RIOT IN JAMAICA.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW

Arson, Murder, Wholesale Executions.

DISTURBANCE IN HAYTI.

The Rioters Fire on an English Man-of-War.

THE ENGLISH AID GEFFRARD.

Cape Haytien Bombarded.

Jamaica.

HOW THE REBELLION BEGAN.

MORANT BAY, Oct. 10—5 p. m.

A formidable riot has just been reported by a policeman, who escaped to tell what is going on at Spring Garden and Stony Gut, in this parish. It arose as follows: On Saturday a riot took place at Morant Bay, and a prisoner was rescued; the police were beaten and had to fly. *Since this romance have been issued for the apprehension of the rioters, and three had to be waited by policemen. The first person served was Paul Bogle, who sounded a whistle as the signal of resistance.* Some 200 or 300 men, armed with sticks, assembled, who took the policemen into their custody, handcuffed them, and made them join the mob, which course they had to take to save their lives.

His Honor the Custos, who arrived in the parish today, is at this moment writing to the Governor and to the commanding officers of volunteers in the other parts of the parish to assemble a force to meet this formidable mob.

The post closes now.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The steamer Montezuma, from Kingston, Jamaica, 6th inst., arrived here last evening.

A BRITISH GENERAL IS COMMAND.

Major-Gen. O'Conner had assumed command of the British troops and special volunteers by request of Gov. Eyre.

A NEW OUTBREAK THREATENED.

An outbreak at Brown Town was threatened, arising out of the ejectment by Mr. Ingram against certain parties there. One hundred troops had been ordered there.

Five prisoners had been brought from St. Thomas and had arrived in Kingston.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Troops were on the way to Mandeville.

Troops have also been landed at Black River and Savanna-la-mar, and others had been sent to Port Maria and other points.

AMNESTY.

The Government had offered an amnesty to the rebels who return to loyal allegiance to the crown, provided they had not been concerned in any actual murders or cases of arson

ARRESTS.

Several arrests of negroes had been made at Kingston.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS.

Advices from Morant Bay to the 20th of October report the execution of 17 negro men and one woman for aiding the rebellion.

Several more were executed at Port Antonio, all of whom confessed their guilt, and acknowledged the justice of the sentence.

A LEADER CONDEMNED.

Later advices from Port Morant, to the 23d of October, report that several rebels had been condemned to death, including Gordon, one of the leaders, and the complete crushing out of the rebellion there.

THE GENERAL SLAUGHTER.

The entire line of the road from Long Bay to Manchioneal Bay, eight miles, was so strewed with dead bodies as to render the road impassable.

SPANISH ASSISTANCE.

Two Spanish war steamers arrived at Kingston on the 21st of October, from Havana, and were placed at the disposal of the authorities.

BRITISH ASSISTANCE.

The British ship of war Urgent arrived at Kingston on the 20th of October from Barbadoes, with troops. The British ships-of-war Cleopatra, Wolverine and Rosario arrived there on the 21st, and the Aurora and Cordelia on the 23d. The Aurora bore the flag of Commodore McClintock, who took command of the squadron, transferring his flag to the Cleopatra.

The Galatea and Wolverine, respectively, mounted seven rifle guns, and had sailed for Cape Haytien, where the Bull Dog was blown up.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 21st of October.

ADDITIONAL ARRESTS.

Individual arrests of rebels continued in Jamaica to the date of our latest advices, and among them was Sydney Levien, editor of *The County Cousin*, published at Montego Bay. His office had also been seized.

PROBABLE END OF REBELLION.

Troops were stationed at all points in the island, and the rebellion seemed to be at an end.

VERY LATEST—THE REBELLION BREAKING OUT AGAIN.

Further accounts from Jamaica state that disturbances had broken out in St. Ann's Parish, and troops had been sent there.

MORE EXECUTIONS.

Twelve more rebels were hung on the 6th.

THE REBELLION PROGRESSING.

The gunboat Fawn was under orders for Cape Haytien.

Volunteers were ordered out on the 3d to suppress a rebel demonstration near Montego Bay, but it seemed to be a slight affair. Kingston still remained under martial law.

DETAILS OF THE REBELLION.

We make the following extracts from the Jamaica newspapers:

CRUELTIES OF THE RIOTERS.

Mr. Henry Mais was in the parish looking after the roads in the neighborhood of Oxford and East Prospect. He tells us that on his return toward Morant Bay, he met several men from time to time with cutlasses in their hands, and covered with blood. They said nothing to him, and he proceeded till he reached Retreat Bridge, when two women met him and implored him not to proceed further as he would be killed. He took refuge with 15 others at Lyssons. The people who were about the place, he says, behaved well. The boy of the overseer, Mr. Wallace, returned from the bay, stating that they seized upon him and attempted to kill him; but some one interfered, saying "He could not help it, but they wanted his master's head, and they would chop up the mule," so the boy escaped.

It is said that Mr. Price entreated them to spare his life, offering his own and the Baron's watches, and £50 that he had about him, but they spurned him and his offer. Mr. Herschell, we learn, offered *two hundred pounds* for his life, but they refused to listen to him, and Mr. Walton on his knees prayed to be spared, but they persisted in beating him to death. Mr. Alberga's son, a little boy, was shot in the thigh. Mr. Stephen Cooke escaped, and came on in the Wolverine with his father, and the rest of his family who have been spared. Mr. Brooks Cooke was brought ashore on a litter, carried by four sailors, and escorted by four men of the volunteer artillery under the command of Captain Delisser.

THE PEOPLE DISTRESSED.

While we are on this subject we may state that we have been informed that the Justices of St. Catherine assured yesterday to entertain the Governor's proposal of incorporating the rural constables with the police for the purposes of drill, &c. They did what was right, and we are sure His Excellency will now see *how impolitic it would be to entrust these people with fire-arms*, and disciplining them in the expert use of them.

A SUMMARY EXECUTION.

We are informed that a rebel from Stony Hill was tried yesterday at Up-Park Camp by drumhead court-martial, for saying that "If he had four other men he would cut every white man's throat." *He was executed.*

THREATENING LANGUAGE.

We learn that a man was yesterday overheard making use of threatening language in reference to Mr. Scholargh of Temple Hall estate in St. Andrews. On information being laid against him he was seized, and conveyed to the camp, where he received a good flogging.

WHAT THE REBELLION COSTS.

We shall probably find, when we proceed to make up our final report of the events which have taken place, that the rebellion has cost us several hundreds of lives, all of them of value to the community, some of them worth many lives. Of those which have been lost, part have perished by the hands of the insurgents, a larger number in the administration of stern, inflexible justice, and in defending the property and life which have been left uninjured. It will be found that though the destruction of property was not the main object sought by the insurgents, the loss of it, through the use of the torch and the doings of the robber, has been considerable.

NEGRO OPINIONS OF THE REBELLION.

A correspondent writes to a Kingston, Jamaica, journal:

Respect for the laws and the observance of order in this parish seem mainly attributable to intelligent religious teaching—to acts of kindness on the part of employers, and to wholesome counseling brought personally and directly to the people by men of influence. It may be interesting to tell of a little conversation had some days since with a few people to whom I took the opportunity of giving advice. Alluding to the unhappy disturbances in the East, I asked their opinion of the conduct of the people.

First Man—"Massa, black people too fool; ax dem what dem fighting fo, and dem no able to give you any reason."

Second man—"Too fool!—yes, wosser dan fool, dem no free man already. Buckra no make one law fo we all, teef go a me ground law no da fo me? Him neck me down, law do fo me? Neber see de day when me will trus black negro fo make law to gobern me, or protect me little and much."

Third man—"I is owner of five sere of land, me hab me house and me coffee walk—me hab me cart and horse, wat going hat no fo take myself out a white people law so gotrus to black negro? Dem no walk in to morrow, knock me down, and take way my place, who me going to fe ax protection? Tan saffy me bredat go plant we coffee and coco, make dem in St. Thomas in de East keep dem fool to demselb."

Fourth man—"Take me word—us de bery reason I say I neber will leave me parish—St. Ann for eber! wen we see dem know too much s'mady come a dem village fo talk wid we about de rights a de people; tun him way out a de village, and if him won go way, lick him till him sneeze."

I give you this as the general view of the St. Ann's peasantry with regard to the rebellion. I have spoken with and advised many in my district, and from all I can judge of our people you may keep your rifles to be used elsewhere.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS—AN EPIDEMIC PROBABLE.

The Court Martial, presided over by Lieutenant and Commander Brand, met at 12 o'clock to-day (Monday). Sixteen of the rebels were condemned to death, and one to be flogged—900 lashes. Late in the evening twelve were hanged. Among them is the notorious Cowell, of whom I wrote in my last dispatch; this fellow pretends to be a Baptist parson, and officiated in Paul Bogle's chapel at Stony Gut. *He was in an extremely emaciated condition, and could hardly support himself.* He called upon the people to take warning by him.

There is one continual scene of hanging day by day, and it becomes a matter for consideration whether the burial of so many people (packed, as I heard a Blue Jacket say, "like sardines") in the town is not likely *to produce some serious epidemic here. Already the effluvia arising from the graves* in which these dead bodies are interred pervaded the entire town, and *it was not without difficulty that one could avoid getting nauseated.* This ought to be looked after. It is a matter of vital importance.

Hayti.

THE REBELS ATTACK AN ENGLISH VESSEL.

We learn, says a Kingston paper, that a vessel belonging to the insurgents having fired on the Jamaica Packet, off Cape Hayti, the Bull Dog protested against such conduct as being an insult to the British flag, and demanded reparation. This they refused to give, and the Bull Dog at once bombarded the port, demolishing the fort and destroying the shipping. It turned out, however, that in running into a man-of-war that was lying at anchor, which she destroyed completely, she unfortunately got upon a reef, upon which the captain set fire to her. We learn that while on the sand she fired a number of shots at the fort. The Twenty-second December was placed at the service of the captain of the gunboat by President Geffrard for the purpose of bringing the crew on here. Nine of the men were wounded and three killed. The wounded men were left on board an American vessel, where medical aid will be afforded them.

A COMPACT BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND GEFFRARD.

Particulars of the affair at Cape Haytien say that a compact of some kind was entered into between the captain of the Bull Dog and President Geffrard, who has three steamers of war under his command, the understanding being that the Bull Dog should be supported in obtaining redress for firing into the steamer Jamaica Packet in a small harbor near Cape Haytien by the rebel steamer Voldroque. The Bull Dog ordered the Voldroque to desist, when her captain reported the matter to Gen. Salnave, who forcibly removed all the Haytien refugees from the British Consulate. The Bull Dog entered the port of Cape Haytien closely followed by the Haytien steamers. She steered toward the Voldroque with the intention of running her down, but unfortunately grounded. Her guns were, however, ranged on the Voldroque, which she sunk in three minutes. The Bull Dog then opened fire on the shore. The arsenal was blown up and all the forts quickly silenced and dismantled. It being impossible to get the Bull Dog off, she was abandoned and blown up.

VENGEANCE ON THE HAYTIEN REBELS.

Jamaica papers say that the outrage committed by the rebels against the Haytien Government on the flag of England is one that will insure the rebel leaders such a punishment as they never thought to realize.

REFUGEES.

The U. S. steamer De Soto had arrived at Kingston with 96 refugees from Cape Haytien, among them the Consuls of Prussia and Hamburg, and sailed again, carrying some of them back again to Cape Haytien, including the Prussian Consul.

DEATH OF THE REBEL LEADER.

Gen. Salnave, the rebel leader, was among the persons killed at Cape Haytien by the shots of the British ship-of-war Bull-Dog.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Later advices say that another British ship of war, the Lily, had sailed for Cape Haytien.

LAMOTHE.

Rumor said that Gen. Lamothe, one of the leaders of the insurrection, would be allowed to depart himself. Another rumor said he would be handed over to the Haytien Government.

HAVANA.

Release of Arguelles—Gen. Lersundi, the Newly-Appointed Governor of Cuba, Hourly Expected—Arguelles's Petition to the Queen—He Urges Emancipation of the Blacks—He will Leave Havana for New-York Next Month.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HAVANA, Nov. 5, 1865.

The captivity of Arguelles, which will remain as one of the most afflicting examples of arbitrary power of this age, is drawing to a close. The doors of the prison in which he has lingered for the last sixteen months, by the combined act of our Government and of the Captain-General of Cuba, are about to be thrown open. The Spanish Government, who never applied to Washington for his resolution, and never participated in his imprisonment, has at last ordered that Arguelles should be released. Mr. Lersundi, the newly-appointed Captain-General of Cuba, who is to leave Madrid on the 15th of this month, brings with him the order which is to set him at liberty. He will avail himself of it to come to New-York, where he will unfurl the banner for the emancipation of the blacks in Cuba, supported in his noble task by the whole population of the Creoles of the Island, who have selected him as their leader.

To explain to you the cause of this flattering distinction, it is necessary that you should know that Arguelles, in an eloquent petition to the Queen of Spain, has denounced to Her Majesty the guilty maneuvers of the slave-traders of Cuba, who, under the hypocritical mask of enemies of the trade, have recently asserted in the presence of the crown that for a long time past "the shores of Cuba had not witnessed such an immoral traffic." With courage and independence Arguelles wrests the mask from the faces of these faithless scoundrels and shows to the Queen that there are several cases of slave-traders actually pending before the tribunals of the island; that men have been imprisoned and banished on that account, and that himself, having tried to oppose their traffic and to denounce it to the civilized world, was a victim of the powerful coalition the dealers in human flesh of Cuba—assisted and supported by the present Captain-General of Cuba, Gen. Dulce—had formed in view of the successful pursuit of their illicit trade.

Arguelles, who has been a member of the Spanish Cortes, and who is consequently conversant with the politics of his country, and with the sad condition of the Spanish colonies, whose wants his long residence in Cuba has enabled him to study, will, no doubt, prove to be a most efficient advocate of the Creole population of the island. Once in New-York, he will employ his talents for the deliverance of an oppressed race, and to the furtherance of the true interests of the white population of Cuba, who for years and years have been clamoring in vain for administrative reforms and the emancipation of the blacks.

The petition of Arguelles to the Queen of Spain has been published in several Spanish papers, and his views have found echo in the heart of the grandees of Spain, to whom he belongs by birth and sentiments. The *Democracia* of Madrid, speaking of this document, says:

"The slave-traders, in their petition to the Queen, have no fears to demonstrate that the condition of Cuba cannot be bettered, and to assert that there is no slave trade in Cuba. An unfortunate, whose misfortune is due to his having captured by authority an expedition of 1,050 negroes, a victim of the power of the scoundrelly merchants of human flesh—Mr. Don Jose Augustin Arguelles—has taken upon himself the task to give the lie to their assertions. But of what avail will his efforts be? The slave-traders will triumph. The cause which they defend is odious, but it finds sympathy in those places where it is important for them to find it."

I am happy to say that the accusation of the *Democracia* are unfounded. Gen. O'Donnell has resolved to abolish the slave trade in Cuba, and he is now taking energetic measures to that effect. Gen. Lersundi, the newly appointed Governor of Cuba, has received special instructions by which the slave trade, it is hoped, will receive the death-blow.

MEXICO.

Success of the Imperialists—Establishment of a New Railroad—Lower California Demands Her Admission—States Pacified—Cabinet Changes.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 3, 1865.

The news received from the interior up to October 28, is more favorable to the Imperialists. In all the attacks they have made, as well as in all the engagements they have had with the former, the Liberals have been defeated. In Michoacan, Arteaga and Regulus have been routed by Col. Mendez. In Mazatlan, Rozales, three of his colonels, several officers and soldiers were either killed or made prisoners. In Tolnca, Amanelco was routed by Castilla and Granda. Ugalde was defeated in the hacienda of Asterillo by Capt. Rigault. Figueroa and Amador, who were in the vicinity of Orizaba, have also been defeated, leaving 200 dead on the battle-field. In Jelaningo, the Austrians, under Lieutenant-Col. Zack, put to flight 300 Juaristas, and made several prisoners. In short, there is not a single engagement in which the latter have not suffered to a considerable extent.

The Emperor has just authorized the construction of a new road from Mexico to Tacubaya, to the company, Knight, Smith & Co., now engaged in building up the road between Vera Cruz and Mexico.

The Department of Lower California has acknowledged the newly established institutions, and demands to be incorporated in the Empire. The State of Colima is completely pacified, and the States of Oajaca nearly so. The Districts of Huajuapan, Cuyscapell, Coixhahuaca, Jayquila, Ejutla and Yanhuitlan, are enjoying a profound peace.

The changes which have recently taken place in the Mexican Cabinet have been favorably received by the public. It appears that in his desire to conciliate all parties, and to attract around him men of different opinions and antecedents, the Emperor had not paid sufficient attention to the character of the men he had chosen as his advisers, and that he had actually in his Cabinet men of doubtful loyalty to him. The removal of Mr. Silleco, the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, and the displacement of Mr. Ramirez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who remains in the Cabinet, but without power, eliminates from it every heterogeneous element and makes it a perfect unit. Mr. Castillo, the ex-Minister of Commerce, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the head man of the Cabinet, is a man of tried fidelity, of great activity and energy, of whom much is expected. His entrance in that department will be attended, no doubt, by great attention to business and by the development of certain plans and measures which, through the indolence, if not the disvoll of Mr. Ramirez, his predecessor, had been willingly or unwillingly overlooked. Mr. Rivas, the successor of Mr. Silleco to the Department of Public Instruction, is a man in whose fidelity and talent every one seems to put reliance. He will no doubt justify in his office the good opinion people have of him.

Troops Ordered to the Rio Grande.

The New-Orleans Delta, Nov. 5, states that extraordinary activity is observable among the military in that city since the reception of recently arrived dispatches from the Rio Grande. It says:

That certain orders have been issued, which appear rather strange and mysterious under existing circumstances, we know to be a fact. In the first place, a large number of boats were advertised for sale here, but instructions have been issued not to dispose of them, and we are further informed that they are at once to be put on a war footing.

Also, that the sale of horses and means of land transportation generally, together with all descriptions of army supplies, must cease until further orders. Secondly, the regiments of regular cavalry stationed here, the 1st, 4th and 6th, have been ordered to embark for Indianola, Texas, whence they will proceed to San Antonio, for duty under that dashing officer, Gen. Merritt. It is also said that the brigade of dismounted colored cavalry, which was yesterday parading the street, is destined for the same fields, to win glory in a fight with the "greasers."

It is also very certain that Gen. Forsyth, Chief of Staff to Gen. Sheridan, has gone to France, having departed yesterday morning, but on what particular mission deponent sayeth not.

It may be possible that these facts have no significance, but the impression somehow seems to have gained ground that "war's rude alarums" may soon again be heard on the Texas frontier.

GEORGIA.

The Necessity of Organizing a Police Force—Dispatch from the President—Final Proceedings of the Legislature.

We find the following dispatch from President Johnson in *The Savannah Herald* of the 10th. It was communicated to the Georgia Convention before the adjournment of that body:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5, 1865.

To JAS. JOHNSON, *Provisional Governor of Georgia.*

The organization of a police force in the several counties for the purpose of arresting marauders, suppressing crime and enforcing civil authority, as indicated in your preamble and resolutions, meets with approbation. It is hoped that your people will, as soon as practicable, take upon themselves the responsibility of enforcing and sustaining all laws, State and Federal, in conformity to the Constitution of the United States.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A special dispatch to *The Savannah Herald* says that before the adjournment of the Georgia Convention resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to memorialize the President for the relief of persons excepted from the amnesty, declaring all contracts made during the war valid, and appointing a committee to memorialize Secretary McCulloch to transfer the assessment of taxes upon real estate until after the meeting of Congress, and that assessments be made on the present value.

The resolutions also authorized the Governor to appoint three commissioners with power to fully investigate the cotton transaction of the State Government, and report thereon to the next Legislature.

They also empowered commissioners to take assignments from Henry Brigham of all his interest in the purchases of Col. Baron Wilbur, State Agent, and pay limited expenses.

The delegation from Georgia to Congress intend to urge the recognition of the claim of the State to the said cotton.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Resignation of Treasurer Pruyn—Election of a Successor.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865.

At the monthly meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held this evening, the resignation of the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Treasurer of the Company, was received and accepted, and Mr. Edmund D. Worcester, who has for several years ably filled the position of Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer, and Mr. Robert L. Rank, the present Secretary, was elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM PARIS.

The Exhibition of Practical Art—Artistic Ambition—Why Practical Art is Undeveloped in France—Prevalence of Bad Taste—Concerning Household Furniture—Works in Porcelain, China and Bronze—Freedmen's Meeting—Speech by a New-Yorker—Letters of Voltaire—The Student's Congress at Liege.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Nov. 3, 1865.

The closing of the Exhibition of Practical Art has been deferred for ten days longer. This Exhibition was got up in connection with an Art Museum in the Place Royale, similar to that of South Kensington, by a M. Guichard, who is animated by the patriotic desire to stimulate French workmen to renewed exertion in applying art to manufactures. "Take care of the beautiful, and the useful will take care of itself," is the leading idea of M. Guichard and his colleagues; and my own observation has led me to believe that furniture best made from an artistic point of view is also most likely to wear well. The cabinets and sideboards which attracted by their beauty most eyes, are those in which the drawers run easiest, close tightest and are least liable to be spoiled by atmospheric action. A workman who sits down to investigate and master the principles of beauty and of decorative art becomes enamored of his work. He takes as much pride in sending a beautiful piece of furniture out of his hands as a painter would in turning out a fine picture, and with the traditions of Buhl and those cabinet-makers for whom Boucher designed his finest tapestries, and painted his finest paintings, he has a reasonable hope to make both a name and a fortune. When I say a name, I do not speak of one in the common acceptation of the word. This ambition is at present more frequently to be met with among the workingmen than the master cabinetmakers, for what reason I have not had time or opportunity to investigate. Before taking you through the exhibition of the Champs Elysées, it would be well to state what are the causes why practical art in France is inferior to what it was during the time of the ancient monarchy as some of them may apply at home. The first reason (but this does not apply to arts, I believe, to be traced back so far as the first Republic, when the sweeping away of the trades' corporations took place. To be allowed to work as an artisan during the last century, a long apprenticeship was necessary, and, finally, proof of the apprentice's capacity was requisite. This proof was a specimen of his skill in his particular calling, and was styled a *tour de force*. It sometimes took six years of the apprentice's spare time to make it; for were the specimen rejected by a jury of the masters of his craft, he could never be admitted to work on his own account. Furniture was also made for palaces chiefly, for such were the houses of the old French nobility. The *petits bourgeois* bought what they wanted from the *ensemblier*, or joiner. When a rosewood chair was made, it was made to harmonize with the tapestry on the walls, the paintings on the ceilings and the gildings on the doors. Artificers in brass and steel designed ornaments worthy of the chisel of Cellini. A visit to Fontainebleau will satisfy any one of the accuracy of this statement—so would a visit to Cluny, or to many an old mansion in the neighborhood of the Place Royale. Furniture was not either then made to be sent, perhaps a week after it was ordered, to the auction mart. It was like the old-fashioned lace, bought to be an heirloom. The courtesans of the day—that is—to say, those who led the fashions—were women of quality, and did not dream of indulging in the caprices of those ladies about whose sales M. Pelletan has said so much. Then people who wore above going to the joiners for their chairs and tables, could and did give a high price for what they ordered. To this state of things succeeded the Republic, that great upheaving of the uneducated, the pedantic, and all that was coarse and hard-grained of the French nation, with the vices of the nobility who, unfortunately for France, did not stay at home to moderate the vandalism of the others. The military powers of the empire did not improve the taste of modern France. The style empire has been airy called the bad third—and from that time to the present there has been a struggle on the one side of the inherent taste of French workmen in favor of true principles of art, and on the other of the ourtsman, the small shopkeeper living in small apartments and receiving only a small circle of friends, not more given to the cultivation of esthetics than himself, and unwilling to give any but the smallest price to which they could screw down a needy workman. M. Le Play says that the French laws of inheritance have something to do with the increase of bad taste against which M. Guichard so patriotically endeavors to react, and against which the public galleries here to a greater extent kept at bay. I am, however, glad to find that Cluny, Fontainebleau and St. Cloud and the Fine Arts Museum have fostered to a great number of artisans that artistic feeling which ever gave the French artisan an earnest about his work an immense advantage over the English. The large apartments built on the long lines of new boulevards and the revival of ceilings painted and gilded in the Italian style, are, with other influences, causing a change for the better.

I observed the other day with pleasure that woods of a quiet tone, inlaid with black, are entirely superseding mahogany and *bois de rose*, which must not be confounded with rosewood ebony, and oak and walnut are now the most fashionable woods. There seems to be a dislike, unless in the case of ebony, or for drawing and bedrooms, of rosewood for varnished furniture; and I must say that when the eye is made accustomed to this, mahogany is unpleasant. The style of carved wood now in vogue is not elaborate. But it is fine and delicate, and grows on the taste. In short it pleases a connoisseur. For dining-rooms, richly gilded and painted, the unvarnished woods are most suitable, and I find that the 3,000f. prize offered for the cheapest and prettiest set of bed-chamber furniture has been given for a kind of wood that can be kept in order with beeswax. Chestnut wood, with line patterns first engraved on them and then painted on in red or black lines, or both, are exhibited by Lemoine, the Emperor's cabinetmaker, who, moreover, exhibits a buffet in the Henri II. style—a style I recommend for its beauty and its rareness. I find I made a note of the beauty of the key-holes and key-handles of this buffet. I cannot say that the porcelains pleased me. They are garish and fire-up, and the best of the Sevres are inferior to the Poredom, old Dutch, and Japan chinas, more especially the lamps and vases. The best things I saw were by a M. Poil, an enthusiastic artisan, who devotes his whole soul to his art, and, moulded, in the fullest sense of the word, has produced in *alto relievo*, in the Bernard Palissy style, copies of some of the best Holy Families in the Louvre—which have been bought for five museums, to wit: Dusseldorf, the Hague, Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. Poil has at various exhibitions obtained four medals of honor. His atelier is No. 24 Grande Rue a Vau, Gerard, near Paris.

I have not now time to go into the beautiful things contained in the private collections, and notably in the Rothschild. But I cannot close this without noticing the bronzes. The French excel in fabricating bronzes. Their models are better and execution finer than in England. There is a fastidiousness shown in the execution of such things by Paris manufacturers delightful to connoisseurs. The house of Van Mons Rase Harlay au Marais employs some of the best modern sculptors to furnish them with models and to do diminished copies of the Elgin "Townley" and Louvre marbles. They exhibit some exquisite things by Jacques Gautier and Lecheane, among which I noticed a *coffret* in the renaissance style, plated with oxydized silver. The ornamentation is of scroll-work, at once bold and elegant. The whole is striking, and the details remarkable for sharpness of finish. This *coffret* is marked £92. By the same artist, in the same style and metal, is a mirror frame, worth £133. But the *bijou* of the collection is a Psyche mirror in bronze gilt, designed by Jacques Gautier. I never saw a more elegant article for a lady's boudoir or a *console*, though it is only marked £8. As for the *garnitures de cheminée*, they are *la perfection de l'art appliqué à l'industrie*. The same thing may be said of many of Deleuille's bronzes, which are smaller and cheaper than Van Mons's. Deleuille is, beside, the manufacturer to the Emperor, and his efforts to solve the almost insoluble problem of combining beauty with cheapness, have merited the eulogiums of Count de Nieuwerkerke, the Director-General of Fine Arts in France. Deleuille's atelier is No. 41 Boulevard du Temple. In conclusion, I advise those of your readers who would wish to study the bronze trade, to pass a few days in the dingy ateliers in the neighborhood of the Marais and the Temple, where they will also see the best specimens of the French artisans.

A public meeting in favor of the free negroes of the United States will be held this evening in the Salle Herte. Madame Gautier Coignet, niece of Madame Considerant, of phalansterian celebrity, are to be there among the "leaders," who will be heeded by Laboulaye, author of "Paris en Amerique."

The Hon. Mr. Leigh of New-York is to make a speech, in which, it is expected, many interesting details will be given on the state of the emancipated slaves "down South." This gentleman has had his speech translated into French, in which language it is to be delivered.

It was some time since stated, but the fact seemed so improbable as not to be worthy of credit, that twenty-five unpublished letters of Voltaire had been discovered in Prussia. Now, however, the *Revue Francaise* of Nov. 1 publishes the letters in question, and their authenticity is not questioned by the French press. They are all addressed to the Margravine of Brandenburg Baireuth, sister of the great Frederic.

At the Students' Congress at Liege, a French student jumped upon a chair and displayed a black crape banner, saying that so long as France was in mourning for the loss of her liberties he and his comrades could have no other flag. Thereupon, however, another student waved a tri-colored flag and was about to make a speech, but the meeting settled the matter by cries of "No flag at all." Unanimous applause followed, and order, a moment threatened, was restored.

FROM FLORENCE.

The Germans Court Etiquette in Wirtemburg and Elsewhere—German Confederation and its Friends—The Grand Duke of Baden and Other Princes and Their Political Action—European Politics and the Italian Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Oct. 25, 1865.

The Germans are really in a most pitiful condition. Without that inexhaustible patience with which they are endowed, it would be impossible to endure the petty vexations to which they are subjected. In Hessia, the Elector, whose object during all his life was to tease his subjects and to be teased by them, got at last tired. He hates his people, but he despises his Ministers, and in a recent fit of misanthropy he declared that, since the Hessians always opposed his will, they must now settle for themselves, and see how they can get on without the cooperation of their lawful sovereign. Accordingly, he refuses to transact any business or to sign any order or decree. In any other country people would become independent in such a case, but here the most important affairs are at a standstill; still there is no revolution anticipated; only the Ministers are discussing in what form it might be possible to establish a Regency; whether by the Federal Diet at Frankfort, or by a vote of the Hessian Chambers, which, however, cannot be summoned without an order signed by the Elector, or by a family council—Bismark, in the meantime, the unscrupulous Prussian Minister, watching those difficulties, which might become an opportunity for an intervention, if any wrong steps should be taken.

The King of Wirtemberg again returns to the most abject mediæval ideas. Last month he issued an order that nobody but persons of noble parentage would be allowed to occupy the first tier of boxes in the theater opposite to his box. Now, again, he gives strict orders that whenever he appears in his box, all the officers in the theater are to rise at once, since he has remarked with displeasure that they rose first on one side, then on the other. Beside, they have to rise again when the Queen arrives. Royal honors are to be paid to the royal carriage if it is close, even if it is empty, since it might happen that he or the Queen sit in it. To Prince Frederick, however, the heir apparent to the crown, no royal honors are paid, unless he is accompanied by his wife, Her Royal Highness the Princess Catharine. It seems, therefore, that the heir apparent must be regarded as a black sheep at the correct Court of Stuttgard. Such are the royal ideas of a German king. At Nassau, again, the Duke has formally forbidden criticisms upon the playing of an actress, who enjoys his ducal favors. The papers have to abstain from finding fault with her acting. To crown all this misery, Prussia and Austria disregarding the authority of the Federal Diet, admonish the governing Senate of the free town of Frankfort not to allow the town to become the center of a dangerous and unlawful agitation. That refers to a Convention of German members of the different Chambers, which assembled at Frankfort and issued a lame protest against the Gastein Convention about the division of Schleswig-Holstein and the cession or sale of Lauenburg by Austria to Prussia. Besides, the *Nationalverein*, a society for the establishment of the unity of Germany, had likewise the intention of holding a convention at Frankfort; and though that society has no longer any sympathy in Germany, yet it frightened the powerful Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and the senate of the free town is to withdraw permission for this harmless meeting of professors and behaven down politicians. The Senate, however, boldly refused to obey Austria and Prussia, and declares that, according to the treaties of 1815, the free town of Frankfort is sovereign and independent both of Austria and Prussia. The poor Frankforters seem to forget that they have a garrison of Austrians and Prussians within their walls, which might enforce any serious order from Vienna and Berlin. The Grand Duke of Baden, hitherto the most liberal of all the German family of princes, has dismissed his popular Minister, Roggenbach, on account of his too liberal tendencies, and appointed Baron Edelsheim in his stead, who served his apprenticeship as Embassador at the Court of Vienna. The young King of Bavaria also has dismissed his Minister, Neumayer, Ec. too, wants a more reactionary man for his chief councellor. And thus the poor Germans are everywhere aggravated by the petty princes just at the moment when Bismark dreams of absorbing the German States of the North, and nothing but the popularity of the reigning dynasties can save them. Albert, the Prince Royal of Saxony, feels this keenly, and urges therefore upon his father that he stem the tide of arbitrary government and grant the greatest liberty to the Saxons, as the only means of escaping the absorption by Prussia. The Prince learned this piece of wisdom from the Prime Minister De Beust, but old King John is of a contrary opinion; he was always as suspicious of Liberalism and Parliamentary Government as if revolution was lurking behind it. Still as he is no obstinate and likes his son, he has resolved rather to abdicate than to change his way of thinking. We may, therefore, soon hear of a change on the throne of Saxony. Bismark went to Biarritz to offer Napoleon not exactly the Rhine frontier, but—Belgium, if the Emperor should side with Prussia and stand by her in her attempts to absorb Germany down to the Main.

But Napoleon does not trust the unscrupulous Minister of King William, and looks rather to an Austrian alliance, or at least to arbitration for a settlement of the Italian question, which weighs heavily upon his mind as the Mexican difficulty, out of which he is unable to extricate himself honorably. The first step toward the settlement of the Italian question has already succeeded—I mean, of course, not the Austrian but the Roman difficulty. The Pope has dismissed Count Merode from his Cabinet. Cardinal Antonelli, therefore, who at heart is an Italian, and would like to come to an understanding with Victor Emanuel, may now more easily negotiate with the Italian Government for saving as much of the temporal power as can be saved. You are well aware that at the Court of Rome there are always two contrary currents—one Italian, the other Ultramontane, which looks to all the Roman Catholics of the world. The majority of the Cardinals belong to the first, since their families live in Italy and are in many ways connected with the Italian Government. The second stands under the direction of the General of the Jesuits, who, according to the standing orders of the Society, never can be an Italian. That party suffered a severe loss in the death of Cardinal Wiseman; now, the General of the Jesuits, Father Beck, a Belgian, who had long lived and preached at Vienna, is likewise seriously unwell, so Merode is dismissed, and Baron Rech, the Austrian Embassador, who belonged to the party, has been recalled. The Baron, however, late Democratic leader in 1848, is so strongly impressed by Father Beck with the importance of the Order of Jesuits that he is about to enter into the Order himself. The ambitious man, who had for six years misgoverned Austria, thinks perhaps he may still, as a General of the Order, govern the world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 16, 1865.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY—THE REPORTED CAPTURE.

A letter received to-day from Admiral Godon of the Brazilian Squadron, dated at Rio Janeiro, Oct. 4, states that news had just been received confirmatory of the rumored capture of 7,000 Paraguayans, also upon the Brazilian borders. The news caused great rejoicing, but was not deemed conclusive of the war.

A BOGUS DISPATCH.

The telegram from Boston published in Wednesday's papers to the effect that the gunboats at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard were to be immediately fitted for sea, is stated at the Navy Department to be exactly the opposite of the truth. It would require a year to complete the Passaconaway if the whole force at the command of the Department were put upon her. But the fact is, orders were recently issued suspending further work upon her.

SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN—A PLOT.

A Southern gentleman of extended information asserts that it has been a concerted movement in all the States South, to elect only such men to Congress as it was known could not take the oath. They desire to present themselves in solid phalanx in hopes to overawe Congress by their unanimity.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

There are now in operation in Washington 25 colored schools, with 59 teachers and 3,169 pupils; in Georgetown there are four schools, with 381 pupils; in Alexandria 10 schools, with 1,032 pupils, and in the freedmen's village on Arlington Hights two schools, with 302 pupils. All of these schools are in a flourishing condition, and are supported by the voluntary contributions of Northern benevolent societies.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT—SEVERAL INJURED.

An unusual occurrence in the shape of a railroad accident took place here early this morning. A horse-car in crossing the Richmond Railroad track just at the foot of the Capitol yard on Pennsylvania-ave., was run into by an approaching train and several persons seriously, if not fatally injured. No light was displayed on the train or bell rung, and the popular verdict severely censures the conductor for his gross negligence.

THE CRAVEN COURT-MARTIAL.

The witnesses thus far examined in the Craven Court-Martial case have given the weight of testimony decidedly in favor of the Commodore.

THE CHOLERA.

The physicians of Washington met in council last night to adopt measures against the cholera. It was shown from statistical records of the last visitation here that as many died who had medical attendance as died without it.

THE CASE OF OVERTON—GEN. FISKE SUSTAINED.

It is understood that the President fully sustains the action of Gen. C. B. Fiske of the Freedmen's Bureau, in regard to the case of Overton, a rich Tennessee Rebel, whose property was seized and held by the Government as abandoned property. Some time ago Overton received a pardon from the President, and under it claimed his property. The true facts of the matter upon becoming known to the President he at once telegraphed to Gov. Brownlow to return the pardon.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $[illegible],000.

SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTES.

In September last the Post-Office Department advertised for proposals to carry the mails on 800 routes in the Southern States, but only 300 bids were put in, and of these many were rejected as being too high. Of the 54 routes advertised in Florida, only six would be accepted. The South must therefore go without postal facilities till she can do her business as che