When the foremast gave way yesterday it fell forward, carrying all the rigging with it, which caused the flames again to overspread the ship. In a short time afterwards, it being evident that the main and mizen masts would soon follow, being very much burned, and might prove fatal to the men working the engines in the tugs on each side of the burning ship, a rope was put round the mainmast and made fast to a steam-tug, which put on full steam and pulled the mast out. The same process was followed with regard to the mizenmast, but which, on being pulled out, tore up the deck, and thereby let in air to the burning mass underneath, and this added vigour to the flames. However, the continued efforts made by those working the engines, aided by the water admitted from the scuttling, triumphed at length, and the flames were subdued. The vessel has the appearance of a charred hulk, and it is believed impossible to repair her, her fore part is so much burned. The loss is estimated at from £20,000 to £30,000. The vessel is insured in Liverpool.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The following is a return of the number of ships under the Emigration Act, with passengers, &c., that have sailed from the port of Liverpool during the month of January in the present year :—United States, 10 ships, with 97 cabin and 895 steerage passengers ; Victoria, two ships, with 24 cabin and 514 steerage passengers ; South Australia, one ship, carrying 360 steerage passengers ; total, 13 ships, 20,866 tons, 121 cabin and 1,769 steerage passengers. Of this number 672 were English, 276 Scotch, 686 Irish, and 135 foreigners. For the corresponding month of last year the numbers were—cabin 107, steerage 1,610 ; showing an increase for the past month of 159. In January, 1859, the returns comprised 620 English, 134 Scotch, 693 Irish, and 163 foreigners.

FASHIONABLE WORLD.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, WEDNESDAY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived from the University of Oxford yesterday afternoon, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey.

The royal dinner party included the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Baron Bentinck (the Netherlands Minister), the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Spencer, Viscount Sydney, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce, le Comte de Bylandt, le Comte de Rechteren de Rosande, le Colonel van den Bosch, Colonel F. H. Seymour, Captain Grey, and Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald.

The band of the 1st Life Guards played during dinner :—

March, "Prince Alfred the Royal Sailor"	Waddell.
Overture, "Die lustigen Weiber von Windsor"	Nicolai.
Danse des Paysans Russes Caprice (Mazurka)	Ascher.
Selection, "The Rose of Castille"	Balfe.
Walzer, "Alexandra"	Gung'l.
Chor der Norwegischen Matrosen aus der Oper, "Der fliegende Hollander"	Wagner.

The Duke and Duchess of Aumale joined her Majesty after dinner.

The fifth dramatic performance took place in the evening. The following was the programme :—

A Comic Drama, in two acts, by Mr. Pelham Hardwicke, entitled

A BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Harry Jasper	Mr. Charles Mathews.
Mr. Andrew Wylie	Mr. Frank Matthews.
Mr. Thornton	Mr. Horace Wigan.
Adolphus	Mr. W. Gordon.
Frederick Adderly	Mr. W. Vernon.
Servants	Mr. Bush and Mr. Collier.
Mrs. Thornton	Miss Marston.
Emma Thornton	Mrs. Charles Mathews.

An interval of six weeks is supposed to elapse between the first and second acts.

Scene—London. Time—Present.

After which a Comedietta, in one act, by Mr. Tom Taylor, entitled

NINE POINTS OF THE LAW.

Joseph Ironside	Mr. Addison.
Cunningame (an Attorney)	Mr. Horace Wigan.
Rodomont Rollingstone (a Gentleman at Large)	Mr. Geo. Vining.
John Britton	Mr. W. Gordon.
Mrs. Smylie (a Widow)	Mrs. Stirling.
Katie Mapleson (her Niece)	Miss Marston.
Sarah Jane (a Village School Girl)	Miss Turner.

Scene—A Cottage near a Kentish Village. Time—1849.

Under the management of Mr. George Ellis, and under the direction of Mr. W. B. Donne, her Majesty's Examiner of Plays. The theatre and the scenery painted by Mr. Thomas Grieve.

About half-past eight o'clock the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Prince of Orange, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Aumale, the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, with the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the dinner company, entered the theatre in St. George's Hall, when the performance immediately commenced.

The orchestra was composed of her Majesty's private band.

The following had the honour to receive invitations, and were present :—

The Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Mr. B. and Miss Van de Weyer, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, Count Strzlecki, Mademoiselle d'Henin, Lady Georgiana Cathcart, the Misses Cathcart (2), Lord and Lady Taunton, Mr. and Lady Sophia Tower, the Misses Tower (2), Hon. Mrs. Hodgson and Miss Hodgson, Lieutenant-General and the Hon. Mrs. Scott, the Misses Scott (2), the Provost of Eton, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Harford, Mr. Vincent and the Misses Vincent (2), Colonel Parker (Commanding Officer 1st Life Guards), Sub-Lieutenant Heneage and Sub-Lieutenant Osborne (1st Life Guards), Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford (Commanding-Officer 2d Battalion Grenadier Guards), Captain Bramston and Captain the Hon. A. Annesley (2d Battalion Grenadier Guards), Lady Caroline Barrington, Lady Emily Seymour, Miss Seymour, Lady Fanny Howard, Lady Mary Howard, Major-General the Hon. C. and Mrs. Grey, the Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. A. West, Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, Miss Phipps, Miss Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. and Lady E. de Ros, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Lady Cowper, Miss and Mr. R. Cowper, the Rev. W. R. Jolley, Major Elphinstone, R.E., and Mr. Glover.

The Queen, with Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Aumale, went out shooting, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros and Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Bosch. The Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, and Baron Bentinck had the honour of accompanying the royal party.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Oxford University in the forenoon, attended by Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce and Captain Grey.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange took leave of her Majesty, and left the Castle in the afternoon for London, attended by le Comte de Bylandt, le Comte de Rechteren de Rosande, Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Bosch, and Colonel F. H. Seymour. Baron Bentinck, the Netherlands Minister, accompanied the Prince of Orange.

The Duke of Cambridge also returned to London, attended by Colonel the Hon. J. Macdonald.

The following visitors have taken their departure Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Spencer, and Viscount Sydney.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and the Duke of Aumale visited her Majesty.

Lady Churchill has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as Lady in Waiting to the Queen, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange has returned to Fenton's Hotel from a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle. His royal highness was attended by Count Rechteren de Rosande, Count de Bylandt, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Van den Bosch, and Colonel Seymour, Equerry to the Queen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had a select party to dinner, last evening, at his residence at St. James's Palace.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and household arrived at St. James's Palace, yesterday, from Cambridge-cottage, Kew, for the season.

His Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess Platen entertained at dinner yesterday evening his Excellency the Prussian Minister and Countess Bernstorff, his Excellency the Austrian Minister and Countess Apponyi, Countess Marie Paumgarten, his Excellency the Saxon Minister, the Earl of Hardwicke, Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. V. Harcourt, M.P., Count and Countess A. Hamilton, Baron and Baroness Hochschild, Count Brandenburg, Count Jaucourt, Captain Falbe, &c.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at Campden Hill yesterday, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle. The noble duke and duchess entertained a select circle at dinner last evening.

The Earl of Beverley and Lady Louisa Percy, Lord and Lady Monson and family, Lord and Lady Sinclair, and Count and Countess de la Feld, are passing the season at Torquay.

Lord and Lady John Russell had a dinner party last evening at their mansion in Chesham-place, when his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange honoured the noble lord and lady by his company. The Prince of Orange was attended by Count de Bylandt, Count de Rechteren, and Lieutenant-Colonel Van den Bosch, and Colonel F. H. Seymour, Equerry to her Majesty, in attendance on his royal highness. The Duke and Duchess of Somerset, his Excellency Baron Bentinck, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone, the Earl of Minto, the Earl and Countess of Derby, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, Lady Georgiana Romilly, Lady Dunfermline, the Countess of Lichfield and Lady G. Anson, Hon. Evelyn Ashley, &c., were present to meet his royal highness.

General Le Comte and Madame Yermacloff and Admiral Pasini have left the Brunswick, Jermyn-street, for Paris.

Captain Vigors and Captain Jebb left the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, yesterday, for town.

Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, of Berwick-on-Tweed, arrived at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, on Tuesday, and left the following day *en route* for Nice.

VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S ASSEMBLY.

Viscountess Palmerston had an assembly last evening at Cambridge House. His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange honoured her ladyship with his presence, arriving at eleven o'clock. His Highness Prince Feroze Shah and his Highness Prince Gholam Mahommed also honoured her ladyship with their presence. Amongst the diplomatic corps present were :—

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, his Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi and Miss Tricoupi, his Excellency the Minister for the Hanse Towns, his Excellency the Portuguese Minister, his Excellency the Saxon Minister, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Dallas and Miss Dallas, his Excellency the Minister for the Netherlands, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, his Excellency the Hanoverian Minister, Count Jaucourt, M. Dutrail, Count Brandenburg, Count Paumgarten, M. Delfosse, M. C. Tricoupi, M. Oliviera, Viscount de Carvalho, Chevalier de Berg, Count Grappi, &c.

Amongst the general circle were the Duchess of Inverness and Miss Gore, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Abingdon, Dowager Countess Spencer and Lady Sarah Spencer, Dowager Countess of Lichfield and Lady Gwendolena Anson, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven (2), Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., the Countess of Sefton and Lady C. Molyneux, Viscount and Viscountess Castlerosse, Viscount Chelsea, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount Massereene, Countess de Flahault and Miss Elphinstone de Flahault, Count Strzlecki, Lord and Lady Lyveden and Miss Fitzpatrick, Lord and Lady Henley, Lord de Tabley, Lord Edward St. Maur, Lord William G. Osborne, Lord Seymour and Lady Ulrica St. Maur, Lady Margaret Beaumont, Lord Llanover, Mr. and Lady Catherine Ricardo, Lady Georgiana Romilly, Lady Elizabeth Romilly and Miss Russell, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., and Lady Mary Wood and Miss Wood, Lady Theresa Lewis and Miss Lister, the Right Hon. Sir William Hayter, M.P., and Lady Hayter, the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P., the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour and the Misses Seymour (2), Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Hon. George Elliot, Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, Hon. Harris Temple, Hon. Henry Cavendish, Sir Charles and Lady M'Carthy, Sir John Shelley, M.P., Sir Henry Holland and Miss Holland, Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir John Bowring, Sir John Lawrence, Sir Alexander Bannerman, Sir Thomas and Lady Troubridge, Sir Richard and Lady Airey, Sir Harry Verney, General Fox, Colonel Tyrwhitt, Colonel Ponsonby, Colonel Lockyer Freestun, M.P., Colonel and Mrs. Armytage, Dr. Quin, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. John Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. William Harcourt, Mr. Repton, M.P., Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. Ridley, M.P., Mr. Mitford, Mr. Campbell of Islay and Miss Campbell, Mr. Sandwith, Mr. Sherson, Mr. Hayward, Mr. Charles Clifford, M.P., Mr. Verney, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Mr. Edward Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. John Townley, Mr. Henry Rich, M.P., and Mrs. Rich, Mr. Charles Forster, M.P., and Mrs. Forster, Mr. J. W. Wilkins, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Gowan Vernon, Mr. Macleod of Macleod, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Bernal Osborne, M.P., Mr. George Cavendish, Mr. Augustus Lumley, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Arthur Russell, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Frederick Willis, Mr. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Algernon West, Mr. R. W. Grey, M.P., Mr. Deasy, M.P., Mr. Delane, Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Villiers, Mr. Lister, Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Alfred Seymour, Mr. Strachey, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Mr. Fleming, &c.

Previously to the assembly the noble viscount and viscountess entertained at dinner—His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, the Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, Lord Dufferin, Viscount Raynham, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth St. Aubyn, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, Mr. Rumbolt, &c.

FOREIGN COURTS.

BERLIN, JAN. 30.

The celebration of the festival of the Coronation and of the Orders of Knighthood of Prussia took place yesterday, by command of the Prince Regent. The knights named since last year, and the possessors of orders and distinctions, as well as those noblemen and gentlemen whom the Prince Regent had nominated in the name of the King, assembled at the royal palace, when the last-named class received the decorations intended for them, and all were conducted to the Hall of Knights. The list of the newly-decorated members was then read in the presence of the Prussian princes, who had been invited as witnesses of the ceremony. Those members decorated in 1859 were then introduced to the Prince Regent, after which his royal highness, accompanied by the princesses and princes of the royal house, and followed by a numerous retinue, entered the Hall of Knights, where, after some further ceremony, his royal highness received the thanks of the knights present, who were then conducted to the chapel, whither the senior knights and bearers of distinctions had preceded them. The Prince Regent, the Princesses and Princes of Prussia, and the other royal personages present at the preceding ceremonies then entered, and a religious service was performed—a sermon appropriate to the occasion preached. The knights and guests were afterwards present at a banquet in the White Hall and in the Picture Gallery, at which the Prince Regent, in the name of the King, proposed a toast to the health of the newly-made knights, and to those on whom distinctions had been conferred. A court was afterwards held by the Prince Regent in the Hall of Knights.

MISS DOLBY'S SOIREE MUSICALE.

The accomplished Miss Dolby, the queen of English contraltos, gave her second and last *soirée musicale* recently at her residence in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, to a crowded and fashionable audience. The fair concert-giver's abilities were most strikingly exhibited in Beethoven's "In questa tomba oscura;" Luders' "L'Emigré Irlandais;" Salaman's "Oh, if thou wert mine own love;" and the popular Irish song, "Katey's letter," composed by Lady Dufferin, all of which, sung to perfection, were most enthusiastically applauded. In the instrumental portion of the entertainment, M. Sainton, the celebrated violinist, shone most conspicuously; and he was ably assisted by M. Paque, the violoncellist, and Mr. George Osborne, the pianist, whose melodious and musicianly trio, for piano, violin, and violoncello, formed a worthy commencement to a concert in every respect excellent. The vocal pieces were alternately accompanied with taste and judgment by Signor Randegger and Mr. F. Berger.

BENEVOLENT FUND OF THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of governors was held in Exeter-hall, on Tuesday evening last, when the chair was occupied by Mr. J. N. Harrison, president. Mr. J. F. Puttick, hon. secretary, read a report, from which it appeared that the fund was efficiently fulfilling its mission, by administering relief to the aged, infirm, and necessitous members of the great musical community assembling periodically in Exeter-hall. During the past year the fund had received a considerable accession of life and annual governors, and had acquired increased stability by additional purchases of stock, amounting to an invested fund of £1,000 Consols. The number of life governors was 72, of annual governors 126, exclusive of donors. Although not forming part of the transactions of the year 1859, the committee took occasion to acknowledge with feelings of deep gratitude a munificent donation of £1,000 which had been presented by the Sacred Harmonic Society, being part of their share of the profits of the great Handel commemoration at the Crystal Palace, and whereby the permanent fund had been increased to £2,000 Consols. Mr. D. Hill, treasurer, submitted an audited balance sheet, showing an expenditure of £238 2s. 9d., against the receipts of £185 19s. 11½d., leaving a deficit of £52 8s. 9½d. balance due to the treasurer.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—At a meeting of this society, held last night—Sir Thomas Phillips, Chairman of Council, in the chair—the paper read was on "The Arts and Manufactures of Japan," by Dr. M'Gowan. The author said that it might, perhaps, seem more natural that China, in which he had resided so many years, should be his theme, rather than Japan, which he had merely visited. But the Land of the Rising Sun, being a *terra incognita*, presented features of such striking interest, and was now attracting so much attention from every class of thinking men, that he had been induced to afford to the society such information as he possessed in reference to it. Viewed from any standpoint, it was a remarkable country. The geologist found it a focus of volcanic action, there being more volcanoes in active operation there than in any other part of the earth's surface of the same area, and nowhere would be found such a variety of metalliferous wealth. It afforded to the botanist a wide field of discovery, some of the forest trees being, in his opinion, quite new. The zoologist also would find in the lower scale of animal existence not a little that was novel and interesting. So also the politician, the statistician, and the philanthropist, would each find matter of peculiar interest in the study of this singular empire. The specimens of their manufactures which he had before him spoke for themselves, proclaiming in unmistakable language the high civilisation of the Japanese race. They would seem to say to the manufacturer and to the merchant, these people have no wants; they would even seem to afford arguments in favour of tariffs and a restricted policy, as, in consequence of the long seclusion of the Japanese, their ingenuity and industry had been stimulated so as to make them almost wholly independent of the rest of the world. He thought, however, that, as regarded the prospect of a market for some products of Western industry, their advance in civilisation and the arts was a better augury than if we had found them in a semi-savage state, the best customers being probably those people who are themselves farthest advanced in the industrial arts. Dr. M'Gowan's paper was illustrated by a large and very interesting collection of the products of Japan, consisting of arms and other works in metal, ceramic ware, silks, and woven fabrics, as well as specimens of raw produce of various kinds.

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