

KANSAS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARRESTED IMMIGRANTS.

Lawrence, K. T., Oct. 16, 1866. Last night the larger portion of the train of immigrants recently from the northern route arrived in Lawrence. Those numbered about two hundred persons in all—men, women and children—although the greater portion of them were men. They came in charge of Messrs. Perry, Eldridge, Pomeroy, and others. They had a large wagon train, and good horses and teams. The company was made up of small parties from different sections of the North and West, who had formed into a large body for security in entering the Territory. Most of the men marched into town, and presented a fine appearance. They drew their wagons in a circle at the head of Massachusetts street, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Kaw River, and their camp-fires glimmered last night in their dark waters. They have commenced to break up and disperse to different occupations and parts of the Territory already, and in a few days will be quietly absorbed among the population.

This is the same party that was violently arrested and taken prisoners some five days ago by Col. Cooke with several companies of United States dragoons. The affair occurred close to the Nebraska frontier. The party then, I have been informed, numbered between 300 and 400. Never suspecting that they were to meet resistance from any source at that time, much less from the regular military force of the country, the immigrant train was struggling across the frontier in a long irregular line of teams, extending for nearly five miles; just such a train as may be seen among immigrants who travel all day and camp all night, and who, laboring under no serious apprehension, submit to no very special restraint. Thus it was that the Kansas immigrants ran into, or straggled into, Col. Cooke's command of dragoons, who were drawn up in battle array. It was a regular surprise party. The dragoons, under orders, had been scouring the country close to the northern frontier, hunting for the invading "Abolitionists" with zeal stimulated by the threats and adjurations of the distressed Oligarchists. These were the first articles in the shape of "Abolitionists" they had come to; so forming in martial array, squadron on squadron, they made a grand capture, the thing being done in detail as the party came up. This magnificent exploit—which ought to recommend Col. Cooke for promotion, to a discriminating Administration—was of course bloodless, as the immigrants did not see any necessity for fighting. The dragoons then proceeded to search the wagons for arms, and as they did so with evident desire to "probe matters to the bottom," they succeeded in getting upward of 200 guns of different kinds, beside revolvers and other arms. Having committed this stylish piece of official felony, they very graciously took the whole train, teams, wagons and all, prisoners, and instead of "driving them out," escorted them in durability to Leocompton, where they were to be delivered over to condign punishment.

Meantime, some of the party whose experience of Kansas matters did not make them very easy as to their position, and the probable sequel of affairs, and who remembered that the "powers that be" in this land of "Squatter Sovereignty" do pretty much as they please, began to leave in an unceremonious and irregular way, the cavalcade diminishing in numbers as it approached its destination. It is supposed that a few of the most timid of these have returned to Nebraska and Iowa, but I think it is likely, from what I can learn, that most of them will turn up in the Territory yet.

As the captured train was being led thus by the dragoons, some gentlemen connected with it, having been permitted, rode to Leocompton to complain to the Governor. Governor Geary, remembering that he had a "Presidential candidate on his shoulders," thought it best, doubtless, to go and see what kind of a haul of fish (Col. Cooke had made. He accordingly rode up to Topeka, and discovered that his dragoons had been obeying their orders after a most orthodox style, and that he had on his hands a large number of teams and wagons, with other miscellaneous squatter gear, beside some women and children, and some two hundred American citizens, charged with the monstrous crime of emigrating to the Free Territories in search of a home. With these aspects of the case strongly before him, and none of the Border Ruffians ready to demur against such a dangerous innovation but to order that they be set at liberty, and Col. Cooke had to discharge his prisoners. What the dragoon officers think of being first ordered to intercept "Abolitionists," and then, after all their trouble, to have them taken out of their fingers and set at liberty, and that too without even hanging a few of them in order to keep up an appearance of consistency, I cannot say. Doubtless they think that "Squatter Sovereignty" is a hard doctrine to enunciate. One thing is worthy of remark, however. The arms stolen by the dragoons from the train have not been returned, but are in the hands of the dragoons or the Governor. By what authority this disarming and robbing of American citizens has been done, I should like to know. The train, having been thus released, marched from Topeka, yesterday morning, and last evening, as I have stated, what was left of the train entered Lawrence about sundown, having traveled twenty-five miles yesterday. As they entered Lawrence, the "stars and stripes" floated over them.

Yesterday afternoon there was a good deal of excitement at Leocompton, when it was learned that Gov. Geary had permitted the emigrant train to come in. Threats of the fiercest and widest kind were made, and mutterings that "if the Abolitionists were not to be kept out by the troops, the "Law and Order" men could keep them out." Whether this wild lead to a new Ruffian outbreak remains to be seen. What if it does? All the authorities will do will be to beg them to leave, and even after they have committed outrages to let them leave scathless; while the Free-State men are rendered defenseless, or arrested if they dare defend themselves.

The special term of the Federal Court has languished through the three first days of this week and done nothing. The Grand Jury have not yet made up their report or completed their indictments. From what I report ascertain of the state of affairs yesterday evening the Grand Jury will probably report this evening. It is difficult to tell with any certainty what a Grand Jury is doing, but I have reasons to believe that of the hundred and upward of Free-State men who have been ignominiously and cruelly held as prisoners by Titus and his crew, under Gov. Geary's orders, for weeks back, the Grand Jury will not be able to find bills against, nor will it be safe to go to trial with more than a dozen of the whole lot, as it will be impossible to get a particle of testimony against the other. What will

be done in the premises it is not easy to guess. To turn nine-tenths of them loose after so severe and arbitrary a confinement, would only show in the plainest way the outrage that has been committed on these poor men, who, beside their sufferings, have been kept from their labors during the most important months of the year. Beside all this, setting them at liberty even now, would excite the ire of the Border Ruffians, who, glad over these persecutions, well knowing that theyicken the cause of Free Kansas, and tend to drive a freedom-loving people from a land cursed by such tyranny.

I have learned one fact that is worth mentioning at Leocompton this week. Gov. Geary has accepted four companies of volunteers, Pro-Slavery militia, who are stationed at Leocompton under pay. These are under command of the infamous Col. Titus, and it is they who guard the Free State prisoners. Most of them are recently imported Southerners, who, but for such support, would be billeted in Missouri at present. There are, however, no fewer than sixty seven of them who do not hesitate to avow that they are Missourians, and intend to remain Missourians; but that they merely were in the Territory to settle the Slavery question. So the world goes in Kansas.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

The United States mail-steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, from Bremen via Southampton, Oct. 8, arrived yesterday morning, bringing 322 passengers, and a full and valuable cargo of German, English and French merchandise.

BRITAIN.

AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERS AT PANAMA.

From The London Times, Oct. 7. Is the Central American question really to come on again? We considered it only three or four days ago on an honorable grave, and made a funeral oration over it. We briefly epitomized its history from infancy to middle age, and from middle age to decline and death. The last in the world was before us in the shape of a document, the last in the world, and "Herman" at the bottom. That document finally disposed of the difficulty of British occupation of Central America, and with the disposal of that difficulty the whole question seemed at rest. In the grave to open and the corpse to rot to life again, and this time with a vengeance. How often have the words been said, or something like them, within these last three or four days. "Well," the American question is settled at last; that is a "good thing ever." But is it settled? Here is the conclusion of the report of the United States Commission, under the leadership of Mr. Amos B. Corwin, with reference to certain disturbances at Panama, attended with loss of life to some American citizens connected with or passengers by the new railway.

It is to be explained by the payments of taxes for it, which will avoid payment of the newly-imposed tenth. This partial falling off will, moreover, be soon compensated for. The information we have received from the month of September. Upon the whole, the augmented revenue from the old taxes, and the sum derived from the new taxes, together constitute an excess of about 72,000,000 above the amount of the corresponding months of last year, giving a considerable increase.

This increase comes to 23,000,000 as compared with 1854, and nearly 20,000,000 as compared with 1855, in the first half year only. It is to be explained by the payments of taxes for it, which will avoid payment of the newly-imposed tenth. This partial falling off will, moreover, be soon compensated for. The information we have received from the month of September. Upon the whole, the augmented revenue from the old taxes, and the sum derived from the new taxes, together constitute an excess of about 72,000,000 above the amount of the corresponding months of last year, giving a considerable increase.

But shall we find any evidence to the contrary in the momentary depreciation of the public securities? According to my opinion, such a view of the matter would be in error. The high rate of interest, and the difficulty of appreciation. In the alternations of rise and fall of prices, much is due every day to the influence of temporary causes which are often inexplicable and unaccountable. But one fact of general truth is to be known, and that is, that the present state of things, which it will soon control, and that is the perception, as every sensible mind must agree, that the giving way in the prices of our securities does not indicate a loss of confidence in the stability of the loan, but actually exhibits, for the first time during many years, an equal balance-sheet. This desirable result, attained in times of exceptional difficulty, is the best proof that the onward progress of the finances of the State hitherto is far from being checked.

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FRANCE.

NAPOLEON IN DANGER OF BANKRUPTCY.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.

From The Monitor, Oct. 7. At this period, when I have to ascertain the

elements of the budget of 1868, in order that they may be submitted to your Majesty's sanction, I proceed, in compliance with your Majesty's commands, to place before you a succinct statement of the most essential facts relating to the present year, to indicate the general point of view in which our calculations of receipts and expenses ought to be made.

The circumstances through which we have passed, since your Majesty's accession to the throne, are so full of calamities, and the protracted duration of other periods, one alone of these calamities has sufficed to exhaust the sources of employment and to embarrass the credit of the community. It was during the year 1865, to be feared that, with such a concurrence of disasters as we have been exposed to, at least public confidence would have been impaired, and that the suspension of trade and manufactures would have caused a serious diminution of the revenue of the Treasury.

These unalloyed misfortunes, however, have no doubt greatly affected the heart of your Majesty, but despite such melancholy trials, your Majesty has not lost sight of the truth most felt by you in acknowledging the fact—perhaps a fact unique in history—that never, thanks to the confidence which your Majesty has inspired, was more complete security afforded to the public credit, never did the principles of the national public revenue so rapidly progress.

It is a singular fact that the difficulties of our present situation are those which arise out of the very success of our prosperity, and in a manner not to be expected, or even foreseen, by the ordinary course of things. It is a singular fact that the difficulties of our present situation are those which arise out of the very success of our prosperity, and in a manner not to be expected, or even foreseen, by the ordinary course of things.

The operation of the budget now current, the state of credit, the Bank and the Treasury, are the points to be considered, and to which I shall allude, and which chiefly must be manifested, the symptoms which at any given period are most characteristic of the economical situation of the country, and supply the most accurate measure of its capabilities. As these data form the basis of a rational estimate of the wants and resources of the State, I beg your Majesty's permission to make them the subject of my observations.

The budget of 1864 is now in course of being brought to a settlement. The provisional account of it which was published last year showed an excess of expenditure of 100,000,000 francs, this deficit is in the final account of 1864, 100,000,000 francs.

The budget of 1865 has just been closed, and we have every ground for hoping that the amount which it leaves to be covered will not go beyond 50,000,000 or 60,000,000.

These figures will be seen to be satisfactory. Since they are compared with the average deficit of the last five years, they are not less than eighty millions annually, and if we bear in mind the enormous burdens which the public calamities, even without taking the war into account, imposed in addition to the ordinary services of 1854 and 1855, involving the opening of large supplementary credits, and the extraordinary increase of the revenue from indirect taxation, which last year attained the enormous amount of 60 millions, without including 35 millions arising from new taxes.

At no period, under the most favorable influences, have the resources of the nation been exhibited in so signified a manner. This movement, which was ascribed to the Exhibition, has not ceased in 1866. It was believed and asserted that it would cease; but that was a complete error.

The result, in fact, has exceeded by as much as 10 per cent. the amount of the products of the country in 1854 had been owing to an accidental cause, we should have seen, what always happens after a great effort, a sudden pause in our industrial progress, and the products of 1856 would have fallen off and descended even to less than 1855.

I am happy to be able to state, Sir, that the contrary has actually happened. Not only has the amount of the year 1864 been attained and exceeded—not only, at least up to this time of the year, the extraordinary amount of 1855 has been reached—but the first months of the present year, compared with the corresponding months of last year, give us a considerable increase.

This increase comes to 23,000,000 as compared with 1854, and nearly 20,000,000 as compared with 1855, in the first half year only. It is to be explained by the payments of taxes for it, which will avoid payment of the newly-imposed tenth. This partial falling off will, moreover, be soon compensated for. The information we have received from the month of September.

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stopped, as it had done on former occasions the evil which threatened to approach it, and did not once allow the Ruffians to encroach upon the territory, notwithstanding the great amount of credit which is characteristic of it, and the legal currency of its bank notes, was obliged, at the same period to impose restrictions upon trade, which in their effect, if not in their form, were far more rigorous.

The same circumstances which last year determined the Bank to suspend the issue of its bank notes, had been reported to the present year, the Bank had determined itself to observe the same rule of conduct, and expects from it the same result.

It may be said of the Bank, as well as of credit, that its difficulties do not arise from the economical condition of affairs, but are caused by a temporary suspension of the ordinary course of trade.

The operation of the budget now current, the state of credit, the Bank and the Treasury, are the points to be considered, and to which I shall allude, and which chiefly must be manifested, the symptoms which at any given period are most characteristic of the economical situation of the country, and supply the most accurate measure of its capabilities.

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finished persons right down on them, and so much so that it is certain as fate, a very stout and courageous old lady, who would give you, be indignant by thrusting you right across the Imperial City. The Car takes it would seem to be a very pleasant trip, and the waves of the ball-room, traversed by the dancing feet of the Emperor and Empress, who enjoyed it to all appearances as much as any one did a thing which gave some satisfaction, and a very good one, to the Emperor. The Car takes it would seem to be a very pleasant trip, and the waves of the ball-room, traversed by the dancing feet of the Emperor and Empress, who enjoyed it to all appearances as much as any one did a thing which gave some satisfaction, and a very good one, to the Emperor.

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ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE ABABIA.

HALFAS, Friday, Oct. 21, 1866.

We have the following additional intelligence by the Ababia: The following are extracts from The London Times city articles of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday: Wednesday.—Supposing present conditions to prevail, the only consequence of the change will be the artificial purchase of gold which the Bank of France will be obliged to make in order to maintain the position, according to the progress toward a revival of confidence on the continent. A general country, an inflation in Paris from increasing issues, gold will be drained thence to trade and countries, and a buoyancy of trade, coupled with an increasing abundance of gold, will be the result. It is to be expected that the next returns will present a very marked diminution in the Fall of the quarter. On a simple day the application of accounts and advances are known to have exceeded one million of pounds, and the amount on many other occasions to have been extremely large. The greater part of these advances will have to be paid on Monday in gold, and the result will be a very marked inflation. It is therefore plain that the divergence of this quarter affords a relief—the position of affairs being precisely the same as if the public had already received them.

Friday, 3 p.m.—The English funds are quiet, without material alteration. Great activity has been apparent in business, and there seems to be a general confidence. Consols for money were quoted at 91 1/2 and for account at 91 1/2. Exchequer Bills, 4 1/2 and 4 1/2. Bonds, 7 1/2 and 7 1/2.

A dispatch from Vienna of the 8th inst. says: "According to a communication from Naples of the 19th inst., published in the morning, it would appear that the King of Naples has written to Queen Victoria and Louis Napoleon, that he was desirous of taking part in the next conference at Paris, for the purpose of making known the acts of amnesty and the organic reforms it was his intention to grant."

Madrid, Oct. 8.—By a royal decree published in The Gazette this day, M. Tassara is named Spanish Ambassador at Washington.

Advices from Constantinople of the 1st Oct. say: "The misunderstanding about the sale of Serpents is likely to bring the French back again. Some Austrian ships-of-war have also come to the Bosphorus." The Madrid journals of the 31st inst., notice that M. Garcia y Tassara has been appointed Minister to the United States, and that M. Gallina, who was formerly Minister at Washington, has been appointed to Lisbon.

MORALITY IN NEW YORK. From The London Courier. According to the New-York Press and other authorities, morality in that city is in a very low state. It is to be expected that the next returns will present a very marked diminution in the Fall of the quarter. On a simple day the application of accounts and advances are known to have exceeded one million of pounds, and the amount on many other occasions to have been extremely large. The greater part of these advances will have to be paid on Monday in gold, and the result will be a very marked inflation. It is therefore plain that the divergence of this quarter affords a relief—the position of affairs being precisely the same as if the public had already received them.

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