New-York Tribune.

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MEXICO.

THE QUESTION OF THE EMPEROR'S ABDICATION—VARYING SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS AND THE IMPERIALISTS—FRENCH DEMAND FOR THE POSSESSION OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSES—THE LIBERALS AT TAMPICO—DESERTION OF LIBERAL SOLDIERS TO THE ENEMY—DIVISIONS IN THE JUAREZ PARTY.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

HAVANA, Nov. 12, 1866.

The French steamship La France arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz. The news from the capital is up to the 9th. The Emperor had not yet returned to the capital, and although expected there on the 16th or 11th, at the departure of the steamer from Vera Cruz he was known to be still at Orizaba. It was still doubtful if he would abdicate, or would accede to the wishes and views of the Conservative party, which insists upon the continuance of the Empire with Maximilian at the head. It was still argued that he was determined not to abandon Mexico.

At several places the Liberals had obtained advantages, but in the majority of cases had got worsted. To this the French troops contributed, who are again in campaign and at the most exposed situations.

MEXICO, Nov. 4.—Maximilian has asked of the Ministry of the Treasury the necessary orders that the Custom-House of Vera Cruz be delivered to the Inspector Holland, by virtue of the Convention of June 30; but Secretary Lerdo replied that as the said Convention had not been published in Mexico, and could not therefore be a law of the State, he would apply to the Emperor for instructions.

The *Patrie* asserts that a petition has been presented to the Emperor, signed by over a thousand Mexicans, not to abdicate.

Nov. 5.—On Saturday, the 3d, the conferences between the Mexican Ministers and Gen. Castelnau commenced.

Nov. 6.—Advices from Tampico state that at that place there was no security for the inhabitants, nor unity of command among the Liberals, who, beside the loans imposed in August, have exacted others to the amount of $100,000 in September and October.

It is denied that at the action at Minhuatlan, the battalion of chasseurs deserted with the enemy, but being recruits, and getting worsted, they *disbanded, leaving their officers sick and there.* Their colonel (Bertard) mounted a cannon and received his death wound, burnating for Mexico and the Empire. Also, that only 700 Austrian Mexican troops fell into the ambuscade of "La Carbonera," and one piece of artillery lost. The loss was only partial, and the greater part of the forces after the action, fell back to Huejapapta.

Nov. 8.—The *Estafette* advises the Emperor to abdicate, in an article which plainly foretells the consequences if he does not, a military coup-d'etat.

The *Eco* of the 8th says that according to a letter received from Tepic, a new division among the Juarezists has arisen. Palacios, whom Juarez appointed Governor of Sonora, removing Pesquiera for that purpose, had pronounced at Hermosillo in favor of Gonzalez Ortega. Martinez who remains at Guaymas, is still faithful to Juarez, and there is the most complete discord among the inhabitants of that vicinity. Corech and Placeh Vega still keep up their ancient enmity, and now that Martinez and Pesquiera are divided, the plains of Neem are full of guerillas than ever, who have warned the Railroad Company that any attempt to continue their work, will be received with bullets.

Nov. 9.—The *Estafette* says the Emperor was at Cuernavaca and would be in Orizaba shortly. The solution of the present anxious crisis was announced for the next week. Oajaca surrendered to the Liberals the 31st October. On the 5th there arrived at Vera Cruz a large amount of Maximilian's baggage, exempted by Gen. Filmadlid.

SEIZURE OF A MEXICAN REIG.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21.—A later account respecting the seizure of the Mexican brig Bosco says D'Arcole acted under orders from Gen. Ramon Corona, attested by Consul Godoy of this city. These orders directed D'Arcole to proceed to the Pacific Ocean and seize any vessel belonging to France or Mexican traitors, together with all goods belonging to enemies of the Republic, and to use sufficient force to carry out his instructions. As Corona receives power from Juarez, the stories of illegal conduct in making the seizure fall to the ground.

INTERCEPTED CORRESPONDENCE OF DUKE GWIN—HIS LAND GRANT FROM MAXIMILIAN—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. SEWARD AND MR. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—About the 1st of July, 1865, Mr. Corwin was desirous of sending important dispatches from Mexico to the United States Government. Col. Don Enrique A. Mejia, then about to visit this country, offered to be the bearer, but his offer was only partially accepted, for Mr. Corwin feared that the officers of Maximilian's Government would not hesitate to violate the sanctity of even an embassadorial seal in the hands of any private person, in order to know the State secrets of this Government. He therefore sent his dispatches by private opportunity to Vera Cruz, and they were put into Don Mejia's hands after he had gone on board the steamer. But the events that had happened justified Mr. Corwin's fears. Don Enrique had been seized, his papers all taken from him and opened. Not finding the expected dispatches of the United States Minister, he was released after a few days imprisonment, and his papers returned to him. Among them was found a bundle of letters belonging to some other traveler, but accidentally mixed up with his at the examining rooms of the Custom-House. In this bundle were the following letters from Duke Gwin, showing that he stood high in the estimation of both the Imperial and French Governments, that he was about to obtain large tracts of land, and his son was to have control of the largest gold mine in the world. But Mr. Gwin did not confine himself to his own prospects, but speaks of Mr. Johnson's accession to the Presidency in no flattering terms. In these days, when President Johnson has been pardoned by the Rebels and taken into their high favor, it is refreshing to read that "Andy Johnson's speeches breathe such a heinous spirit that there is nothing before us but extermination. It really makes me sick when I contemplate the bloody agony that awaits the Southern people."

Col. Mejia promptly forwarded these dispatches to Mr. Romero, the Mexican Minister, who sent them to Mr. Seward. Through our embassy at Paris they were transmitted to the French Government, as containing full proofs of the complicity of that Government with some of the principal leaders of the Rebellion. Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys's pointed and pungent reply will be found at the close of this correspondence.

MEXICO, May 16, 1865.

MY DEAR MOTHER: Nothing has occurred since last wrote: in fact there is nothing to occur; all business has come to a stand-still, because of the Emperor's absence. When his august Majesty has sufficiently amused himself with rural sports he may take a notion to return to his sleeping capital and wake up from our present state of lethargy. I am learning to exercise the admirable quality of patience, which means I begin to fall into the philosophical way of taking things coolly—the best thing a man can do in Mexico, where the object of the community is to approach as nearly as possible to a state of vegetation, and to imitate in all its lively peculiarities that interesting excrescence—a knot on a tree. Old Talcott arrived a day or two ago. He has been unwell in consequence of too great exertion, and can scarcely walk from having sprained his ankle. We breakfasted with the family on Saturday; the old man read them that part of your letter about Spiller. I think they are a little uneasy on account of his prolonged absence. The marriage, you know, was to have taken place last month; now no one can say when it will come off. The old man is firmly of the conviction that Spiller is going to act the dog. Your letters were an immense satisfaction. It was very consoling to hear you were in good spirits, although I know you must still cherish in some small degree that pleasing reflection that, some day or other, we'll find ourselves a-starving. I am altogether opposed to ever being reduced to such an extremity, and have determined, at the hazard of proving you a bad prophet, to make a fortune. That's a fixed fact upon the programme; there is still two months to go in. I've got the will and trust to luck for wherewith, and when that fortune is made, should you be hungry and a wanderer, I'll give you food and shelter.

MAY 18.—The old man saw the Marshal the other day; but nothing resulted from the interview. He renewed his protestations of friendship, and declared he would urge the old man's claims to the utmost. We must content ourselves with an existence of idleness, a while longer, for no steps can be taken without the Emperor. The old man saw Almonte to-day; he thinks there'll be no trouble, and so far as he himself is concerned, we may look for strong support.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has gone to Europe and every one says Almonte is to come in. He will then be all powerful, and with his favorable disposition toward our plans we are pretty certain to carry the day. Things are progressing as smoothly as possible, only it provokes one to be detained when there is no sufficient cause. To think of our being kept here hanging on hands when those prodigious indigo crops are in bloom, and when we might be sowing the seed for future birds! I feel very easy about Mexican affairs, but I'm dreadfully blue about the South. Andy Johnson speeches breathe such a heinous spirit that I can see nothing but total extermination. I shouldn't be surprised if there were renacted on the American continent the massacre and havoc of the French Revolution. It is horrible to contemplate the situation of the country. I am afraid they will commit excesses to which all the horrors that have gone before will be as nothing. It's dreadful to fall in battle, but it's ten times more dreadful to die on the scaffold. Johnson says treason can have no extenuation; it is a crime that merits the direst punishment. That's to say, all traitors should be hung, and as we are all traitors, there's nothing left for us but hanging. It really makes me sick when I think of the bloody agony that awaits the Southern people. But we must learn to suppress our feelings; it may be, after all, that our exile home will be among their people. If the old man succeeds, we shall have to live in California, and indeed we are fortunate to have even such a refuge.

Pam very glad Aunt Sue is going to Europe; it is a great comfort to you. The old man wrote the Judge from Havana, and said when the time came and he got fairly started, he would let him know. He told the Judge that Uncle Alick must come with him, to furnish the necessary means, which should be paid on his arrival. Tell Carrie her letter was delightful; and to write to me every mail. I promise to answer by every one. Tell sister Amy to write me, and not to cut me dead. Love to all. Your affectionate son, WM. M. GWIN.

NOTE.—On the same note paper sheet appears the following:

MY DEAREST BELOVED WIFE AND DAUGHTER: The startling news from the United States has made the blood of every Southern sympathizer run cold with horror. No one can be made in our unfortunate country. How I thank Providence that I have cast my lot elsewhere, and that very soon I will have a home for my wife and children, where they will be safe from the excesses, and where we have every prospect of immediate and permanent prosperity. My policy is on every man's lips as the only one that will save this Empire. The Emperor lingers most unaccountably away from the capital, but his minister having charge of the matter considers it so pressing that he has gone to him with a more than a week ago. No one doubts that there will be an entire change of ministry, with one or two exceptions, when the Emperor returns, and that his entire ministry, will be in favor of my policy. It seems that he is effecting this change in his absence, and that he is going away to accomplish it. If I dared write I could give you the names of persons who have approached me with the assurance that would leave no doubt on your minds that all of these things will happen, and that very soon. The delay is unpleasant, but the certainty of success that will follow this delay is a great consolation, especially when everything is so dark for us everywhere else. Never have a doubt of my success. I have less now than ever. Willie is getting into heavy business. They are proposing to give him the entire control of the richest gold mine in the world, in Sonora, and he is one of three who have asked for the concession of all the railroads in Sonora. He will succeed in both, and either of them will make a dozen fortunes. Depend on him. The whole crash will soon be at Texas. I will write more at large by British steamer.

As ever, yours, devotedly,

[No signature to this.]

NOTE.—Inclosures No. 2 and No. 3 are written on the same sheet of note paper, and inclosed in an envelope addressed as follows:

"Mrs. Wm. M. Gwin, 26 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, France."

The whole of which is again inclosed in another envelope, addressed to—

"Messrs. Van den Broek & Co., 10 Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, Paris, France."

MEXICO, May 18, 1865.

MY DEAR COLONEL: The news from the United States appals every one here, and paralyzes all business. What will happen next is the constant inquiry. The Emperor's absence must seem to persons at a distance extraordinary, but it is now developing itself that he is bringing about a radical change in his councils, and there will be an entire change of policy on his return. Three of the ruling men in his councils have been dispatched since he left, and two and they the most obnoxious to my ideas of Government, and most opposed to my project, have been sent abroad, if not in banishment, equivalent to it. No one here doubts but Almonte will come into power, and from the first he has declared that my plan of colonization is the only salvation for the empire. The same sentiment is uttered by every one in favor of the empire. In fact, if anything in the future can be certain in this country, at an early day you will see a decree opening North Mexico to the enterprise of the world. What a people we can resemble there if the policy is adopted. What a country it will be in a very few years. The recent startling events, and the policy I have indicated, cause delay that is unpleasant, but no doubt of ultimate success. I have never been so confident as at present. Say to my good and highly-valued friend, Mrs. W., that we will very soon meet again in the most delightful spot on the globe, and there will not be a cloud to obscure the future. She will eat her Christmas dinner in the palace, to a certainty, and what a time we will have! The day I leave here I will send an order to France for a large supply of the best wines in Europe, and they will be mellow to the taste by Christmas. This is not romance. The stern reality that confronts every one of my sentiments banishes all romance. I must have realities. The crusader will be surpassed in the enthusiasm to the country of my future home, and such a people never moved from one country to another. Yes and your side are making the very few that gave me a check of success, and that success will be secured if you do not participate in it. But, dear me, you must be patient for a time; it may be further with you than with me. I shall be there before a day, but I do not permit this to depress me or damp my energies. I have to deal in generalities for fear of accidents, but you may count on having a home where you will not only be prosperous and happy, but esteemed as one who from the first, and with

I may introduce your name, or make important concessions that may be necessary to secure the success of my policy, but you may rely on it, I'll do nothing of no national character that will redound to you. Every one with a particle of energy in his composition begins to feel oppressed to the North. Yes, I will be first on the ground. I will open new books and capitalists near home and better what coming events force them to venture their money. When I write you to come, bring as many million as you please, and they will soon turn into tens of millions. Even the most doubting here now acknowledge that no rich country exists on the earth unoccupied. But I have to write in gloomy, for fear of accidents, that you may not comprehend me; but have faith that I know what I am about.

With my best love to Mrs. W., I remain very truly yours,

[No signature.]

NOTE.—This letter came in an envelope addressed as follows: "Colonel John Winthrop, and both inclosed in another envelope addressed to "Messrs. Van den Broek & Co., No. 22 East Sixteenth st., New-York. United States of America."

Inclosures No. 2 and No. 3 are evidently in the same handwriting, which is believed to be that of William M. Gwin, or

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. SEWARD.

No. 175.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, Aug. 10, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of a letter addressed by me to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign affairs, on the business, and of the reply, in reference to the schemes of Dr. Gwin and his associates in Mexico, referred to in your dispatch No. 156.

The communication addressed by His Excellency upon this subject has determined me to delay any response until I have had time to hear from you. For that period, at least, silence will be the most effective rejoinder.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. JOHN BIGELOW.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MR. BIGELOW TO MR. DROUYN DE LHUYS.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, Aug. 1, 1866.

The undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, has the honor to transmit to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs copies of four letters which have been submitted to the State Department at Washington.

The first, dated Mexico, May 16, 1865, is addressed by William M. Gwin, the son of Dr. and Mrs. William M. Gwin, followed by the second from Dr. Gwin himself on the same sheet without date, addressed to his wife and daughter in Paris. The third, in the well-known handwriting of the doctor, dated Mexico, May 18, 1865, is addressed to "My dear Colonel," and was contained in an envelope addressed to "Col. John Winthrop." The fourth, signed "Maxey," and dated Mexico, 18th May, 1865, was addressed "To the Hon. B. Wood," now a prisoner of state for alleged treasonable practices, inclosed in a communication to the editor of *The New-York Daily News*, dated at Mexico 19th May, 1865, upon the subject of Mexican affairs.

By these letters it appears—

First. That Dr. William M. Gwin and family, though citizens of the United States, are disloyal to its Government.

Second. That they are engaged in obtaining from Maximilian, titular Emperor of Mexico, grants of mineral lands in the States of that republic adjoining the United States, and that Dr. Gwin is to be the chief directing agent in working these mines.

Third. That a large accession of capitalists and emigrants into these States from parties in rebellion against the United States is expected.

Fourth. That they assure the said Maximilian and the Emperor of France that their contemplated proceedings will tend at once to promote the projects of Maximilian in Mexico, and incite to the injury of the United States.

Fifth. That they claim to have the patronage of the Emperor of the French, with assurances of military aid.

In submitting to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs copies of this correspondence, the undersigned is instructed frankly to state that the sympathies of the American people for the Republicans of Mexico are very lively, and that they are disposed to regard with impatience the continued intervention of France in that country; that any favor shown to the speculations of Dr. Gwin by the titular Emperor of Mexico, under the Imperial Government of France, will tend greatly to increase the popular impatience, because it will be regarded, perhaps justly, as importing danger, or, at least, a menace to the United States.

Could the Government of the undersigned be brought to believe that the state of these speculations were worthy of entire confidence, the President of the United States would be forced to the conclusion that His Majesty the Emperor of France was pursuing toward Mexico a policy materially at variance with that of neutrality in regard to the political institutions of the country which he avowed at the commencement of his war with that Republic. The President, on the contrary, confidently and sincerely expects and seems an assurance that all the pretensions of Dr. Gwin, and of his associates, are destitute of any sanction from the Emperor of France.

It is unnecessary for the undersigned to say, that after having expelled usurpers from our own borders, the United States could not look with satisfaction upon their reorganization as martial or political enclaves on the opposite banks of the Rio Grande.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to his Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be his Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

JOHN BIGELOW.

His Excellency DROUYN DE LHUYS, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MR. DROUYN DE LHUYS TO MR. BIGELOW.

[Translation.]

PARIS, August 7, 1866.

SIR: I have received the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me, dated August 1. In it you mention to me some plans for the colonization of Mexico, deemed to have been concerted with intentions hostile to the Government of the United States, and you desire to know if it is true that the Emperor Maximilian and France lend their support to these undertakings.

We shall always be ready, Sir, to respond frankly to demands for explanation coming to us from an allied nation when they questions; by a conciliatory spirit, presented in an amicable tone, and based upon authentic documents or positive facts. But I must add that the Emperor is resolved to reject all interpellations which may come to us in a commintatory tone about vague allegations, and based upon documents of a dubious character.

You will understand, Sir, that it is not for me to enlighten you concerning the speculations of such or such person who has emigrated to Mexico; but what I know of the intentions of the Mexican Government enables me to say to you that it proposes to let the emigrants from the Southern States enter upon its territory only individually, and without arms. They will receive such help as humanity requires, but will be immediately dispersed through the provinces of the empire, and bound to abstain in their conduct from everything which might awaken the just susceptibility of neighboring nations. I have, moreover, reason to believe that these dispositions of the Emperor Maximilian are by this time as well known to the cabinet at Washington as they are to us.

As for Francisque has on several occasions, Sir, and with entire frankness, stated her resolution to observe in all the internal questions which may agitate or divide the Union an impartial and scrupulous neutrality. We have nothing to offer as a pledge of our intentions but our word, but we deem the word of France a guarantee which will satisfy any friendly power, as we ourselves are satisfied with the word pledged to us by the Federal Government, to remain strictly neutral with regard to affairs in Mexico. I take pleasure in recalling here, Sir, the assurances which I had the satisfaction to receive from you on that subject, especially in your letter of the 12th of June last, and which I have stated in my answer, dated the 17th.

The Emperor trusts with confidence to the sentiments of which you were the interpreter, and although certain recent manifestations may seem difficult to reconcile with these declarations, his Majesty does not hesitate to rely always on the loyal sentiments of the American people.

Accept assurances of the high consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir, your humble and very obedient servant,

DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Monsieur BIGELOW, Minister of the United States, &c. &c. &c., Paris.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. BIGELOW.

No. 156.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, August 24, 1866.

SIR: Your dispatch of August 10, No. 170, has been received. It is accompanied by a correspondence between yourself and His Excellency Drouyn de Lhuys in relation to the alleged schemes of Dr. Gwin and his associates in Mexico.

It gives me pleasure to say, that information was received from that country while that correspondence was going on, and which information seems to be authentic, induces the belief that the speculations referred to have altogether failed. I observe with still more pleasure that Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, in the communication which he addressed to you on the 7th of August, authorizes us to expect that these schemes and speculations, so far as they were hostile to the United States, would be disapproved by the authorities acting in Mexico under the direction of, or in cooperation with, the Emperor of France. It is perceived with regret that either in substance or in manner the representation which you addressed to Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys, and which elicited his communication before referred to, in reply, was regarded by Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys as exceptionable.

It becomes proper for me, under these circumstances, to say that your representation was made in conformity with instructions given you by this department, and that on reviewing these instructions we are not able to discover any ground for criticism. They were given under the belief that a reasonable attention to the reports and rumors that were in circulation in regard to schemes of Dr. Gwin and other Rebel emissaries in Mexico was necessary to prevent difficulties and to allay apprehensions, the indulgence of which was prejudicial to a good understanding between the United States and France. The President is gratified with the renewed assurance which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys has given us of the Emperor's resolution to observe an impartial and scrupulous neutrality upon all internal questions which may agitate or divide the United States.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

JOHN BIGELOW, esq., &c., &c., &c., Paris.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

MORE ARRESTS—APPEAL FOR A NEW TRIAL FOR THE CONDEMNED PRISONERS—MILITARY MATTERS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, Nov. 21.—Ten suspicious looking characters were arrested to-day under the Habeas Corpus act. They could give no satisfactory account of themselves, and were placed in the old county jail by the sheriff.

The United States Government has instructed the Hon. D. Thurston, American Consul, to appeal for a new trial for the prisoners condemned, and it is the intention of Mr. McKenzie to make the appeal for a new trial before the Queen's Bench, at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

A company of the Royal Canadian Rifles is expected to pass through this city to-morrow from Kingston, en route for Fort Erie. They will be armed with the Snider Enfield rifle.

The Sheriff has been requested by the American Consul to supply the condemned prisoners with one substantial meal each day, the expense to be defrayed by the Consul.

The whole number of British regulars on duty in Canada up to Nov. 1 is 14,000.

The findings of the court martial in the case of Major Dennis has not yet been made public, although the court adjourned three weeks since. It is expected, however, that he will be cashiered for cowardice while in front of the enemy at Ridgeway.

The gunboat Huron returned from Niagara to-day, and reports all quiet. She immediately goes into Winter quarters in this city. Her guns and crew are to be sent to do duty on the frontier.

THE TRIALS TO RECOMMENCE BEFORE A NEW COMMISSION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 21.—A special commission, under which the remainder of the Fenian prisoners are to be tried, has been received by the authorities here, and it is expected the Sheriff will forthwith receive precept to summon the necessary jury. There are 26 Fenians altogether remaining in jail, seven of whom have been sentenced, leaving 22 yet awaiting trial, which will take place immediately on the close of the present term, commencing probably the 30 proximo.

COLORADO.

THE PEOPLE OF DENVER JUBILANT OVER PARTIAL COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD—WONDERFUL PROSPERITY OF THE STATE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—The last advices from Denver City are jubilant that the Pacific Railroad is now completed and running regular trains across the Platte River Bridge, within 275 miles of Denver. A fast express is nearly ready to run from the terminus of the road to Denver. The stock is already purchased, and the line will be running in a few days.

The Denver News, in commenting on the great prosperity of Colorado at this time says, that the valuation of taxable property is nearly $2,000,000 more than it was last year, amounting to nearly $12,000,000, the mines not being valued or taxed; that the assessment for U. S. Internal Revenue for this year amounts to $141,398 08; that the productions of gold from the mines has more than doubled this year over the last; that eight new smelting furnaces for saving gold, silver and copper have been erected this year at a cost of $180,000; that there have been entered and filed in the Land-Office on preemptions and homesteads for actual settlement during ten months of this year, 251,000 acres of land, against 141,000 acres during the same month of last year; that 250 new houses have been erected in Denver City alone within the year at a cost of $176,000; that the First National Bank in the last 18 months has drawn near twelve millions of dollars of exchange on New-York, and other banks have done nearly as much business as it; that in the face of all this prosperity Territorial Gov. Cummings and the Copperheads are by false censures and other means trying to disparage the country to prevent the admission of the State.

The Miner's Register says that Mr. C. C. Post, Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee, whose name appears to the call for a mass meeting to oppose the recognition of the State, repudiates the movement, as he is too loyal to cooperate with such rampant disloyalists as those who father the movement.

CRIMES.

MERCHANTS CHEAT THEIR CREDITORS OUT OF $175,000 WORTH OF GOODS—ESCAPE OF THE GUILTY PARTIES.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BOSTON, Nov. 21.—The names of the parties in Federal-st., a rumor of whose failure it telegraphed last night, have been published this afternoon, with the particulars of their extensive swindling operations. The firm is Barstow, Edson & Co. From what is now known of the transactions, it appears that different parties have been victimized to such an extent that the grand total will amount to about $175,000. Some time ago, Messrs. H. K. Barstow, Edson & Co. came to this city and made arrangements to go into business. The members of the firm repaired to the Mercantile Agency to get their names made good, and succeeded in getting indorsed by the agency. They next obtained a considerable amount of goods, consisting of furs, jewelry, leather, a stock of boots and shoes, &c., without giving any security for them, from different merchants in this city, and also of boot and shoe dealers in Milford, Lynn and other large manufacturing towns. They succeeded so well that they got a very large stock on hand, and it is supposed that they then quietly shipped the goods to New-York City and disposed of them there at auction, and then left, with the proceeds of the sales in their pockets. It has been ascertained that they have gone to Canada. On Monday afternoon last, some of the parties that had furnished the firm with goods, having suspicions that all was not right, visited the house of Mr. Edson at Brookline in the evening, by agreement, and found that he had decamped for parts unknown. Several of the persons victimized have visited the office of Chief-of-Police Kurtz to inquire what steps they could take in the matter, but all have refused to give the amount of their losses, and their names are kept secret. We understand that one jewelry firm sustained a loss of about $2,000, and that the value of the smallest amount of goods obtained by Barstow, Edson & Co. from any one firm or person was valued at $500. There is no law existing under the provisions of which these parties can be arrested and secured in Canada; but strong efforts are being made to ferret out evidence by which they can be arrested either by a criminal or civil process. Their office in Boston was at No. 25 Federal-st. Edson came to this city about six months ago from Philadelphia. He then had an unenviable reputation. Mr. Barstow had previously been engaged in the hoop-skirt business in this city, and had borne an excellent reputation before he formed a partnership with Edson. Barstow being connected with the firm, and well known in the city, was what enabled them to get indorsed by the Mercantile Agency, and also to carry on the transactions which they did subsequently.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21.—At Valley Falls, near this city last evening, Rufus W. Cowden, a young married man who had parted from his wife, called at her residence, and after an effort to induce her to enter a carriage, attempted to cut her throat with a razor. She struggled desperately and successfully for her life, although terribly wounded in the face, arms and breast, until her grandfather came and drove off the murderous wretch with a club. The surgeon who attended the woman was compelled to sew up 16 gashes made by the weapon. The husband eluded arrest until this forenoon, when he appeared near his father's residence and cut his own throat so thoroughly that he will probably die. He was probably partially intoxicated.

A TRIPLE MURDER IN MISSOURI.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 21.—A quarrel has long existed between a man named Elgin, keeper of an inn at Missouri City, and the Titus brothers, five in number, residing near Platte City. The Titus brothers were in Missouri City on Sunday last, when a violent altercation took place between them and Elgin, in which the latter shot and killed two of the brothers, and succeeded in making his escape and in reaching the house of his father-in-law, a few miles from Platte City. During the following night he was traced to his hiding place and the house was surrounded. Elgin attempted to evade the pursuers but they were too many. He was killed by a ball in the back while fleeing about 50 yards from the house.

CLOSING OF THE CANALS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—The Canal Commissioners announce that the canals will be closed on the 27th of December, except the Champlain Canal, which will be closed on the 5th of December.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION AT ALBANY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MORNING SESSION.

ALBANY, Nov. 21.—At the assembling of the Convention not more than 200 were present.

Mr. LAWRENCE sang, with good effect, a reform song, entitled "The world will be the better for it."

AN EDUCATED FRANCHISE.

Upon motion of Mr. BLACKWELL, the following was substituted for the resolution of yesterday, making education a condition of franchise:

Resolved, That degraded and disfranchised classes are inconsistent with American institutions; that the free school and the ballot are inseparable; that education and suffrage are the citizens' birthright; that if an educational qualification is imposed by State or nation as a condition of voting, we demand its impartial application without conditions of race or sex, combined with such provisions for universal education as shall make the qualification attainable by all.

THE PRESS.

Mr. PARKER PILLSBURY offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we gratefully and joyfully recognize the kindly disposition of the press in various directions, irrespective of party, toward our new enterprise. We sincerely thank the many that have already done well, and hope they will do even better; and we respectfully call on all the conductors of this mighty organ of the popular voice to hasten with their tribute, assuring them that this movement is the reproduced and combined energy of all the forces which in the past have battled successfully with injustice, cruelty, and oppression; and the whole omnipotence of truth and righteousness is pledged for our ultimate triumph.

A SCENE.

A bony, hirsute, grizzly man, named Chauncey Barnes, who had made his way to the platform, here got the ear of the Chair; woman, Lucy Stone, and was introduced as a friend of the cause who had traveled hundreds of miles to join the faithful. He straightway began to talk off into the air like any gibb disciple of the rambling, grandiloquent school. He confined himself mainly to the philosophy of the infinite and the necessity of "the mother element" in governmental affairs, intening his violent utterances and indulging frequently in the expressive word "me feels," and it soon became apparent that the orator was not merely an impracticable reformer, but a loony fanatic—crazy as a bed-bug. His intellectual relationship to the renowned Daniel Pratt was all the more evident when he seized a large family Bible, clasped it to his breast and fell on his knees in steatorian prayer, and apostrophized the Almighty in a rhapsody of bad grammar as the great reconstructor of men, women, negroes, and the red men of the forest, whose bones, he hoped, would yet rise from the earth and go to the ballot-box. Finally, after quite too much, Mrs. Anthony called him to order and demanded that he should stop talking and let the meeting proceed to business, when Chauncey, after a protest, subsided.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

Mr. PILLSBURY offered the following:

Resolved, That the introduction of the word white, three times repeated in the Constitutional Amendment now pending before the States, is a gross insult to all womankind everywhere, and an outrage on the genius of the Nineteenth Century, and, on that ground alone were there no other region, we earnestly hope the Amendment may be repudiated.

THE STATE TO BE CANVASSED.

Mrs. STANTON then took the platform again in behalf of woman's right to the ballot, and spoke of the arrangements that have been made for canvassing the State before the assemblies of the Constitutional Convention. Meetings are to be held in every important town in favor of the amendment, and mass conventions are to meet in 30 or 40 of the cities of the State. It is also contemplated that the champions of the cause shall speak throughout the State.

PETITION TO THE CONVENTION.

The following petition was adopted, addressed "to the Constitutional Convention of the State of New-York:"

WE, citizens of the State of New-York, pray your Honorable Body that, in amending the Constitution, you will so frame the election qualifications of electors, as to secure the right of suffrage upon equal terms to both men and women.

PASSING THE HAT.

Miss ANTHONY said the treasury of the Society was in need of funds, notwithstanding that it had thus far been exceedingly successful, having received some $2,000 at each place since the Convention was called. At the morning session it was announced that a collection would be made, the audience began to retract much expectation of money from those who responded to take the circulating hats. Behind the blackboard the Chairman by calling if men who had fixed Bibles would run away from women. The solicitations of funds and pledges were quite successful.

ORGANIZING.

Miss ANTHONY moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the approaching New-York State Constitutional Convention, we will proceed to organize Equal Rights Clubs in every city, town and village of the State, for the purpose of holding meetings and lectures, circulating tracts and documents, getting up petitions, raising funds, and generally to create and concentrate public sentiment in behalf of the disfranchised classes.

Mr. SEWARD said Horace Greeley desires that he is in favor of giving the ballot to women "as soon as a majority shall demand it." How does he know that a majority does not wish it? But suppose they do not? A majority of the freedmen do not demand it, probably; but Mr. Greeley demands it for them. The ballot for women is needed not merely because they wish it, but because it is necessary for the good of society. When the question of establishing free public schools was mooted, the preference of the persons most to be affected was not sought. If the proposition had been submitted to the students, the arithmetics and spelling books would doubtless have been voted down.

EQUAL RIGHTS ADDRESSES.

The following appeal, drawn by Mr. Pillsbury, was then read by Mr. Blackwell as the sense of the Equal Suffrage party of the State:

APPEAL TO THE MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW-YORK: Your State is to hold a Convention during the coming year, to revise its Constitution, and the American Equal Rights Association proposes a series of meetings and other operations to induce such changes in the conditions of suffrage as will remove all distinctions on account of color or sex. And it is confidently hoped and believed, that every friend of impartial justice and liberty will give a cheerful and hearty cooperation in the work. The Eighteenth Century gave the world the Declaration of Independence, the war of the Revolution, and the Constitution of the United States; but only in the light of the Nineteenth are these sublime phenomena to be interpreted for us. From the government, the civilization and religion of Great Britain, we derived our chattel slave system; but it survived the pen of Jefferson, the sword of Washington and the wisdom, humanity, and statesmanship of the founders and framers of the Government, and until far louder thunders than Bunker Hill and Saratoga dashed it to the ground, and almost whelmed the Government itself with it in a common ruin. And the terrible lessons of this last war for freedom will all be in vain, should we now attempt to relay our foundations in injustice and oppression. Out of the jaws of rebellion and treason was the Union snatched by the hand of fugitive valor. And thus surely has that have earned the right to full citizenship and equality in the State. Even Jefferson declared, more than half a century ago, that whoever "fights and pays taxes" has the right of suffrage against the world. But the right of humanity—of manhood, is older and of higher and divinier appointment than any other. If the right of liberty and the pursuit of happiness be the gift and endowment of the Creator, then surely is the right to the ballot the only possible or conceivable assurance and guaranty of it in republican governments. And on this ground the claim of woman is no less than that of man. But base and degrading as has been the position of the negro in the Government of the State of New-York, that of woman is far below even his. At no price, within human power to pay, can she arrive at equality of action in making or executing the government she is compelled to support and obey. In the making or executing of no law, however deeply her womanly interest or happiness may be involved, can she bear a part. She is found guilty, not of a crime, not of a color, but of a sex; and all her appeals to courts or commonwealths for equality and justice are in vain, even in the democratic and Christian Republic. She is a native freeborn citizen, a property holder, tax-payer, loyal and patriotic. She supports herself, and in proportionable part, the schools, colleges, universities, churches, poor-houses, jails, prisons, the Army, the Navy, the whole machinery of Government, and yet she has no vote at the polls, no voice in the National councils. She has guided great movements of philanthropy and charity, has founded and sustained churches, established missions, edited journals, written and published invaluable treatises on history and economy, political, social and moral; and on philosophy in all its departments, filled honorably Professors' chairs, governed nations, led armies, commanded ships, discovered and described new planets, and patiently explored the whole realm of natural research; and yet, because in Life's allotment she is female, not man, woman, not man, the curse of inferiority cleares to her through all her generations. Eden's dire anathema was to be removed on the coming of the second Adam; and in the new dispensation there was to be neither male nor female. Jewish outlawry from all the nations, continuing through almost 20 centuries, is repealed by common consent among all civilized governments. Nor does the curse of eternal attainder longer blast the Ethiopian race to degradation and slavery through Canaan's sin. But where shall woman look for her redemption in this auspicious hour, when new dawnings of liberty, new surprises of human enfranchisement are illumining the world. A man once said "where liberty is there is my country," but on what continent or island, or in what vast wilderness shall woman find a nationality where she shall be taxed to support no government she did not aid in making, obey no law she did not help to enact, suffer any penalty unadjudged, by a jury, in part, at least, of her peers? True, her privileges, in this State have been, after a long struggle and conflict, enlarged and increased. Like the Southern freedmen, she has had her civil rights bill. But all this is compatible with the Dred Scott decision itself. The power that gives can take away, but of that power woman is no part. Mr. Sumner says, "the ballot is the one thing needful to the emancipated slave." Without it, he declares, his liberty is but an illusion, a jest of fickle fate which will pursue him in vain. Without the ballot, he reiterates, the slave becomes only sacrifice. And shall it not at least be preliminarily so with woman? Formed by Almighty power a little lower than the angels, her suffering lords and masters have, by legislative prescription, plunged her not a little but immeasurably below myriads of the vilest of the human race, whose only boast or claim is that for some reason they were so constituted to stand men in the rather of the species. The American Equal Rights Association, it is determined to prosecute an agitation which shall wake the nation to new consciousness to the injustice long inflicted and still suffered through proscriptive distinctions on account of sex and complexion. To the industrial hard-toiling, property-producing family-supporting women of