TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

SPANISH MOVEMENTS AGAINST MEXICO

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN CIRCASSIA.

TROUBLE IN ASIA MINOR.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 13th inst., arrived here at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, 26th.

The Indian Empire—three weeks out—from New-York for Galway had not been heard from at Liverpool when our dispatch was closed.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12, 1858.

To-day the general elections take place throughout Prussia, where the system of Constitutional Monarchy is on its trial. The personal hostility of the late Ministry against the Prince of Prussia, now Prince Regent, and of the Queen against the Princess, have in so far impressed the Regent with the necessity of leaving the Constitution undisturbed, in order to get a hold upon the affections of the public, that he resolved not only to dismiss the Ministers, but likewise to restrict the open influence of the Government upon the elections. Still, even this resolve has its exceptions in the Rhenish Provinces, which are too little attached to the Prussian dynasty, and do not feel themselves Prussians, but Germans, and in Posen, where the Poles openly declare their unwillingness to become Prussians, lest they should be taken for Germans. The Government is not willing to abandon the elections to their open enemies, and in those parts bullying and coaxing are going on just the same as in the days of Manteuffel. In Eastern Prussia, however, in Silesia, Pomerania, Brandenburg and Prussian Saxony, no impediments are thrown in the way of the electioneering mechanism. Of course, this is not to be taken in the American, or even in the English sense of the word; meetings, public speeches, stump oratory, are excluded from the canvass; but committees of all parties, not excepting the Domocrats, were allowed to constitute themselves and to publish their platforms, a step not permitted since the time of the accession of Manteuffel to the Ministry. It is curious to see Prussia, but yesterday politically dead, once more entering into the lists of political strife. The party just ousted from power openly expresses its hatred to any Constitution whatever; the Democrats on the other hand—who for the last six years have kept aloof from the ballot-box, partly from the mistaken notion that they could not sanction the illegal and violent overthrow of the former constitution by accepting the present charter as the foundation of constitutional life, and partly from fear of political persecution—have now published a somewhat queer platform. Being mostly of the Republican persuasion they could not head it with the expression of loyalty to the Crown and obedience to the illegally introduced charter; they therefore declare only their respect for the Chief of the State and the existing institutions. Otherwise their principles are stated in a clear and practical way: they will try to secure liberty of education, trampled down by the Raumers and Stehls, and much threatened by the present Minister, Bethmann-Hollweg, a sincere but narrow-minded Evangelical, who wishes to shape public education according to his own religious tenets. They insist upon making constitutional life and parliamentary government a real fact and not a fiction, and on breaking down squirearchy, with its consequence of class legislation in the interest of the country squires. It is most probable that the different elements opposed to the last Ministry will combine in sending to Berlin a most respectable array of intelligent patriots, but certainly the usual proportion of government officials among the members will be diminished, and therefore the present Ministry cannot fail to be from time to time in a minority, so much the more as even Manteuffel was sometimes beaten in his own Chambers. Formerly, however, the Ministers did not care whether they had the confidence of the Diet or were censured by the majority; they continued to do and to govern as they please; the constitution was a dead letter. In the southern parts of Germany the Ministers proceeded even farther, and dissolved the Chambers on such occasions, and if the electors proved refractory they sometimes abolished or modified the Constitution. Such practices, often repeated in Hanover, Hessia, Würtemburg, Bavaria, and even in Prussia, resulted in the general belief that constitutions in monarchical Germany were worse than shams, being only a screen for absolutism, by putting all the indignation of the people on the Chambers instead of leaving it on the Crown. Everybody asks, now, in Germany, what will the Prince Regent do in such an emergency? If he, who is known as straightforward, should maintain his Ministers, then the faith of the people in the possibility of a real constitutional monarchy in Germany will be destroyed forever, and the next revolution will be Republican. If, on the other hand, the Regent should in such a case, dismiss or modify his Ministry, and show some respect for the manifested will of the people, the future of the constitutional monarchy is secured. Of course, all these speculations are now idle, but they agitate the mind of all Germany.

The King of Denmark has yielded to the representations of the German Princes, and has abolished the constitution of Holstein, which accordingly does not any longer form an integral portion of the kingdom of Denmark, but must be governed separately. Whether the Duchy will now receive a new Constitution or none at all, is a question about which the German Princes do not trouble themselves.

The Emperor Napoleon is alarmed by the troubles and difficulties in which he had got entangled by the revival of the slave-trade—for, beside the case of the Regina Cœli and of the Charles et Georges, a third ship has practically demonstrated the impossibility of continuing the infamous traffic, the slaves on board having risen and slaughtered all the crew. He has published a letter to his cousin, enjoining him to study the question of negro emigration, which he does not wish to degenerate into a disguised slave-trade. It is understood that this is a prelude to the complete abandonment of the scheme, but a substitute will be found in the coolie and Chinese emigration.

The joint expedition of France and Spain against Cochin China, has arrived on the coast, captured the harbor of Tooron, and is marching against the capital of the Empire. The French Admiral has proclaimed the annexation of Tooron, but we do not hear what the Spaniards are to get for their loan of the regiments of active soldiers from the Philippine Islands. Napoleon thinks of building up a Franco-Indian Empire in the Malay peninsula, from which he may control China and watch both Australia and East India. His schemes are gigantic, as if his dynasty had a lease of more than a century; still, in France he is alarmed by an article of Montalembert or Fourcade. *The London Times* gives an excellent translation of the ultramontine Count's eloquent pamphlet, which deserves to be read even in America as an admirable and almost impartial summary of the Indian policy of England. It is, of course, tainted by the religious bias of the illustrious author, and by his somewhat too favorable view of England, as the natural consequence of the hatred he bears to the present ruler of France, whose policy is indirectly but keenly attacked. Certainly Count Montalembert has done more harm to Napoleon by this elegant essay than Victor Hugo by all his vituperation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Whitehouse, the electrician, again writes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company on the subject of his conviction that the cable may yet be rendered available. He asserts that recent experiments have clearly demonstrated to him that the system of testing heretofore resorted to, is, to the last degree, fallacious and inconclusive, and that, with such a source of error underlying all the electrical opinions which have been relied upon, the unequivocal demonstrations which he has obtained induce him, in justice to the enterprise, at once to impeach the validity of the accepted decision upon the state of the cable. He reiterates his belief that the fault in the cable is at no great distance from the shore, and concludes his letter as follows:

"I turn now with pleasure to recount to the Directors an incident which I have gleaned since my arrival at Valentia, and which, I doubt not, they will learn with equal gratification. Shortly after the repairs had been effected, to which allusion has already been made, and when the cable was in its most perfect working order, the superintendent at Newfoundland, when all the official messages of the day had been worked off, gave permission, in order to keep all the clerks employed, for the exchange of conversational intercourse between Newfoundland and Valentia for a time. Freed thus from the fear of any responsibility attaching to errors from carelessness or haste, the clerks on duty manipulated at a higher speed than had ever before been attained; Newfoundland using my instrument and induction coils for transmission, while Valentia received the signals on Thomson's galvanometer, and recorded by finger-key upon paper: the station clock marked the time upon the paper in hours, and half hours, as well as minutes, so that there can be no error in the computation of speed.

"I have carefully examined the record then made: the signals are perfect, and the rate at which, for a length of time, that conversation was kept up in words at full length, was such (if that speed alone could be maintained, and I am confident it can even be increased) as would enable the Directors, after the payment of all working expenses, to declare a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum upon the present capital, while laying aside, within twelve months, a reserve of £50,000. This computation is made for the six working days only, allowing a margin of four hours per diem for unavoidable delays and interruptions.

"These facts and these figures, together with the calculations upon which they are based, I am prepared at any time to submit and to substantiate before the Directors and shareholders; and this is the condition to which I still believe the cable admits of being again safely and easily restored at an early day."

The submarine telegraph cable between Dover and Calais had been repaired, and was again in working order.

A deputation of official gentlemen from the British North American Provinces—including members of the Governments of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova-Scotia—had had an official interview with Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Secretary.

Meetings in aid of the new Reform movement continued to be held in various parts of England.

The American Consul at Bremen had received from the United States and presented to the party for whom it was intended, a handsome silver speaking-trumpet bearing the following inscription: "The President of "the United States to Captain Wilmsen of the Bre-"men bark Laura, for his humane, zealous and suc-"cessful efforts in rescuing one of the passengers and "two of the crew of the steamer Central America "from the perils of the sea. 1858."

The cotton factory of Messrs. George Grant & Sons, Glasgow, had been partially destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at £70,000.

The London Gazette contains an order empowering the Prince of Wales to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of the Garter in as full a manner as if he had been formally installed.

The London correspondent of *Le Nord* says that the English Government has resolved to authorize the engagement of laborers for the French Colonies among the coolies of India.

The steamer Teviot, with the Australian mails (already telegraphed) and £170,640 in gold, arrived at Southampton on the 12th.

THE UNITED STATES PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

From The London Daily News, Nov. 15.

The Government of the United States has for some time past been fitting out a large naval expedition against the Republic of Paraguay, which, as our readers know, lies some thousand miles up the tributaries of the River Plate, on the banks of the Parana and the Paraguay; and this expedition is now on the point of departure from Norfolk in Virginia, for its destination. It consists of two frigates, with a considerable number of small ships-of-war, fitted so as to be suitable for river navigation, and of 3,000 fighting men; and it is accompanied by two lake steamers. It is, therefore, a formidable expedition—so formidable as to have cost, say the transatlantic journals, nearly five millions of dollars.

Whatever its cost, it undoubtedly is one of the largest naval displays lately made by the United States Government, and has its interest and importance even in that sense. The extreme length of time that has been consumed in getting it up, suggests, however, to us, who could have fitted out such a squadron in as many weeks as it has taken the United States Government months on this occasion, that in the event—we trust the all but impossible event—of hostilities between England and that country, we should at least have very great advantages at their commencement—a superiority we have rarely enjoyed on the breaking out of war in Europe.

We knew, without this expedition, that the United States Government is not so thoroughly imbued with the principles of peace and good will to all men as to present the right cheek for insult after the left has been smitten. But whatever offences the Government of Paraguay may have committed against the United States (and we are not at all disposed to palliate them), the State of Paraguay is not of such gravity and importance in the comity of nations as to have rendered an expedition of this magnitude, or an expenditure so enormous, an imperative and unavoidable duty. There is no commerce of the United States in its rivers to protect; there are not half a dozen citizens of the great Republic within its dominions; and there is not a Spanish-American Republic with which the Government of Washington has not far graver and more important disputes. No doubt, in dealing with the Government of Asuncion, it is necessary to have a force strong enough to force its way up to that capital, if resistance be shown, and to bombard it after the fashion of Greytown, if submission be not made by President Lopez. But making every allowance for these contingencies, the expedition now leaving the shores of the United States for Paraguay does seem out of all reasonable proportion with its ostensible object.

Its disproportion seems, indeed, to be admitted by our friends across the Atlantic. The squadron is not only, they say, an expedition to teach Paraguay better manners; it is a manifestation of United States policy in relation to the whole of South America. It is a sort of notice of what the South American States may each and all expect in their turn if the wishes and interests of the United States are thwarted and contravened. It is not very long since we had the Republic of Chili, furthest off such dangers, propounding and proposing to its cognate republics a league of self-defence against the aggressions of Anglo-American Filibusterism. The notion of course fell to the ground. But this expedition is, it may be presumed, a practical reply to the vague suggestion—a kind of rod in pickle exposed to the view of the Spanish-American communities and to their half-Indian populations. Well, we cannot object to it even in that sense. All the world will gain by those States being kept in good order; and as we took very summary measures to enforce our own views in Venezula only the other day, the United States have quite as much right as, and a far deeper interest than, England to enforce good conduct on them when it is necessary. Only it is useful carefully to note the tendency of all these things.

War is so obvious a means of distracting a nation from its own internal affairs as to have been resorted to at some time or other by nearly all governments. Mr. Pitt went reluctantly to war with France rather than the face domestic questions which demanded solution in England toward the close of the last century. And there is Marshal O'Donnell just now preparing for war with somebody, to divert the attention of Spain from its internal state; but whether the Marshal means to punish the Moors of the Riff or to attempt the conquest of Mexico, who can tell? So it may be with President Buchanan. Under the guise of bringing Lopez to his senses, he may be making ready for graver and more serious emergencies. And certainly, if England and France do not succeed in averting the military ardor of Marshal O'Donnell from Mexico (where without doubt Spain has received provocation enough), President Buchanan may find ample occupation there for the great expedition against Paraguay, on which he has spent so much money, and drawn so largely on the naval resources of his Government.

But, passing from the speculative to the actual, we cannot deny that President Lopez has given the United States Government very just and serious grounds of complaint, as, indeed, he has almost every other State (England, perhaps, excepted) with which he has been brought into connexion, since Brazil opened up communication for him with the outer world. When we speak of Paraguay, we speak of Lopez—for Lopez is Paraguay, just as much, although in a somewhat different way, as Francia was. He is a little more humane—that is the main distinction between the two despots. The one sought security in complete isolation; the other tries to find safety in monopolizing in himself all intercourse and trade with other countries. The great article of wealth in Paraguay is the Yerba Mate, so largely consumed in the surrounding States, and of that Lopez monopolizes the commerce; not content with this, he also wishes to monopolize the navigation of the rivers which form the boundaries of Paraguay.

This is his policy: he endeavors to carry it out by strongly fortifying an island which commands the entrance to the river Paraguay, and by ordering (as he is now doing) a flotilla of gunboats from Europe, to make himself complete master of that stream, which is navigable into the provinces of Brazil where it rises. Now, very naturally such a policy brings him into conflict and collision with foreign States wishing to explore, in the interests of humanity, the upper waters of the Plate, and with their subjects who have settled in Paraguay, and seek to develop its resources. It involved him in a discussion with Brazil, which was only terminated pacifically by the presence of an overwhelming Brazilian force before Asuncion. It brought on him the censure of the Government of France in the columns of the *Moniteur*, and it is about to subject him to coercion by the Government of the United States. In Europe people may think President Buchanan needlessly severe on an insignificant opponent; but neither we, who raised a Chinese war out of the police visit to a lorcha in the Canton River, nor the French, who came down with heavy demands on Portugal because the authorities at Mozambique were bringing the tricolor into deserved discredit, can raise our voices on behalf of the ruler of Paraguay.

There is, indeed, no reason why we in England should throw away our sympathy on President Lopez. The attempt in which he is engaged—that of obstructing the navigation of a great river and opposing the natural progress of commerce—is an offense against civilization, and in his case is without excuse. The Oriental barbarians, with whom we have lately been settling the terms of future commercial intercourse by means of the sword, were separated from the ideas of the Western World by race and language and the whole course of their life and thought, and it was no wonder that the lesson—that nations, like individuals, exist for each other, as well as for themselves—was one difficult for them to learn at once. Lopez cannot plead this excuse, and his endeavor to retain in his own hands the foreign trade of Paraguay is the result of unsentimental and calculated exclusiveness.

We shall shortly see it break down. The instinct of self-preservation will in all probability induce him to make every concession demanded. If so, the invasion of the waters of Paraguay by this expedition cannot do otherwise than very great good; and all the world will be greatly obliged to the United States if it insist on two things indispensable to the free and secure navigation of those waters—the dismantling of the batteries of Itapira and its fortified camp, and the reduction of Lopez's river flotilla to a strength required for fiscal purposes only. For, if we are to have the free use of the Plate and its tributaries, we must not tolerate the existence of a large armed force commanding the passage of the rivers Parana and Paraguay, as is the case just now. In its abatement England has just as deep an interest as Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, and the United States; and so far as that goes we shall watch the progress and fortunes of this American expedition with interest and hope.

CHESS—EUROPE AND ENGLAND SUCCUMBING TO AMERICA.—We cannot but deplore the humiliating position into which English chess players have been plunged by the proceedings of their champion, Mr. Staunton, toward his American rival, Mr. Morphy. This gentleman crossed the Atlantic in the most chivalrous manner, with the determination of "trying a fall" with the European masters of the game, and immediately on his landing threw down his glove to Mr. Staunton in particular (to whom he allowed his own terms), and, in the mean time, was ready to play all comers. Nothing could be more straightforward than Mr. Morphy's conduct throughout the long period of time in which he has been kept in suspense, and during which he has displayed an amount of patience and good temper only to be equaled by himself when fairly engaged over the board. On the other hand, we are driven to the contemplation of the shifts to which Mr. Staunton has been induced to resort, the condemnation of which is shared by nearly all the leading players both in Paris and London. For him the excuse may possibly be made that he could not afford to risk his position as the acknowledged head of English chess; but no apology can atone for the attitude which he has assumed toward Mr. Morphy from the moment that he found there was a certainty of being compelled to come to a definite conclusion; and, so far from his manœuvers being successful, they have had quite an opposite effect. A new champion must be sought for; but we hardly expect to meet with a player of Mr. Morphy's strength in our hour of need, and we are afraid that Europe as well as England, must bow the neck to America, and acknowledge themselves beaten. [The Field.

Madame Moet, the celebrated proprietor of the Champagne vineyards, whose daughter was married the other day, has just met with her death in a most extraordinary manner. She was gathering flowers in her garden, when she felt herself bitten by a fly. She thought nothing of the slight puncture, but in the evening her face began to swell, and a few days afterward she died in intense agony. It is supposed that the fly must have fed upon putrid flesh.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says the question of a reduction of the French army to the extent of 100,000 men, is under serious consideration.

It is announced that a commission, composed of three persons appointed by the Minister of Algeria and the Colonies, is about to set out for the coast of Africa, to examine on the spot the question of immigration.

The last dispatches received from China announce that Admiral Rigault, after having taken possession of the establishments at Touron, had immediately marched on the City of Hué, the capital of Cochin China, and of the entire Empire of Anam. Details of the taking of Touron show that the gun-boats destroyed five forts in half an hour. Touron had been declared French territory.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Herald* says:

"It is reported that the Judge d' Instruction, appointed to examine the charge against M. de Montalembert, has decided that the incriminated article does not bear out the accusation against its author, and that he will consequently issue an *ordonnance de non lieu*, i. e., a declaration that there are not sufficient grounds to prosecute. [This report is mentioned by no other authority.]

LATEST.—Paris dispatches of the 12th state that Montalembert's trial had been fixed for the 17th. The public was not to be admitted, and no report would be allowed to be published. Only the judgment will appear in the French papers.

The Emperor Napoleon had returned the compliment recently paid to him by Queen Victoria, having forwarded to her Majesty a 12-pounder howitzer invented by himself, accompanied by the complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of the "Alliance."

The Paris correspondent of *The London Globe* says that Galway is about to be adopted by France as the outlet of her postal communication with North America, and that the Lever line will succeed in getting a large subsidy from the Emperor, the projected Havre line having withdrawn in favor of the Galway enterprise.

The returns of the Bank of France for the month show a decrease in the cash in hand in Paris of 13,300,000 francs, and in the branch banks of 9,600,000 francs. The discounts had increased 17,500,000. The Bourse was buoyant on the 12th, and Three Per Cents advanced to 74.25 for money.

BELGIUM.

The King's speech at the opening of the Legislature was very congratulatory as to the affairs of the country. The National Treasury was in a satisfactory state and exhibited a surplus. Among the measures of reform promised is a law securing a more efficacious copyright in literary and artistic works, and a vote toward establishing additional primary schools.

SPAIN.

The London Times says in its city article:

"According to a statement received from Madrid, the Spanish Government seem likely to order their fleet at Cuba to proceed at once to demand satisfaction from Mexico on the matter in dispute between the two countries. Probably the countenance of the French Government, who are likewise reported to have sent additional ships-of-war to that point, is relied upon in this movement; while it is also known that England has serious demands to urge, which will cause her to insist upon redress at least equal to that which may be accorded in other cases.

A telegram from Madrid states that a Spanish fleet consisting of eight steamers, sailed from Cadiz on the 10th, for Tangiers. It is added that this fleet has orders, after the presenting the demands of the Spanish Government upon Morocco, to scour the coast of Africa and destroy all vessels manned by the Riff Moors which may be found without regular papers, and treat them as pirates.

Accounts from Cadiz state that the second portion of the reenforcements for Cuba was ready to sail at a moment's notice, completing the expedition to a force of 2,100 infantry and 500 marines.

ITALY.

An opinion prevailed in Naples that the ports of that Kingdom would shortly be open for the free importation of corn, the corps having proved rather a failure, and prices being on the rise.

DENMARK.

The Chamberlain, Von Levitzau, had been appointed Minister for the Duchy of Holstein, and Duke Charles of Glucksburg has been reinstated in the office of General of the Danish Army.

PRUSSIA.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, 1858.

"The whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Herr von Auerswald, the Vice-President of the new Cabinet, was, as I stated in a former letter, the nominal chief of the first regular Ministry of the revolutionary epoch. Then his appointment was considered a symptom of reaction, just as now, after a lapse of ten years, it is considered a symptom of progress. He was the successor of Camphausen, the corn merchant, whom the revolutionary tempest had thrown from his counting-house at Cologne to Berlin on the steps of the Prussian throne. Auerswald's Ministry lasted from the end of June to the 7th September, 1848. Quite apart from what he might do or leave undone, his mere name on the title-page of a Cabinet had a significant meaning in the month of June, 1848. Camphausen, his predecessor, was a native of Rhenish Prussia; Auerswald, a native of the province of East Prussia—the former a private merchant, the latter a public functionary; the former a *bourgeois*, the latter a noble; the former wealthy, the latter poor. Thus, it was evident that already at the end of June, 1848, one month only after the days of March, the oscillatory movement of the Prussian revolution had turned from the west to the east—from the neighborhood of France to the neighborhood of Russia; from simple mortals to Mandarins; from the middle class to the nobility; from the purse to the rank. Save this significance of his name, it cannot be said that Auerswald realized any great significance during the three months his Cabinet lasted. If you ask a Prussian as to the character of Auerswald's former Cabinet, he is likely to put his forehinger to his pate, rub it seriously, in true Hudibras way, and at last, as if awaking from a trance, exclaim: "Ah, you mean Hausemann's Cabinet." Hausemann, indeed, the Minister of Finances who had passed from Camphausen's Cabinet to Auerswald's Cabinet, was the soul of the latter. So, to characterize the Premiership of Auerswald, we must speak of Hausemann. The latter, an Aachen merchant, had resumed his political creed in his apostrophe, afterward become celebrated, addressed to Prussian royalty on the United Diet in 1847: "In "monetary matters, there is an end of fine feel-"ing." (In geldsachen hört die gemüthlichkeit auf.) This sentence, if it be allowed *parva componere magnis*, was, under the then circumstances, an equivalent of Sieyes's famous words: "*Le tiers etat est tout.*" Under Frederick William III., at a time when nobody, save the licensed followers of Prussian Universities, dared write on politics, Hausemann published a book comparing Prussia to France, strongly leaning to the latter power, but so cleverly moderate that it was impossible even for the Prussian censure to put down his insulting parallelism. At a time when a joint stock company was still a *rara avis* in Germany, he had the ambition of becoming a German Hudson, and proved a perfect adept in that sort of jobbery which now flourishes in all civilized countries, and has been converted into a system, even, by the *Crédit Mobilier*. At a time when bankruptcy was still considered by old-fashioned Germany a stain on the fair reputation of a man, Hausemann contrived to prove that an alternation of bankruptcies is almost as productive in the trading line, as an alternation of crops is in agriculture. The administration of this man, to which Auerswald lent his name, proceeded from the erroneous notion that the few weeks of revolution had sufficiently shaken the old State pillars, that dynasty and aristocracy and bureaucracy had been sufficiently humbled, that the political ascendency of the middle class was conquered forever, and that there remained nothing to do but roll back the ever-surging waves of the revolution. So successful proved the Ministry in this work of breaking the breakers, that itself was broken three months after its installation, that they, the liberal sycophants, were most unceremoniously kicked out by the courtiers standing behind them, who had used them as mere catspaws. Auerswald and Hausemann cut the sorry figures of impostors imposed upon. Auerswald shared, besides, the, by no means enviable position of being responsible for the Prussian foreign policy, since he had united in his person the Premiership and the *Portefeuille* of Foreign Affairs. Now, if the internal policy of the Ministry was dictated, at least, by the apparent interests of the middle class, which had taken fright at the progress of revolution, the foreign policy was exclusively directed by the Camarilla, and Auerswald a mere tool in their hands. In June 1850 he was appointed President of the Province of Rhenish Prussia, to be shortly after removed from that post by Herr von Westphalen, who cleared the Prussian beaurocracy of liberals as cooly as a Scotch nobleman clears his estates of men. As a member of the Lower House (Abgeordneten Haus), Auerswald limited himself to opposition in such a diluted form as to be perceptible to the eyes of the political homeopathist only. Auerswald is one of the aristocratic representatives of the liberalism of the province of Eastern Prussia. The elements of which this liberalism consists are remembrances of the wars against Napoleon, and the hopes then embraced by the more intellectual patriots; some general ideas which Königsberg, as the center of Kant's philosophy, considers a local property almost; the unity of interests between the noble who grows the corn, and the inhabitants of the sea towns which export it; free-trade doctrinaireism in various shapes, since the province of Prussia is no manufacturing country, but for the greater part depends on the sale to England of its agricultural produce. Herr von Schleinitz, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, had once before, in 1849, been appointed Foreign Minister, and, during the short time of his administration, coalesced with the Gotha party, who, if successful, would divide Germany into two parts—a Northern one, incorporated with Prussia, and a Southern one, incorporated with Austria. In fact, the absorption of Germany by the two great antagonist monarchies is the avowed purpose of the Gothaers. If successful in the formation of two Germanies, a deadly conflict would arise, a new thirty-years' war would be at hand, and the duel between the two antagonistic Germanies would at last be stopped by Russia pocketing the one and France pocketing the other.

Herr von Bonin, the War Minister, I have already alluded to in my former letter. Here I shall only add that, during his commandership in the Schleswig-Holstein war, he shone less by pursuit of the Danes than of the Democratic volunteers fighting under the German banner. That war, as is generally known, was one of the bloody farces of modern diplomacy. Herr von Patow, the Minister of Finance, was a member of the Camphausen Cabinet. In the Lower House, he was, a few years ago, denounced by the *Kraut Junkers*, as a Revolutionist. Some personal insult was added, resulting in his duel with Graf Pfeil, which made him for some time the pet of the Berlin public. Patow might be enrolled as a member of the Financial Reform Association of Liverpool. Of Count Pückler, the Minister of Agriculture, nothing is to be said but that he is the nephew of the *blasé* author of the "Memoirs of the Dead." Bethmann Hollweg was formerly curator of the University of Bonn, these curators being, in fact, the great inquisitors the Prussian Government pesters the official centers of science with. Under Frederick William III. they hunted demagogues—under Frederick William IV. heretics. Bethmann was employed in the latter business. He belonged, in fact, before the revolution, to the King's camarilla, and separated only from them when they went "too far." Simons, the Minister of Justice, and Von der Heydt, the Minister of Commerce, are the only members of the Manteuffel cabinet that have outlived their chief. Both are natives of Rhenish Prussia, but of the Protestant part of it, lying on the right bank of the Rhine. Since it was intended to have some natives of Rhenish Prussia in the Cabinet, but to exclude, at the same time, the Rhenish Liberals, the two men were kept in. Simons may claim the merit of having degraded the law-tribunals to a lower depth than they had ever sunk to at the worst times of the Prussian monarchy. Von der Heydt, a rich merchant of Elberfeld, had in 1847 said of the king: "That fellow has belied us so often that we cannot trust him any longer." (Dieser Mensch hat uns so oft belogen dass wir ihm nicht länger trauen können.) In December, 1848, he entered the coup d' état Ministry. At present he is the only Prussian Minister suspected of turning his official position to private account. The rumor is very generally spread that he used to make state secrets subservient to the commercial jobs of the Elberfeld firm of Heydt & Co.

BERLIN, Nov. 12, 1858.

The preliminary elections here to-day, resulted entirely in favor of the new Ministry.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE CAUCASUS.—The late successes of the Russians in the Caucasus promise more and more permanent results than any with which their arms have been crowned for many years. No less than twelve of the mountain tribes living to the west of the Argun have acknowledged their subjection. The impression which the advance of Jewdokimoff made along the, and especially in the valley of Schatoi, was so great that the old men of the tribes came down to him and offered to submit and give hostages. Immediately after them came a messenger from Itumkale, the residence of the Naib, Hamsad Hadji, one of Schamyl's chiefs, with the request that the Russians would aid those of the inhabitants who wanted to rise against Schamyl. A Russian column was sent with the agent, and when it had reached a point agreed upon, two signal shots were fired, and the inhabitants of Chanti fell in mass on the Naib's village, took it, killed his relatives and the Muridas, and captured a cannon. The Naib saved himself by flight. A second cannon, which had been buried, was brought to the Russians next day, who forthwith put a garrison in the fortress, and began to build roads. The rebellion against Schamyl rapidly spread to the borders of Chewsuretti and Tucheti. All Schamyl's officials were slaughtered, and Capt. Belik found it hard work to save a few of the poor fellows, and to secure some degree of order by the establishment of provisional authorities. In the course of a week twelve tribes gave in their submission, and at last even the Naib Batoka, who had fought so bravely this year, appeared with his family at the Russian camp to make his submission. Schamyl fled to Vedeno, and he had his property carried there; his son Khaze-Mohammed staid for a while on the left bank of the Argun, but was soon driven back, and took up his position in Sharo, on the boundary between Lesghia and Daghestan, to hinder, as much as he could, the further spread of the uprising toward Daghestan, where already one of the tribes, that of Unkratl, had offered its submission. The Russians had ordered their usual autumnal cessation of operations, for on the 12th of September the foremost columns on the mountains between Chante and Sharo-Argun were overtaken by a snow-storm. The Russian news is that the people have evidently become tired of the eighteen years' despotism of Schamyl and the Murides and begin at last to see that they can find more justice, freedom and comfort under the Russian rule.

The St. Petersburg Northern Bee publishes an account of the reestablishment of the relations between the Russians and Chinese, on the 26th of August, at Schongoutschken Kouldga, in Western China, and the solemn inauguration of the Consular factory.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts, navigation was still open at St. Petersburg on the 10th inst. The quantity of tallow exported was 112,000 casks.

A rumor was circulating in Italy to the effect that the Emperor of Russia, in order to make his maritime position at Villafranca more effectual, desired to purchase the Principality of Monaco, which is almost close to it. It was believed that a large offer would not be refused by the Prince of Monaco.

The Russian Embassador to Japan had arrived at Marseilles with an advantageous treaty, which he had succeeded in negotiating.

The Emperor Alexander had addressed the nobility of Moscow in grave and severe terms on the apathy they have displayed in reference to the abolition of serfdom.

LATEST.—A telegram dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 12, reports the Neva closed with ice at that point.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Beyrout announces that a general agitation was reigning in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections had taken place at several places, and Omar Pasha was maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo had revolted. The communication was interrupted between the Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandretta and Aleppo. The garrison of Beyrout had been sent against the insurgents.

The disorder in the Libanus had been appeased by the Bishop.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails of October 9 reached London on the night of the 12th, but would scarcely arrive in Liverpool in time for the Africa.

The campaign was to commence in the last week of October. Lord Clyde had gone to Lucknow, which will be the headquarters, and the Governor-General was about to follow him.

CHINA.

As soon as Lord Elgin had arranged the tariff at Shanghae he would proceed to Hong Kong with a view of coming to some understanding with the authorities.

At Canton there was no appearance of a resumption of business.

Teas were firm. A large business had been done at Shanghae in greens, for American account, at full prices.

JAPAN.

Cholera was carrying off a great number of people in Japan. Its first appearance was said to have been after the arrival of an American man-of-war on board of which a case had occurred. The circumstance had prejudiced the Japanese against foreigners. They supposed their wells had been poisoned.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The English funds had been dull. The report that a reduction of the French army was under consideration, caused for a time, some animation and a rise of ¼ ⅌ cent in Consols, but subsequently there was less confidence, and a partial reaction ensued. On Friday, the 12th, the market was steady, and Consols closed at 98¼@98⅝ for money, and 98¼@98⅝ for account.

In the discount market the demand for money was steady at 2½ ⅌ cent as the minimum rate. In the Stock Exchange there had been rather an increased supply of money, and some considerable loans were negotiated on Government securities at 2 ⅌ cent.

The suspension was announced of Messrs. W. J. Grey & Sons of Newcastle-on-Tyne, coal-fitters. Liabilities not stated.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in the bullion and specie of £110,058. Messrs. Baring Bros. report money in more demand at 2½@3 ⅌ cent. They quote Bar Silver at 5/11, Mexican Dollars 5/0¼, Eagles 76 2½d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13, 1858.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "There has been a fair demand this week from the trade, which has been freely met by holders, but there has been less irregularity in prices, and the quotations of American remain unaltered; low descriptions, however, are still very unsalable." The week's business has been 42,250 bales, including 3,350 on speculation and 7,700 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market closed steady at the following authorized quotations:

	Orleans.	Mobile.	Uplands.
Fair	7¾d.	7¾d.	7d.
Middling	6¾d.	6 15-16d.	6¾d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 381,170 bales, including 294,350 American.

At MANCHESTER prices have been steady, but the business has only been to a very moderate extent.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report continued dullness and trifling sales. Flour very slow of sale, but without further change in value. Western 30/, Philadelphia and Baltimore 29/@32/, Ohio 32/@34/. Wheat in most limited inquiry and quotations nominal; best White selling in retail at late rates; Red Western 4/10@5/; White 6/@6/3; Southern 6/@7/. Corn—No demand, and American nominal at 28/ for Mixed, 29/ for Yellow, and 32/@35/ for White. Europe as freely offered at low prices.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., and others report: Beef offered at lower rates, but business very dull. Pork dull; 72/ asked for a small parcel of new American. Bacon in small demand and again rather lower. Cheese dull and inferior difficult to sell. Lard dull and drooping, with small sales of prime at 53/@54/; holders pressing on the market. Tallow firmer, owing to the frosts at St. Petersburg; no Butchers' Association here, but the nominal value is 51/. Y. C. brings 52/.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' and other circulars report Ashes rather lower, Pots selling at 30/@31/ and Pearls at 32/@33/. Sugars dull and 6d.@1/ cheaper. Coffee firm at full rates. Rice in fair demand at steady prices; sales of Carolina at 18/@29/6 for middling to very fine. Tea inactive for Congou, but other kinds in good request at full rates. Rosin in better request and slightly dearer; sales of common at 4/1@4/2; fine, 13/6. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40/@41/. Retail sales of Philadelphia Bark at 8/6 and Baltimore at 6/@6/6. Fish Oils quiet; Cod, £27 10/@£29 for indirect and £29@£30 for direct import; Pale Seal, £38; nothing doing in Sperm or Whale. Linseed Oil, 30/@30/6.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., quote: The Corn market quiet and without change in prices. White American WHEAT 40/@42/; Red, 36/@38/. FLOUR, 24/. Rice in fair demand for Welsh, at £6 10/@£6 15 for Rangoon and £6 5/@£6 10 for Bara. SUGAR dull, and prices rather easier. TEA 1/@1d. lower at auction; common Congou quoted at 10½d.@1/1d. COFFEE quiet in the absence of arrivals. LINSEED CAKES in less demand, and prices barely maintained; New-York, in barrels, £10 10/@£10 15; Boston, in bags, £10@£10 5. Nothing doing in FISH OILS; Sperm, £55@£61; Cod, £30; Pale Seal, £37; Linseed declined early in the week to £28@£28 5, but has since recovered, and closes steadily at £29. RICE in more demand. SALTPETER in good demand, and higher. TALLOW steady at 50/@50/3, for Y. C. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 41/@42/6.

HAVRE MARKETS.—[The weekly circulars have again failed to reach Liverpool.]

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 12—2 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets continue without animation, and only a moderate business has been transacted during the week without material alteration in prices. Money is more demand at 2½@3 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum. CONSOLS have sold 98¼@98⅝ for money, 98¼@98⅝ for the account. BAR SILVER 5/11. Mexican DOLLARS 5/0¼. AMERICAN EAGLES 76 2½. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 76 9. South American 74.

COCOA—Of 740 bags Trinidad a small portion sold at 48 for ordinary to 61 for very good red, the remainder bought in at these prices.

COCHINEAL—Of 360 bags at auction about one-half found buyers at barely previous rates; Honduras silver 3/9@3/10 for fair hold grain, and 3/2@3/3 for