New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXVI.....No. 7,949. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

I consider HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours with respect.

JAMES THOMPSON.

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DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an article so long, so well and so favorably known, that it seems scarcely necessary at this time to expatiate at any length upon its merits. Twenty-two years since it was first introduced into this country from Germany, during which time it has undoubtedly performed more cures and benefited suffering humanity to a greater extent than any other remedy known to the public. In fact, at this time it would be difficult to find a household throughout our entire land that has not cause to praise the virtues of this Bitters.

Dr. HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhea, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or Intestines.

THE SYMPTOMS OF LIVER COMPLAINT

are uneasiness and pain in the right side, and soreness upon to uch immediately under the inferior ribs; inability to lie upon the left side, or, if at all, a dragging sensation is produced, which seriously affects respiration, causing very often a troublesome cough. Together with these symptoms, we perceive a coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, deficiency of perspiration, and sometimes a sympathetic pain in the shoulder, with a great disposition to sleep and depression of spirits, and sometimes sores in the mouth or throat. These symptoms, if permitted to continue, will eventually produce Consumption, the most baneful of all diseases.

THE SYMPTOMS OF DYSPEPSIA are various; those affecting the stomach are nausea, heart-burn, loss of appetite, disgust for food, sometimes a depraved appetite, sense of fullness or weight in the stomach, sinking or fluttering in the pit of the stomach, sour eructations, coated tongue, acidity of the stomach, hurried and difficult breathing, &c., &c.

The sympathetic affections are very diversified—cold feet, pain or weakness through the limbs, swimming of the head, sudden flushes of heat, &c.

The use of the Bitters should be persevered in until every symptom of Dyspepsia has vanished, and health is entirely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY generally accompanies Liver Complaint or Dyspepsia, and is frequently produced by continued constipation. The symptoms are flutterings at the heart, a choking sensation when in a lying posture, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, constant forebodings of evil, and great depression of spirits.

Debility of the Nervous system should always be dreaded, as of itself laying the body open to an attack of any epidemic. Persons afflicted with this disease are generally annoyed by circumstances of a moment, which would not, if in a state of health, give them any uneasiness. This Bitters will soon restore the unpleasant effects of this distressing affliction, in which delay is dangerous.

MARASMUS.—The lives of thousands of infants and children are annually lost by this disease. The flesh of the little innocents mollally wastes away, until they are reduced to mere skeletons, then the Hoofland's German Bitters will save the lives of nine out of every ten. Mothers, do not doubt this. If you would save your child, in two or three days you will see a marked improvement.

CHANGE OF LIFE.—This is truly a very critical time in a woman's life. If she survives this period, and retains her health, she bids fair to live to a ripe old age; on the contrary, if the ills attending this period are too much for her physical and nervous powers, she becomes sickly, her constitution is undermined, her nervous energy is prostrated or entirely gone, and she drags out her few remaining years in misery and unhappiness. At this period, more than at any other, she needs a good tonic, that her organs of digestion and of the secretions may be strengthened and aptly perform their various functions. In these cases there is nothing more beneficial than the use, for a time, of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

NOTICE.—It is a well established fact that fifty one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health, or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite. To this class of invalids these Bitters are especially recommended. Their peculiar tonic and invigorating properties render them invaluable in such cases. The patient should immediately discard all Pills and Powders, as they only weaken the system, and resort to the use of the Bitters, the inevitable result of which will be a strong and hearty constitution, a disappearance of all nervousness, a good appetite, and a perfect restoration to health.

From A. M. Spangler, Editor of The Cultivator, No. 25 North Sixth-st.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since I was a severe sufferer from Dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating, or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the Spring and Fall. It not only creates a vigorous appetite, but gives a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any one suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief), it is at your service. Yours truly,

A. M. SPANGLER.

From Mrs. Martha Clarke.

AN ALMOST DESPERATE CASE ENTIRELY CURED BY HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

GENTLEMEN: I feel it my duty to you and to the afflicted public to state the almost miraculous effects produced in my case through the influence of that truly great remedy, Hoofland's German Bitters.

For many years I suffered from extreme debility of the system, caused, no doubt, by derangements of my stomach and liver. I became so emaciated eventually that my hands were almost transparent, and I was unable to leave my bed.

I had the services of two of the most distinguished physicians of this city, but, notwithstanding their skill, I was unable to obtain any relief. I was finally told by the last physician I had that I could not get well, and that all that could be done was to keep me as quiet and comfortable as possible.

At this stage of my disease, I was told by a friend that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS had proved very beneficial in cases similar to my own. Thinking that it might probably be of some benefit to me, I sent for a bottle, and used it until I had taken three bottles, when, to the astonishment of all my friends, I began rapidly to gain strength. My appetite became good, my food appeared to digest properly, and in a short time I was able to walk three or four squares. From the time I gained in health and strength and am now as well as ever I was—hearty and strong.

I earnestly, for the sake of suffering humanity, recommend any who may be suffering from debility to give Hoofland's German Bitters a fair trial, and I feel satisfied the result will be all they desire it should be. Respectfully yours,

MARTHA CLARK.

Fulton-st., below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Colgan, No. 407 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, cured of Water Brash, &c.

MESSRS. JONES & EVANS—GENTS: For a very long time I suffered dreadfully with the Water Brash. I had it so bad that I could not sleep at night, and was forced to get up frequently. I became very weak, and my appetite so poor that I could scarcely eat a mouthful. I took a variety of teas, salts and other medicines, but they failed to give me any relief. These only when have and are suffering with this disease will be able to appreciate my suffering.

A friend, who had been cured by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, advised me to try them. I accordingly procured a bottle, and found much relief from that, and have now taken several bottles. And am happy to state that I feel entirely cured. In fact, I am like a different person altogether, enjoy my rest at night, eat heartily, and my food digests well, although I am an old woman. I am gaining strength and flesh daily, and know that I owe it entirely to the use of Hoofland's German Bitters.

Yours truly,

MARY COLGAN.

From the Hon. Thomas B. Florence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. Took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.

Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

CAUTION.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have been malicious counterfeited. Be careful to get the genuine article, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa., with the signature on the front of the wrapper, and the name blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Depot, No. 631 Arch-st., Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

New York Agency at H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, and for sale by Druggists everywhere.

EUROPE.

News by the Atlantic Cable to the 24th inst.

THE PALERMO RIOTS.

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN ALLIANCE.

Address of the Cretans to President Johnson.

A FRENCH MISSION TO MEXICO.

ANOTHER SPEECH FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Financial, Commercial, and Marine Intelligence.

ITALY.

THE PALERMO RIOTS.

FLORENCE, Monday, Sept. 24, 1866.

The band of rebels, who have been carrying things with a high hand near Palermo for the past few days, have been routed by the military.

ENGLAND.

REFORM MEETING.

MANCHESTER, England, Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1866.

A great meeting of the friends of reform is to be held here to-day. Mr. Bright will be one of the speakers.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CABLE.

COMMUNICATION SUSPENDED.

The operator reports:

"After getting a few dates the Newfoundland lines again played out."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS OUT.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 21, 1866—Noon.—The steamship Malta, of the Cunard Emigrant Line, from New-York, Sept. 12, and the steamship Belgian, from Quebec, the same day, arrived this morning.

MARINE DISASTER.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—noon.—The ship Endymion, Williams, hence for New-York, has put into the port of Cork, partly dismasted, having been in a heavy gale.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24, Noon.—Cotton—The price of Cotton has materially declined; Midland Uplands opening at 12½ pence. The market is quite active, indicating a day's sale of 16,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 27—noon.—The Breadstuffs Market is quiet and generally without change. Corn, however, has advanced, and is quoted at 28 / for Western Mixed.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Sept. 24—noon.—The money market is easier. Consols opening at 89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 24—noon.—The following are the opening prices of American securities: Erie, 42; Illinois Central, 76; United States Five-twenties, 71¾.

BY STEAMSHIP.

LONDON.

A NEW FRIGHT TO THE REFORM MOVEMENT—THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INVITATION TO MR. BRIGHT TO VISIT IRELAND—THE CASE OF GOV. EYRE—PROGRESS OF THE FUNDS TO DEFEND HIM—THE CRY TO PROSECUTE HIM—THE COURSE OF THE LONDON TIMES—THE PROPRIETOR ON A TOUR TO THE UNITED STATES—THE BANK CHARTER ACT—FREAKS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY—EFFECT OF THE RECOVERY OF THE LOST CABLE—THE EXPERIMENTS AT SHOEBURY—REVELATIONS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Sept. 15, 1866.

The Reform movement is entering on a new and important phase. Mr. Bright has been invited to Ireland, as you will have seen by the telegrams, which are making all news coming through the ordinary channels between the two countries stale and unprofitable. If it were merely a summons from a small section of Liberals to a sectional demonstration, one would think little of it, and undoubtedly Mr. Bright would not have broken his wise resolution of making the recess a real rest, but there has been an unusual concurrence of all sections of Irish Liberals in this invitation. The Irish party journals are, in fact, already carping at it, and saying that it does not mean any interference with this or that shibboleth, or abandonment of this or that crotchet. But the leaders are in earnest, we hope, and they will assuredly be met in all sincerity and earnestness by their guest. His timely speech at the beginning of last session on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, was hailed by the O'Donoghue, Sir P. O'Brien, Mr. Maguire, the O'Connor Don, as well as by Mr. Chichester Fortescue and other Irish Protestant officials, as an omen of better days, and of a more sincere attempt on the part of our advanced Liberals to understand and act with the Liberal party in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's speeches confirmed the impression; and these, with the honest attempt made by the late Government to pass their Irish Land Tenure bill, resulted in more consistent action among the Irish members during the Reform battle than we have seen for many years. If Mr. Bright can arrange terms with the members whose names are at the foot of the invitation, and they and those who follow them will keep the alliance loyally, the effect will soon be manifest on both sides of St. George's Channel. We shall get a good Reform bill, and they a Land Tenure bill more thorough than that which miscarried this year with so many other good measures, and a resolute overhauling of the Irish State Church. Until these two measures are carried, there is no chance of a good understanding between the two islands, and as soon as they have been, we shall have no further uneasiness on account of Fenian organizations on your side, and shall be able to look with perfect equanimity on the working of the Irish wires by the astute pullers who manage your elections. At present, with Alabama claims unsettled, and your President and his Cabinet in a temper which will stick at nothing so that only the Fall elections may be carried, the "gaunt Irish giant" which Carlyle used to predict would one day drown England, seems likely to give us serious trouble.

Talking of the President, conceive such a journal as *The Pall Mall Gazette*, usually one of the best-informed of English papers on your affairs, speaking of him as an *eminently sensible and moderate* statesman, one almost despaire of the possibility of sound knowledge obtaining among us when one reads such lucubrations.

The Eyre defense fund goes on swimmingly, as I foretold, with a few eccentric, notorieties taking the lead, and a rush of swells, foolish persons, and members of the old West Indian interest expending the tail to ample proportions. Mr. Ruskin is taking the lead in the talk, arguing that because a citizen living at Peckham shot a drunken man last year who had staggered *into* his garden, and was accordingly tried for it and acquitted, therefore it would be monstrous to try Mr. Eyre for the illegal execution of Gordon. To make the analogy worth anything, the Peckhamite should have shot a man outside his own premises, who was not drunk, and should never have been brought to trial for it. It is melancholy to hear such men as Ruskin arguing that, taking lives on suspicion founded on the experience of the character and conduct of the accused is not only justifiable but meritorious under the flag of England. The old reverence for law must indeed have faded among us if such doctrines find any considerable acceptance in 1866. On the other hand, the Jamaica Committee are receiving funds from many quarters to enable them to bring Eyre and his subordinates before the proper tribunals. At present this list comprises, I see, only one titled person, Sir Wilfred Lawson, a Cumberland baronet, the father of the late member for Carlisle, who was chief advocate for the Permissive Bill in the late Parliament. Sir Wilfred appears with Bright, Mill, Goldwin Smith, Duncan McLaren, and others, who guarantee £100 each if required. When people return from their tours, and other holiday doings, we shall see both lists swelled largely, and may expect sharp measures and sharp words.

Mr. Walter, late M. P. for Berks, and the proprietor of more than half of the shares of *The Times* newspaper, started last week, with his son, for a tour in the States. It has been said that he was at last (when he had discovered through what a pitiable slough of dirt and blunders they were dragging the paper) much annoyed with the line which Delane and his staff persisted on taking, and sticking to for a wonder, during the two last years of the war. Never, I suppose, was a great journal so hopelessly bedraggled on a great question. At every crisis they were sure to be heard taking up the sweet song of the whisperer of the New-York journals, *The Herald*, or *Times*, or *World*, went most wrong for the time-being, and showed most hatred of freedom. Consistent enough in this one hatred they are now writing up the new so-called Union party and the President, singing in short the song of the Raymond-Weed happy family, and of course carefully suppressing all the real issues. If you can manage to put a spark of real understanding of your country into Mr. Walter while he is with you, possibly he may be able when he gets back to England to insist on giving a modicum of truth in the news, and putting some small spice of fairness into the comments, of his paper. It would be doing a service to us as well as yourselves, for, though greatly damaged in prestige, *The Times* is still the most influential of our daily papers. I fear, however, that the task will prove too much even for Yankee energy and ingenuity. When the Ethiopian can change his skin, and is able to hold his own without help from any one, *The Times* will come out for him—not a moment sooner.

An impression seems to be growing here that, as results of the late panic, we shall soon have the Bank of England the only bank of issue in the country, and some considerable relaxation of the Bank Charter act. It is, of course, impossible to say at present whether there is any foundation for this belief, so far as the intentions of the Tory Government are concerned. They will naturally keep their own counsel on so debatable a question until Parliament meets. It is certain, however, that the mercantile community here will use all the pressure they can bring to bear to make valuable produce in their possession equally available in some way, in future, when the money market gets unusually tight. Their course are polating admiringly to the Bank of France, and its uniform rate during the past eight months. They will not make much of this, however, as it is obvious to the meanest financial capacity that if we had an equivalent for the Emperor as Director of the Bank of England, who would say, "Now, just keep the cellars full of gold, and don't mind what you give for it," we, too, should escape panics. Whether the change, even financially, would be beneficial, may be doubted, if we throw into the other scale "supplementary budgets," and the uncomfortable and unfathomable mystery in which French finance is enveloped, as to the simple bank of issue, I should think we are very likely to see this change shortly. Mr. Gladstone had been in communication with the country bankers on the subject before his late resignation, and, as your readers probably know, London bankers, and those within a radius of 35 miles are already prohibited from issuing. The privilege of issuing their own notes, limited as it is already, is not much valued by the oldest of those who retain the privilege, and it is only hastening the inevitable consumption a few years, as the privileged firms are merging steadily into joint stock banks, or dying natural or unnatural deaths. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce have been memorializing Lord Derby to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Bank Charter Act, without success. The stereotyped reply that the Government recognize the question as one deserving their serious consideration is all that the Premier vouchsafes, which means that a good deal more pressure will be required to induce official persons to take the matter up. Such pressure will very likely be forthcoming, as the Chambers throughout the country, and all solvent traders, have been thoroughly scared.

The royal family seem inclined to throw away one of the strongest holds which they possess on the good will of the people. During the life of the Prince Consort the Queen rarely refused to be present on any public occasion of importance in the provinces, when there was any reasonable pretext for inviting her. During the present year the royal marriages have drawn her more or less out of the seclusion in which she had lived since her husband's death, and while still in retirement she was known to take special interest in the memorials which have been erected in all parts of the country to his memory. The people of Manchester and Liverpool, judiciously combining this knowledge, have completed memorials of Prince Albert, at the inauguration of which they respectfully solicited the presence of Her Majesty, on her journey southward from Scotland. The Queen, however, has declined both the invitations, pleading to the Manchester men her fear of fatigue, and to those of Liverpool her previous refusal to Manchester. The Queen, however, may win seventy and seven times in this direction and be forgiven by that most patient and reverential of creatures, John Bull, but it by no means follows that the Prince of Wales can follow in the same direction without serious danger to his popularity, and he has just made two decided blunders in his vocation. While he has been grouse-shooting in Aberdeenshire, preparations have been making at Sterling for a gathering of all the volunteers of that part of Scotland, at which it was understood that he would be present. The Prince, however, will not go, and the gathering, it is probable, will not take place in consequence. Further north, again, a number of Highland regiments were to meet for a great field day, but it has been officially announced that no review can take place in consequence of the inability of any member of the Royal family to be present. Earlier in the year the Prince horrified the magnates of society by curtailing the speeches of the Archbishops and Presidents at the Academy dinner, and escaping to his shooting jacket and a cigar before the talking and toast given had been satisfactorily transacted. Escapades in such company, however, are in reality far less serious than this shirking of volunteer gatherings. The upper ten thousand may grumble a little, but their loyalty is safe enough for all practical purposes. The England of to-day suits them well enough, and no wonder, seeing that they have all the good things which are going in the richest and most aristocratic of communities. But it is far otherwise with the classes which furnish volunteers to the state; and one cannot but be sorry to see a well-meaning, pleasant, and courteous youngster, like the Prince of Wales, risking his popularity with them. A little public functioning goes a long way here, and costs so little trouble. Of course it is a bore, but then what do Royal and other public personages expect? If they don't want to be bored, there is nothing for them but to retreat into private life—the last alternative which they are likely, or we should desire them, to accept as times go.

The recovery of the 1865 cable has raised a certain amount of languid interest here. I don't mean, of course, among the newspaper correspondents and leading article writers, who have, of course, done the correct amount of tall writing about it, or on the Stock Exchange, where share brokers have been having a good time in connection with the event which has been a Godsend to both of these classes in these dull times. But people in general have been saturated with sensations of this kind, and the cable sensation was discounted some years ago. We should not turn a hair I suspect if it were suddenly announced that the submarine tunnel to France was in working order, or that the aeronauts had solved the problem of steering a balloon in the wind's eye. We suspect strongly that all the talk about the cementing relations with you because we can exchange messages in half an hour is moonshine for the most part. You and we can both send angry messages as well as civil ones along the wires, and unfortunately science has not yet discovered the metal which will refuse to be the conductor of lies, and it is not easy to see how England or America are likely to benefit by the instantaneous transmission of these. When we begin to see the advantage of understanding one another better, and conducting our intercourse as relations near in blood should do, we shall have an *intente cordiale* though both the wires were to snap in deep water, and it took six months instead of 10 days to get from New-York to Liverpool.

More experiments at Shoeburyness, I see, by to-day's papers, and another tremendous success. Capt. Palliser's chilled bolts will, it seems, penetrate eight-inch plates, and no one knows what behind. So, we shall go on, I suppose, pounding and pounding, until the world grows wiser; and just now it looks as if instead of growing wiser it were losing the little head it ever had, and going in for a good dose of great military despotisms, all over the Old World at any rate. The King of Prussia, you see won't stomach the most moderate check from his Chambers, and seems going in for reliance on his faithful army, and your best friend (if one is to swallow all the high-falutin for Gospel which has been going on at St. Petersburg), Alexander of Russia, feels like moving again in the Eastern question, and trying whether manifest destiny won't lead him at Constantinople, now that his neighbors are all ready to grab whatever they want by the strong hand. And so Palliser's chilled shot are still matters of the deepest interest to our war office and military quidnuncs. I am very glad that as chilled shot must make some fellow's fortune it should be Palliser's, for a handsomer, cleverer, better-hearted soldier does not live than he.

On glancing through this letter, I seem to detect a sort of flavor as of some one treading on my toes during the process of writing. I can only attribute it to the intense disgust produced by the perusal, day after day, of the reports of the Election Commissions which are sitting at Great Yarmouth, Totnes, and Lancaster. Anything more humiliating than the facts disclosed I am at a loss to conceive, unless it be the miserable jocosity with which the Commissioners—men who, one would have thought, might be at least trusted not to buffoon themselves, or allow it from others, on such inquiries—are conducting them. I am too low about them even to venture a prophecy that they will seal the fate of our miserable little boroughs. What with young noblemen, and railway and finance jobbers, who are cockies how much money of other people's they spend, and great squatters and merchants come back from Australia, who don't care how much they spend of their own for a seat in the House, nothing but a real Radical Reform bill will do us any service. I take it, the first Parliament after such a bill will make short work of them; but how long shall we have to wait for it? The amount of unaccountable owlishness, and blockheadism, and scoundrelism which is walking up and down the face of this poor Old World is enough to make the most skeptical of us believe in a devil, if we can get no higher; and I am afraid you have your fair share of it in other forms than ours, only newer. Heaven mend all on both sides the Atlantic! And the sooner some fresh hands are turned on to the job—with us at least—the better.

T. H.

FRANCE.

THE FRANCO-MEXICAN CONVENTION.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Decree and the new Convention between France and Mexico, signed at the capital of the last-mentioned Empire on July 30, and published in the *Moniteur* of yesterday:

"Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, &c. Upon the report of our Minister Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

"Art. 1. A Convention relating to the assignment to the French Government of the Customs' receipts of Mexico having been signed in Mexico on the 30th of July, 1866, the said Convention, whose letter follows, annexed, having our sanction, will receive its full and entire execution from the date of November, 1866.

"CONVENTION.

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico, animated by a desire to settle to their mutual satisfaction the financial questions pending between their Governments, have resolved to conclude a Convention with the object and appoint for their plenipotentiaries:

"His Majesty the Emperor of the French—M. Alphonse Dano, his Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Mexico, &c.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Mexico—M. Luis de Arroyo, Under-Secretary of State, &c., who have agreed upon the following articles:

"Art. 1. The Mexican Government grants to the French Government an assignment of one-half of the receipts of all the maritime customs of the empire arising from the undermentioned duties:

"1. Principal and special import and export duties upon all objects.

"2. Additional duties of *tonnaches* and *convoyeurs*.

"3. Tonnage duty of *navigation mercantile* as soon as the said duty shall arrive from the assignment actually in force in favor of the Vera Cruz and Mexicana Railway Company—an assignment which cannot be evicted.

"As the export duties of the Custom-House on the Pacific coast are already pledged to the extent of three-fourths, the assignment now made in favor of the French Government shall be limited to the 25 per cent, which remains unchanged.

"Art. 2. The produce of the assignment stipulated in the foregoing article shall be applied: 1. To the payment of the interest to the sinking fund and of all the obligations arising out of the two loans contracted in 1864 and 1865 by the Mexican Government. 2. To the payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent upon the sum of 187,500,000f., of which the Mexican Government has acknowledged itself indebted by virtue of the Convention of Miramar, and of all the sums subsequently advanced in any shape, from the French treasury. The amount of this liability (*créance*) estimated now at the approximate sum of 250,000,000f., shall be hereafter fixed in definite manner. In the event of the amounts received being insufficient for the full payment of the charges above-mentioned, the rights of the holders of bonds of the two loans and of the French Government shall remain completely reserved.

"Art. 3. The amount arising from the assignment of one-half of the produce of the Mexican Customs shall increase proportionably with the augmentation of the receipts, and in case the amount should exceed the sum necessary to meet the charges specified in Art. 1 the excess shall be applied in reduction of the capital sum due to the French Government.

"Art. 4. The rates of duties and the mode of levying them at present in force shall not undergo any modification which might have the effect of diminishing the product of the provisions assigned.

"Art. 5. The collection of the duties assigned, as mentioned in Art. 1, shall be performed at Vera Cruz and at Tampico by special agents placed under the protection of the French flag. All the duties received at these two Custom-Houses on account of the Mexican Treasury shall be appropriated to the discharge of the French concession, with the sole reserve of any portion that may be the subject of any assignment now recognized and of the payment of the salaries of the officers of those Custom-Houses. The amount of this latter expense, which shall include the remuneration allowed to the French agents, must not exceed 5 per cent of the produce of the before-mentioned duties. A quarterly settlement of accounts shall set forth the amounts thus received by the French Government and the product of the assigned duties in all the Custom Houses of the Empire. This settlement of accounts shall fix the sum to be immediately paid by the Mexican Government to make up the amount of the revenue conceded in case there should be a deficiency, or the sum to be handed over to it, should the sum received be in excess. In all the other ports than Vera Cruz and Tampico the French consular agents shall keep themselves informed as to the position of the Customs' establishments in the ports where they are resident.

"Art. 6. It shall be left to the discretion of the Emperor Napoleon III. to fix the time during which the agents charged with levying these repayments shall be maintained at Tampico and Vera Cruz as well as to define the measures which may be proper to insure their protection.

"Art. 7. The arrangements above specified shall be submitted for approbation to the Emperor of the French, and shall become in force at a time to be fixed by His Majesty.

"The Convention signed at Miramar on April 10, 1864, shall from time to time be abrogated on all points which relate to financial questions.

"In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, to which they have affixed their seals.

"Made in duplicate at Mexico, the 30th of July, 1866.

"ALPH. DANO.

"LUIS DE ARROYO.

"Art. II. Our Minister Secretary of State for the Home Department, provisionally charged with the Department of Foreign Affairs, is charged with the execution of the present decree.

"NAPOLEON.

"*St. Cloud*, Sept. 12, 1866."

CONFERENCE WITH MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Paris (Sept. 13) Correspondence of The London Times.

Gen. de Castelnau, one of the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp, left Paris on Tuesday night suddenly, and was to sail yesterday by the post boat from St. Nazaire to Vera Cruz. It is said that he carries an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Emperor Maximilian, and I believe it will prove that he also takes with him the recall of Marshal Bazaine, whose conduct in command of the French army in Mexico has of late not given satisfaction. He is accused of various shortcomings, among others of having caused the fall of Matamoros by neglecting to send the reinforcements repeatedly applied for by Gen. Mejia. It is not that Mejia, but his brother, who has deserted to the Juarists. The loss of Tampico is another disaster for discredit to the Commander-in-Chief. The French portion of the garrison, only 175 men, defended themselves so gallantly as to obtain terms of honorable capitulation, and marched out with arms, baggage, and drums beating. Their defense was favored by the arrival of three French men of war from Vera Cruz. Although of late people here have talked as if the Mexican Empire as nearly at its last gasp, in official circles this does not seem to be the tone, and hopes are cherished that it may yet survive and prosper. It is intended to have recourse to a thorough military organization of the country.

The native Mexican army is to be increased, it is said, to 50,000 men, and as it has been found from experience that nothing can be done with Mexican officers, who for the most part are incapable or undeserving of confidence, the army will be officered by Frenchmen. French officers are generally ready for anything that promises adventure and promotion, and applications to take service will not be wanting. Moreover, the functions of all the departments of the State will be confided to French military men; taxes, custom-house, administration of all kinds, will be in their hands, and thus it is hoped to get the better of the corruption and sloth which have hitherto been the bane of the new empire. It remains to be seen how far all this is practicable and productive of good in favor of remaining as they are, but it would be impossible for Austria to adopt such a process, for she would thereby acknowledge the rights of nationalities and the claims of subjects to dispose of themselves, beside spreading agitation through comparatively tranquil districts. She is at present in a yielding mood, but there must be a line drawn somewhere, and Austria's appears to be in front of the Tyrol.

RUSSIA.

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The St. Petersburg *Börsen Zeitung* says that all preparations on the main land and the soundings in Behring's Straits for the completion of the line of telegraph between Russia and America are nearly finished. In the course of the present year the telegraph will be constructed over a distance of 3,500 miles beyond Revel, and the lines will be finished from Gravsley Haven to the Kwichpak, and along the valley of this river, from the mouth of the Anadyr to Fort Anadyr, from Ochotsk to Gischiga, and perhaps even as far as to be joined with the Anadyr line. The cable between Gravsley Haven and Sheshawit Bay, a distance of about 700 miles, and that between Cape Spanberg and Cape Tolstoi in the Bay of the Amadyr, will, as it is said, be laid before the end of this month. American and Russian energy has been very quick in taking steps to complete the tie which is to connect and hold together the two nations whose new alliance, though baptized in champagne and heralded forth by a bouquet of fireworks, cannot be regarded without a slight feeling of uneasiness by some of the more westerly nations of Europe.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

[St. Petersburg Correspondence of The London Daily News.]

The Moscow Gazette of the 26th inst. contains a leading article on the American friendship, which will give you a good idea on the state of popular feeling in Russia with reference to the United States. In substance the article in question speaks as follows: The *rapprochement* between Russia and America is not one of those artificial alliances formed by diplomatists, and which have no real vitality. It is a friendship of a natural growth, destined to flourish. Both countries have just issued from great difficulties. In 1863, at the time of the Polish insurrection, the two nations first shook hands cordially. Solid interests and real power proceed from the manifestation of national sympathies. At the same time, there is nothing to startle or frighten the world in such an alliance. It is merely the basis of a new distribution of power, and the inauguration of a new international system, of which the effects in the interests of civilization and general progress are immeasurable. This new alliance will abolish the system of false artificial alliances now prevailing in Europe. The new relations between Russia and the most powerful nation of the New World would entail certain obligations, which are the more easy of fulfillment since they coincide with the interests of Russia, properly understood. An alliance with the United States is the only alliance on which Russia can reckon in time of need. Russia can never have any subject of quarrel with the United States, and the alliance of the two countries will afford mutual strength in everything connected with their several interests. Is it not true that the enemies of Russia are equally enemies of the United States? Is it not also true that Russia and the United States will always, and under all circumstances, have common foes. These considerations form a strong basis for an alliance, which must not be weakened by any closer connection with Europe. Recent events have disturbed the balance of power in Europe, and this new order of things is far from being favorable to the interests of Russia. The changes that have taken place have strengthened the policy of England, and any *rapprochement* between Russia and Germany would still further alter the European balance of power in favor of Great Britain. By combining with Germany, Russia would throw France again into the arms of England, and promote a combination that would be ultimately directed against Russia. The settlement of the Eastern question would thus be definitely left in the hands of England, to the great increase of her power in Europe, and to the equal disadvantage of Russia and the United States.

Such is the policy which the editor of *The Moscow Gazette* (once the advocate of everything that was most British) recommends to the serious attention of his countrymen. One of the first phases of a Russo-American alliance, if established on the principles above enunciated, would probably be the destruction of all artificial geographico-political definitions, and the inauguration of Russia as a first-rate American power. Meantime, the alliance so eagerly desired is to be cemented by trade, the United States having online of business, and the Russians buying a few bales of raw cotton, until they can draw all their supplies of that valuable material from Persia or from their own dominions in Central Asia. I will not say more, for fear of being taxed with feelings of envy, hatred and malice at the prospect of an alliance which is to keep Europe in order, and more particularly to abase the power of England.

TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE—APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES.

The Committee of Deputies in Crete have agreed to the following address to the President of the United States:

MR. PRESIDENT: The Greek island of Crete, the native country of Jupiter and Minos, glorious in the ancient times and happy, insignificant to-day and unhappy, sighs before the Christian world under the heavy yoke of the Mussulman. Taking up arms with the rest of Greece in the glorious struggle of 1821 in order to gain its liberty, it has suffered all the woes of the history of that epoch, which is only a series of tragedies. Our fathers had whitened the plains with their bones during that nine years' struggle, and thousands of women and children captured had been sold as slaves, even the elder of whom had done their part in the pitiful drama. We had by general good fortune gained all the country of the island and one of the strongest fortresses, and we hoped that the time had come for us, like our Greek brothers, the happy hour of liberty; but we were disappointed. Our sacrifice not being considered sufficient, we must suffer new dispensations. Inexorable policy had delivered us anew to the Ottoman yoke, first under the Viceroy of Egypt and then under the Sultan. The three great Powers, in order to soften the injustice, promised us on the 10th of February and 6th of August, 1830, in the protocols of London, at least paternal government and assigned rights; but unfortunately even these little benefits the Government would not grant us. This action of diplomacy was unjust and against the nature of things, and showed how human work and that of wise men come to nought, for from that time the island has never been quiet to enjoy the blessings of peace, but is always in convulsion, and sometimes struggles for its only desire, its freedom, and sometimes for the performance of the promises made in the protocols. In 1833 there was a revolution, which was drowned in blood. In 1841 another had the same fate. In 1858 we asked the restitution of our rights, and the putting in execution of the Hatti Humayoun; but nothing was given except false promises. In 1861 part of the people, on account of the oppressions and injustice of the Governor, and by their ignorance, fell for a moment into the trap of the Catholic propaganda, believing that by that means they would gain their liberty. A long task, Mr. President, would be the relating of our sufferings, in which every right thinking observer must sympathize. Heavy taxes, and disproportionate to our poor gains, we pay in different ways, and none of the benefits which the subjects of every well governed kingdom obtain do we have. Tribunals we have only in name, and justice is a thing unknown to us: the government is the arbitrary will of the governor. Our children, from the lack of schools, are reared in the darkness of ignorance; in no public position are we accepted; our evidence before the tribunals has not the same weight as that of the Ottomans. The evil that the Mussumans do us is seldom punished, religious toleration which is so often proclaimed is perverted and made vain. We ourselves, from the little means we have, support our clergy, and, with little exception, our schools. Our language, which is the language of the country with Christian and Ottoman, is not accepted at the tribunals; the Government collects only the taxes, without rendering us any of the simplest benefits. Such is in a few words our condition, the bettering of which we have asked many times from our Government. This year, in the month of May we asked of the Sultan, in the peaceful and respectful way which is fitting, relief from the heavy loads, equal justice, the execution of some government reforms of those promised us by the protocols, and the accomplishment of the published Hatti-Humayoun, which many times have been promised to the Christians, nothing being given. Unfortunately the Sublime Porte thought fit to throw contempt on our first petitions without examining them, but to insult us, and threaten our chiefs that it would imprison them in the fortresses unless they have written promises never again to make complaint to it, and sent many soldiers and ships in order to injure us. Being in such a desperate condition, we took up arms to sustain ourselves against violence and maintain with our blood the sacred rights which as reasonable creatures we have the right to demand. The struggle which we have entered on is great, and we are few and weak. We have before us the colossal power of one of the empires, but we have confidence in our rights, and commend the unequal struggle to the God who is the strength of the powers of the old and new world, being ready to sacrifice ourselves all for this. By origin and religion, by language and tradition, we belong to the Greek race, and our