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J. CHURCHILL CHAMPLAIN

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EUROPE.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI AT MONTE ROTONDO—A NEW PROPOSITION FROM NAPOLEON.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2—Midnight.—Garibaldi still remains at Monte Rotondo, to which place he retired when he heard of the landing of the French and the advance of the Italian troops, deeming it hazardous to make any attack on Rome, under the circumstances, with the insufficient force under his command. He has concentrated all the bands of volunteers at Monte Rotondo, where he has taken up a strong position and gone into camp. His men have since been actively engaged in throwing up intrenchments, which are now complete. Here, prepared for attack, he will await reëforcements and watch the course of events. To the summons of the King to disarm, Garibaldi replies by refusing to disband his army or give up his enterprise against Rome unless a change is made in the present reactionary Ministry which will put the Government of Italy in accord with the national will.

The Emperor Napoleon has made a proposition to the King of Italy to submit to the citizens of Rome and the inhabitants of the Papal provinces the settlement of the Roman question by a popular vote, but the Italian Government declines to accept this plan for the solution of a question in which the interests of the whole nation are so deeply concerned.

THE FRENCH KNOWN TO HAVE ENTERED ROME—PRUSSIA TO SUPPORT KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Noon.—There is no longer any doubt that the French troops have entered the Holy City. The Italian Reserve has been called out. It is reported on good authority that the Government of Prussia has pledged her support to Italy in the event of a rupture of the friendly relations between that country and France. It is known that there is a crisis in the relations between France and Prussia, which causes much uneasiness and apprehension in monetary circles.

WARLIKE NOTE OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Afternoon.—Gen. Menabrea, the Prime Minister of Italy, in a note, justifies the advance of the Italian troops into the Papal territory. He says the dignity of the Italian Government and the violation of the September Treaty by the French required this movement.

DENMARK.

REPORTED SALE OF WEST INDIA ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 2—Evening.—It is again reported that the United States have purchased the Danish West India Islands, but the amount to be paid is now stated to be $14,000,000 in gold. Mr. Cristensen, formerly Governor of St. Thomas, it is said, will be sent to Washington by the Danish Government, to complete the transfer of the islands.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. DICKENS.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Midnight.—A farewell dinner was given to Charles Dickens this evening, by his literary friends, in anticipation of his approaching departure for the United States. The affair took place at the Freemason's tavern. E. Bulwer Lytton presided at the table, and made a felicitous speech, which was responded to by Mr. Dickens. Several other speeches were made, full of good wishes and kindly feeling for the distinguished author.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS KELLOGG.

Miss Louise Kellogg, the American prima donna, made her first appearance in Europe at Her Majesty's Theater this evening as "Margaret" in the opera of *Faust*. The house was completely filled. The Prince of Wales was present, and occupied the Royal box. The audience was brilliant, critical, and enthusiastic. Miss Kellogg was well received at the beginning, and, during the progress of her performance, was greeted with frequent but discriminating applause, which, before the end of the opera, became warm and general. Her success was complete.

THE FENIAN TREASON TRIALS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 2.—The trial of Gen. Warren for complicity in Fenianism was concluded last evening. He was found guilty of treason and felony.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Brazilian papers say the Allied forces on the Parana will not undertake any operations for the siege of the Paraguayan fortifications at Humaita.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The bark Dedyard, from London for Boston, put back leaking badly, and is now detained in the Downs by the refusal of her crew to proceed to sea in her present condition.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 2—Noon.—The steamship Cuba, Capt. Stone, from Boston Oct. 23, has arrived here en route to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 76¼; Illinois Central Railway shares, 81; Erie Railway shares, 47.

Afternoon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; U. S. Five-Twenty bonds, 76 1-16; Illinois Central Railway shares, 81; Erie Railway shares, 47; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds, 29¾.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 2—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

Afternoon.—United States Five Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; the estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Corn, 49/9 per quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—White California, 15/9 per central, and No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 14/. Barley, 5/4 per 60 pounds for American. Oats, 3/10 per 45 for American. Peas, 51/ per 504 pounds for Canadian. Beef, 115/ per 304 pounds for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 72/ per 200 pounds for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 52/ per cwt. for fine American. Bacon, 52/6 per cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52/ per cwt. for the highest range of fine. Rosin, 8/ per cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 12/ for Fine Pale. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/. Tallow, 45/3 per cwt. for North American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/ per cwt. Petroleum, 1/6 per gallon for Spirits, and 1/6 for Refined.

Afternoon.—Cotton dull; the sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands 8¾d., Middling Orleans 9d. Corn, 49/6. California White Wheat, 15/9, and No. 1 Milwaukee Red, 14/. Barley, 5/4. Oats, 3/10. Peas, 51/. Provisions—Beef, 115/. Pork, 72/. Bacon, 52/. Lard, 52/9. Cheese, 52/. Rosin, 9/ for Common Wilmington, and Fine Pale 12/. Tallow, 45/. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firmer, but still quoted at 26/. Spirits of Turpentine, 27/. Petroleum—1/6 per gallon for Spirits, and 1/6 for Refined.

LONDON, Nov. 2—Noon.—Calcutta Linseed, 68 6 per Imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £11 per ton for Thin Oblong. Whale Oil, £40 per 252 gals. Linseed Oil £40 10/ per ton. Sperm Oil, £115 per ton.

Afternoon.—Calcutta Linseed, 68 6. Linseed Cakes, £11. Linseed Oil, £40 10/. Whale Oil, £40. Sperm Oil, £115.

ANTWERP, Nov. 2—Afternoon.—Petroleum, 50 francs for Standard White.

Evening.—Petroleum—The market closed flat, at 49 francs for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The German steamer Cimbria from Southampton Oct. 23, and the steamer Hermann arrived here on Saturday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VISIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

On Saturday the 19th of October, His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cambridge, who was absent from London during the Admiral's visit to that city, went to Portsmouth and paid a complimentary visit to Admiral Farragut, prior to his departure. The Duke was accompanied by Lord Paulet, Lord Henry Lennox, Sir Hope Grant, Sir George Buller, Col. Syrwhitt, Col. Jervoise, and Flag-Lieut. Boger, R. N. The party proceed on board the steam yacht Vivid for Spithead.

As the Vivid neared the Franklin, the American seamen manned the yards smartly, and when His Royal Highness went on board, a royal salute was fired from the Dahlgrens. The marines were under arms in line on the upper deck, which was crowded with seamen. As the Duke of Cambridge walked to the quarter-deck the band played "God Save the Queen." The American officers introduced to the Duke were Capt. Pennock of the Franklin, Capt. Wyman of the Ticonderoga, Commander Harmony of the Frolic, Major Mongomery, and Lieut. Com. J. R. Watson.

The Duke had been received at the companion ladder by Admiral Farragut, and by him conducted to the state cabin, and after the introduction took place, and the Prince had enjoyed an animated conversation with the Admiral and his officers, the royal party made an inspection of the Franklin, visiting each deck and the engine room. Some specialities were noticed by the Duke and explained by the Admiral. The Duke particularly noticed the dress of the marines, which he said was singular but graceful. The Duke's inspection of the ship lasted more than an hour, and he expressed to Admiral Farragut the great satisfaction his visit had afforded him, and then took a cordial farewell.

As the Duke returned to the deck of the Vivid the royal standard was hauled down from the Franklin, and the four-star flag of Admiral Farragut again flew. The ensign of royalty on being hoisted on the Vivid was saluted with 21 guns by the Franklin. As the little yacht steamed away to Portsmouth Harbor, the royal standard was repeatedly dipped in compliment to the United States Admiral, the parting salutation being announced by the dipping of the American flag.

Some rumors obtained circulation in the English and Continental press that some 200 or 300 men had deserted from the Franklin in Sweden and in England. We are able to deny this on the highest authority. Twenty-six men only deserted from the frigate, and these in consequence of some misunderstanding about the leaves of absence.

Almost immediately after the departure of the Duke of Cambridge the United States squadron sailed from Spithead in a westerly direction.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The following regiments and companies are to be included in the Expedition's force: 1st Squadron 3d Dragoon Guards; 3d Regiment Light Cavalry; 2d Regiment of Scinde Horse; C. E. Royal Artillery; E. 14 Royal Artillery; 2-21 Royal Artillery; 3-21 Royal Artillery; a rocket battery for England; native mountain train battery from Malligaum; mountain train battery and a mortar battery from Northern India; 10th Regiment Bengal Cavalry; 12th Regiment Bengal Cavalry; three companies Bombay Sappers and Miners; Her Majesty's 4th (King's Own) Regiment; the 26th Cameronians; the 33d Regiment (Duke of Wellington's Own); 45th Regiment (Nottinghamshire); the 23d Regiment Infantry; the 2d, 5th, 8th, 10th, 18th, 25th, 27th Regiments of Beloochees, and the 29th Bombay Native Infantry.

As already stated, the Commander-in-Chief is Sir R. Napier, K. C. B., and the two divisions of the expedition will be commanded by Major-Gen. Sir C. Staveley and Major-Gen. Malcolm.

It was not yet finally settled where the point of debarkation would be, but Marsowah had been decided against. In all probability, Amphila Bay, further south than Massowah, will be chosen, on account of its more spacious anchorage, and, beside this, the march to the Highlands of Abyssinia would be somewhat shorter (though more abrupt) than from Marsowah. It appears from the Indian papers that there is no such dread of the journey existing on the other side of Suez as appears to prevail in England. The officers, it is said, expect difficult and trying marches, and sometimes a scarcity of water and provisions are the hardships incidental to a campaign, but they say that having been forewarned they are forearmed, and that all difficulties will be overcome.

The wives of the officers attached to the expedition have been offered a free pass to England.

Further news has been received from Abyssinia. At the end of July the captives were all well. The King was still beleaguered in his intrenched camp at Debra Tabor, and there had been no renewal of communication between him and the Magdala prisoners. The Magdala prisoners, therefore, are in little danger from Theodorus, but the more numerous group (with whom is Mr. Stern) are all in the power of the violent monarch.

THE ROMAN REVOLUTION.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Oct. 17, 1867.

The royal decree for the entrance of the regular troops into the Papal territory was, as I wrote you, signed on Tuesday, 13th, but its execution has been suspended. For the last four days the telegraphic wires between Biarritz and Palazzo Riccardi have been incessantly employed in narrating the increasing and inextricable difficulties of the Italian Government to the inexorable "arbitrator of Italian destinies," who up to last night abated no iota of his veto. That these difficulties are not and cannot be exaggerated is certain. The people have the upper hand; their patience, their silence is more significant than their "demonstrations, their meetings, their street rows. The watchword for deeds not words has gone forth." If you upset the present government, if you even call to account the "few friends" who induced Garibaldi to go to Caprera you will not go to Rome, you will not free Garibaldi. If you have faith, if you keep peace in the cities, and send your gifts freely to the Committee of Aid for the wounded, we shall all go to Rome together, and (this is a secret) "Garibaldi is to command the fleet!" So far these tactics have succeeded; the masses believe, and those who fear a trap say it is better to pretend to believe, as we can do nothing. The troublesome parties are the volunteers who flock to Florence in hundreds and thousands and will not be sent back. "To the frontier!" is their cry. An attempt was made on Monday night to induce some of the poor lads to return home. One had *walked* all the way from Milan. "Go back? We'll burn Palazzo Pitti first," was the reply. "I'll tell you what, lads," said one, sharper than the rest: "Napoleon humbugs Ratazzi; Ratazzi humbugs these honorables; these honorables have humbugged Garibaldi, and they want now to humbug us." The end was that they were sent off to the frontier; every evening, 200, 300, 400, and last night 500, are started from Florence to the frontier by train. Ratazzi complains to the "honorables;" they have all to gain by going ahead, and all to lose by hesitating. We have no choice, they say; we have risked honor, reputation, our unstained past, our past as leaders in future emergencies, by helping you out of your embarrassment with Garibaldi at Alessandria; we must hold our own now; if you play us false, if you draw back at menaces of intervention, or even at intervention itself, we must, in self defense, throw you over, and you know very well that we are the last plank between you and destruction. Nor is it the Party of Action, the power-desiring leaders of the Left alone, that cry Onward! Onward, at any risk. The entire army of Moderates, the parasitical servile Minghettians who signed the September Convention and massacred the Turinese for protecting, have found wit and courage now that they have nothing to risk. The die is cast! Italy is mistress of her own destinies. "What now? Are you afraid of France? Go in with the army, put Prince Humbert at their head. Go in at once, or Mazzini and the Republic will be there before you." The Ricasolians, the men who did their utmost to restore to the Papacy wealth and power, the men who profess to be followers of Cavour and are mere apes, the men who shake in their shoes at Napoleon's threats, acknowledge the inevitable and murmur "Onward!" To-day's *Perseveranza* has a spicy article. Garibaldi ought to have been not merely arrested but brought to trial; every volunteer ought to have been captured and sent home in chains; the Committees of aid to the wounded ought to be suppressed; Garibaldi is, in short, a Rebel, and Ratazzi a fool; but rebellion and folly have brought about a situation that can no longer be discussed, but must be got out of, and there is but one way to get out of it. The Italian troops must cross the frontier. Then comes a phase which could only originate on Northern soil. "And if any European power shall attempt to force our troops to retire, or to impose on us conditions contrary to our interests, then the entire nation must rise as one man, and our honor must be saved at the expense of our treasure and our lives." The Tuscan *Nazione*, twin sister of the Lombard *Perseveranza*, could never bring itself to use such language, but, instead of looking things boldly in the face, persists that France does not dream of intervention. Be that as it may, it is well to remember that Napoleon's chief, if not sole supporters, are the eternal, reactionary party, and it is best to be prepared to do him justice. Ratazzi is preparing; land and sea forces are being armed to the teeth, the contractors are in the seventh heaven. Cialdini, Pepoli, La Marmora, and Ratazzi have kissed and made friends. It is clear as daylight that when all hopes of going to Rome and keeping on good terms with Napoleon are at an end, Mazzini's old formula to the Kings of Savoy will be revived: "With you, if you choose; without you, if you please; despite you, if you oppose."

Meanwhile, news from the camp is excellent. I am on my knees in admiration of M. Reuter, who has sent, as appears from the London papers just arrived, a two column express from Florence and Rome anent the insurrection, and grieve for your readers' sake that I cannot imitate him. The programme of the volunteers is get in as you can, get on as you may; avoid wayside skirmishes as much as possible, and make for Menotti's camp. In this you have the secret of the Romeward movement of the bands from Abruzzi, the Tuscan frontiers, and the detachments who get in by sea; and if I were to give you a map of the campaign, with all the hitherto unheard of names where insignificant skirmishes have been inevitable, you would be none the wiser. The important facts are that everywhere the inhabitants welcome the redshirts; where the insurrection has been commenced by the natives the volunteers halt to help them; where, owing to want of arms or the forces of the Papalini in the vicinity, an outbreak is impossible, the insurgents join the bands, and Menotti has now encamped between Nerola and Monte Rotondo, 16 miles from Rome, 2,300 men, armed, clothed, and provisioned. Ghirelli, and another Roman officer, who have resigned their commissions in the Italian army in order to head their countrymen, have enrolled 2,000 Romans, and the expenses of the outfit, &c., are supplied exclusively by wealthy Romans. You will bear this in mind, wont you, when a La Marmora or Prince Humbert lead in the regulars, and the caged lion and his *soliti straccioni* are consigned to oblivion. Already the moderate press warns us that the headstrong men who have plunged the country into these difficulties are to have no thanks when Rome shall be capital of Italy; on the contrary, one of the urgent reasons for going to Rome is the necessity of putting and keeping them in their place for the future.

Of the combat at Monte Libretti we have fresh details, with the names of our killed and wounded. Rosati, the courageous army surgeon of 1848, '59, '60 and '66, has reached the camp, and reports favorably of the survivors. The clerical journals boast that Menotti had 40 men *hors de combat*, and this unfortunately is true, but forget to record that an entire company of zouaves was destroyed, and 32 of another company made prisoners. Fresh skirmishes took place yesterday at Vallecorsa between Garibaldians and so-called gensdarme, and Antibouli (the Papalini are extremely jealous of the zouaves getting all the credit); ours were victors; and another at St. Lorenzo, of which we ignore the particulars.

I have left my news from Caprera to the last, hoping that my colleague, who went to Leghorn this morning to meet the mail steamer from Sardinia, would have returned, but such is not the case. The latest, therefore, is the General's own letter to me, which I sent last mail. The gentleman who brought it affirms that when he left the waters of Caprera, the commanders of the four Government steamers were frantic—they had "lost" Garibaldi. I asked him whether a requisition had been made in the "house;" he did not know but the royal marines were playing the shiro on the Island.

This morning, at 2 a. m., a friend thumped at my door, crying, "Garibaldi is arrived at Porto d'Anzio," and I started at dawn to ascertain the truth, hoping to telegraph the glad tidings of great joy. But though every one believed it, no one had any grounds for belief. The Government manages to keep us on a constant *qui vive*, deeming that as long as people believe him free they wont howl for his release. We, knowing what efforts have been made to free him, hope on, but the thought that the brave men who risked their lives to liberate him may have perished in the attempt, makes us tremble.

The *Opinione Nazionale*, in to-day's number, gives, under the head of "latest" news, the announcement which I sent in my last, that the Premier has had a long interview with the Prussian Embassador, and adds that Kisseleff, Prussian Embassador, was "received" later.

The *Perseveranza* thus comments on Garibaldi's last letter: "We are not over tender of Garibaldi, but this letter touches our hearts (!); it expresses a true and simple sentiment. If he was to be confined in Caprera in order to prevent any insurrection in Rome, we understand the sacrifice; but that the sons should be allowed to fight the Papal Zouaves and the father hindered from leading them, is to us an incomprehensible policy. Either the Roman insurrection is a desirable thing and ought to be allowed to succeed, and Garibaldi left free to insure success, or it ought to have been hindered altogether.

9:30 *o'clock.*—Fresh news from Menotti. His soldiers amount to 2,500. Here is his proclamation:

NEROLA, 14th Oct., 1867.

COMRADES! Yesterday we fought and won as volunteers ought to win who combat for such a cause as ours. Let the blood shed by our martyrs spur us on to imitate them. We may rejoice thus to have put to flight an enemy who contests our own soil, and at the same time remember that, with the foe in view, order, discipline, obedience must be maintained.

While with grief we announce the loss of two of our braves, we ask you to bear in mind the names of Rossini and Capuani, who fell for their country. I await with impatience the list of those who yesterday distinguished themselves, so that I may insert them in a special order of the day. I must record the noble conduct of Major Farjua, who fell seriously wounded. Imitate his valor.

Gen. Garibaldi, writing from Caprera, says: "Salute in my name the braves who accompany thee. Tell them all that I will manage to join them. I augur you victory with pride."

MENOTTI GARIBALDI,
Commander-in-Chief.

The latest proposition in the Cabinet is to make of Rome an autonomous city—a sort of Papal town-house.

The entire Papalini have retired from Frosinone at Nicotera's advance. The concentration movements are admirably effected.

FLORENCE, Oct. 18.—Just as I posted my last night's letter, my colleague returned from Leghorn. The mail steamers from the islands of Sardinia and Maddalena came in, and the Captain's narration is as follows:

The Island of Caprera is watched by six men-of-war, with the gun-boats, small steamers, and fishing boats taken from the Maddalena. On the Island of Caprera are 350 marines; on the topmost peaks of Caprera, officers with the necessary signals to telegraph to all the steamers; all the little islands (rocks we may call them) manned; every boat carrying its swivel gun and muskets.

Whenever a mail steamer or ship, or even fishing boat, approaches the Maddalena, a man-of-war goes out to meet it, and brings it in in tow. Once anchored off the Maddalena the intruder is surrounded, the names of crew and passengers are taken, and papers demanded, and the "human beings" summoned on deck, and passed in review. All who have a right to land are landed in Government boats. The same system is pursued with all who wish to embark.

Would you like to know the result? *Not one of these marine spies* has been able to ascertain whether Garibaldi is in his house or whether he has escaped. They have telegraphed for permission to enter the house; no reply! Ratazzi has gone to the length of his tether; further he dare not go. Consequently either Garibaldi is barricaded within his castle, or he has succeeded in escaping. Of the Liberator we know nothing, save that it, with its precious human, started from Leghorn on Sunday, 6th October.

"I have no letter from Caprera," quoth the captain of the Piedmont. "How could you expect any? The Scsia fired into Basso's boat as he took the General's last letter to you (that of the 10th) on board the Sardegna. Since that day the Secretary Basso has not been heard of."

The commander of the Caprera fleet (Isola is his name) requested the captain of the Piedmont to declare on oath that he knew nothing of Garibaldi's whereabouts. "Look to yourself," replied the Genoese. Then they requested him to promise that he would not pick up any one on his homeward route.

"Why, I would pick you up," replied the captain, addressing Isola, "on such a sea as this." You must remember that these steamers belong to the private company of Rubattino & Co., and that not one of the captains would dare to return to Genoa if he had refused a service to Garibaldi!

The peasants who till Garibaldi's "fields" have all been arrested, questioned, and menaced. "Where is Garibaldi?" is the question. *Non lo so* (I do n't know). "When did you see him last?" *Non mi ricordo* (I don't remember). The last that was seen of Garibaldi was by the commanders of the Umberti and Gulnare, who, on the 7th Oct., pushed their way in unannounced. "Can we serve you, General?" "*No, Signore.*" To Basso, aloud, "Remember that this is the last time these gentlemen cross my threshold."

MENOTTI GARIBALDI AND THE ROMAN LEGION.

The Roman Legion effected a junction, Oct. 20, with Menotti Garibaldi. It is stated that Menotti Garibaldi having left Nerola will occupy Palombara.

A LOAN TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The *Opinione* says that the National Bank of Italy has advanced the Government 100,000,000 of lire upon bonds which the bank undertakes to place. It is believed that the compulsory circulation of bank notes will continue until these 100,000,000 are repaid.

THE NEGOTIATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

The various communications that have passed of late between the French and Italian Cabinets, in conference with M. Nigra, or in dispatches to the Minister at Florence, are pretty much the same, if not in words, at least in substance, as an article which appears in the *Presse*. It was very naturally urged on behalf of the Italian Government that, owing to the pressure put upon it by the Revolutionary party, not to speak of the pressure of public opinion, it had no other alternative than to go to Rome, but that it would prefer having the assent of France; that in case of refusal the Italian army would be in Rome before the French could get to Civita Vecchia; that it could be driven out of it only by force; that this, of course, meant war, and that if war were declared Italy would hold up France to Europe as violating the principle of non-intervention, and would most probably find allies to aid her in meeting force by force. It was better, then, for all parties that France and Italy should act together. To this the French Government replied that the September Convention guaranteed the security of the Pontifical States; that they still approved the Convention, and held that; that they fulfilled their part by withdrawing their troops from Rome within the time specified; that they had the right to require, and did require, that Italy should perform her part as scrupulously as France had; that they would not permit her to violate it; and that it would be violated all the same by a joint as by a single occupation of Rome. They reproached Italy with not executing that Convention; and this reproach they grounded not merely on the declarations of the Papal Government, but on the testimony of their diplomatic and consular agents. The Italian Government was not as powerless as it declared itself to be, but able enough to enforce compliance with the obligations it has contracted. The September Convention must not be considered as lapsed, and in default of one of the parties it will be executed by the other. French troops will go, not alone, to watch over the Pontifical territory, and after repelling the invaders whom the Italian Government has been unable to arrest, after showing by acts that in no case will the revolution be allowed to overthrow the Pontifical sovereignty, they will withdraw, and leave the Pope in possession of the independence which the Convention guarantees to him. There is another solution of the present difficulties which it would be more painful to France to have to resort to. But if Italy refuses to execute the Convention, and if in despite of it, Italian soldiers cross, under any pretense, the Roman frontier, the treaty will be looked upon as torn up, and France will then impose the obligations Italy has contracted. It may be that the Italians will enter Rome before a French ship has sailed from Toulon; they may even besiege the Pope in the Castle of St. Angelo before a French soldier sets his foot on Pontifical territory; but in that case it is not at Rome, but at Turin, and if need be at Florence, that the French Government would treat. The French army would cross the Alps, and as it is probable that they have not degenerated, they would dictate on the first battle-field a peace of which the first and only condition would be the liberation of the Pope and the strict observance of the September Convention. The *Presse* observes:

"Such has been the attitude and the language of the French Government; its policy may be summed up in a few woods—the Convention, nothing but the Convention and the whole Convention. It is simple and precise, and conformable to the interests of France without laying any sacrifice on Italy, as no one can object to the engagements he has contracted. This policy has received the adhesion of Europe, and we are convinced that the country will approve it."

THE ROMANS PRAY FOR AN ITALIAN INTERVENTION.

According to a dispatch received at Florence, Oct. 19, an address signed by 1,200 Romans has been presented to the Senators of Rome, requesting them to interpose with the Pope in favor of an intervention of the Italian troops, as the sole means left for guaranteeing public tranquillity. To-day the Roman municipality had met in special council, in view of the imminence of an insurrection; and, after an anxious discussion, had remitted the address of the Romans to the Pope, submitting it for his sovereign decision.

The *Opinione* and the *Italie* of Florence both comment upon the address of the Romans to the Senators as being opposed to French intervention.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF ITALY—THE RELATION TO PRUSSIA.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance* states that King Victor Emmanuel is about to issue a manifesto to the Italian nation, candidly and openly exposing the present situation. In it he will declare that he shares and will continue to share the sentiments which animate his people; that he will not abandon any of the national aspirations of Italy; that he would like to march immediately at the head of his people to complete the work of unity, and satisfy the legitimate wishes of the country; but that he considers it his duty to weigh well the responsibility it would entail upon him and his Government if he exposed Italy to a war with a powerful neighbor. Such a war would not only result in the complete financial ruin of the country, but would jeopardize the national work, which has only been effected after enormous efforts and sacrifices. Under these circumstances he thinks he will be doing a patriotic act in receding from a resolution of which the consequences might be incalculable, and he is convinced he will be serving the cause of the country in yielding before the superior forces of a Power which he reckons among his most faithful allies, and to which Italy is greatly indebted. The manifesto will add that the King yields thus without prejudice to the national aspirations, without renouncing any pretension of Italy, and solely for the purpose of avoiding the calamities of a fearful war; and he hopes that the nation will understand that he enjoins simply a delay—a delay of short duration—during which Italy will prepare for the accomplishment of her task by applying herself to her interior organization, and the reëstablishment of her finances. The King will conclude by appealing to the patriotic devotion and wisdom of all his citizens.

The same paper learns from Florence that the Prussian Embassador has frequent interviews with M. Ratazzi, and that he never ceases advising an energetic action on the part of Italy.

It is stated that the wounds of Menotti Garibaldi will necessitate the amputation of his leg.

THE BATTLE OF NEROLA—PROCLAMATION OF MENOTTI GARIBALDI.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 19th publishes the following dispatch from the headquarters of Menotti Garibaldi:

"Yesterday evening on the 13th, we were attacked at Monte Libietti by the Zouaves, and we repulsed them. We have had from 35 to 40 men put *hors de combat*, and seven killed. The Pontificals had 12 killed, and other serious losses. Not being able to remain on the mountain for want of shelter, I have to fall back upon Nerola.

"MENOTTI GARIBALDI."

On the 14th the following order of the day was issued from Nerola:

"COMPANIONS IN ARMS: Yesterday we were victorious, as volunteers should be, especially when they are fighting for a cause like ours. The victory has occasioned us some losses. The blood of the martyrs should be an example to us. We ought to be proud of having put to flight the enemy which disputes with us our own soil; but you must remember that the duties of a soldier in presence of the enemy are order, discipline, obedience. In announcing with extreme pain the irreparable loss of two of our valorous champions, I beg all my companions in arms to keep in honorable memory the names of Rossini and Capuani, who nobly fell while fighting for their country. I am impatient to receive the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the fight of yesterday, that they may be mentioned in the order of the day. I cannot without emotion mention the name of the brave Major Fazari, who, while valiantly leading his men to combat in the midst of a quick fire, had his horse shot under him, and was himself severely wounded in the left foot. Let us imitate him and we shall be doing our duty. Gen. Garibaldi, writing from Caprera, says: 'Salute for me the brave fellows who are with you. Tell all the Italians that I follow you. With pride I wish you victory.'

"MENOTTI GARIBALDI."

A second battle was fought on the night of the 18th at the same place, when the Papal troops obtained an advantage. But the *Italia* contains dispatches stating that this victory was won over a small body of volunteers whom Menotti Garibaldi had left in Nerola to protect the hospitals and depots there—the main body having been at Palombara. While the *Moniteur* of yesterday affirms that the Garibaldians have retreated from the Papal territory, the dispatches from Florence announce that a junction has been effected between the troops under Menotti and the Roman Legion under Ghirelli.

FRANCE.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL PRESS.

The *Patrie* of Oct. 19 contains an article signed by M. Dréolle, in which it maintains that French intervention in Rome would by no means have the character of an aggression. France, it says, does not declare war against Italy, but against revolution. The article concludes as follows:

"If Italy, unable to stay the invaders, does not appeal to France, France must go and defend her signature. If Italy, unable to resist the invaders, should become their accomplice, France would have to march against revolution protected and against Italy the abettor."

THE ARMY OF INVASION.

The French army intended for Italy, in the event of matters not being arranged, will be 30,000 men (exclusive of a *corps de reserve*), under the command of Gen. de Montauban, Count of Palikao, who commanded in China. Gen. Dumont commands a division. There are 10,000 men now at Toulon ready to embark at the first notice. 30,000 would be hardly enough against the Italians should hostilities break out, and too many for the Garibaldians.

A correspondent writes, Oct. 8: The *Moniteur*, which lately has become loquacious, is mute this morning, which very fact is considered as of a most ominous nature. That the intervention of France in the Roman question is decided upon is now beyond a matter of doubt. Gen. Dumont is even spoken of as being the General to whom the command of the troops would be intrusted, his division being the first to march; but Marshal MacMahon has received the order to form a division in Africa, and embark with these troops for Civita Vecchia. Once in the Italian waters the Marshal is to take the command of all expeditionary troops, which are to consist of a third division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. It is further added that two armies are to be assembled—the one of 50,000 men in the Valley of Graisivandau, which is to be designated as the Army of the Alps, and the other in Alsace, Lorraine, and Champagne, to be styled the Army of the Rhine. Reports of all kinds are flying about. It has even been said that M. de Goltz went down to St. Cloud to declare war to the Emperor. What is more authentic is that from the hour that news of the Garibaldian rising reached the Emperor he has manifested the most painful emotion, and has not hesitated repeatedly to express his deep sympathy with the Papal cause.

Prince Napoleon had another long interview with the Emperor at the Palace of St. Cloud this morning.

SOUTH GERMANY.

BADEN — TREATY OF ALLIANCE WITH PRUSSIA ADOPTED.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, Oct. 18, after six hours' debate, the treaty of alliance concluded with Prussia on the 17th of July, 1866.

BAVARIA RE-ENTERS THE ZOLLVEREIN.

On October 21, in the Chamber of Deputies, the Zollverein treaty came on for discussion.

The Premier, Prince von Hohenlohe, announced that at the latest conferences relative to the treaty which had been held at Berlin, the Prussian Government had distinctly declared that it could agree to no other proposals on the subject than those based on the principles which Prussia herself had laid down, and if those bases did not satisfy the South German States they were at liberty to form a new Zollverein, with which Prussia would be glad to maintain friendly relations. "With this alternative before her," said Prince Hohenlohe, "Bavaria must come to the conclusion that the advantages of the new Zollverein are greater than the sacrifices which it will impose. If we secede from it, we must either form a new one with Baden and Würtemberg, which those States have already refused, or we must remain isolated. In the latter case it would be far too expensive to keep up a special barrier of Customs for Bavaria only, and a policy of free trade, on the other hand, would prove Bavaria's ruin. The difficulties of a political character connected with the new treaty are exaggerated. The competency of the Zollverein Parliament is strictly limited, and its extension without our consent is impossible. It is true we cannot answer for the future, according to the development it may take so, perhaps, may our programme be modified."

Herr Barth, in the name of the Party of Progress, who advocate the entry of the Southern States into the North German Confederation, announced that his party would not oppose the policy of Prince Hohenlohe, although they did not consider it went far enough.

On Oct. 12 the treaty was adopted by 117 against 17 votes.

AUSTRIA.

KOSSUTH'S LETTER DECLARED TREASONABLE.

In the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, at Pesth, Oct. 12, the Attorney General requested permission of the House to prosecute the Deputy Roersszermenyi for the publication of M. Kossuth's letter, which he described as treasonable.

Herr Drapfne, belonging to the Deak party, has been elected member of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet by acclamation.

Gen. Klapka has been unanimously elected member of the Hungarian Diet for the town of Haw.

PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

In the North German Parliament, Oct. 19, the bill on military service was adopted by a large majority. The Postal bill was also passed with some modifications, among others an amendment of Herr Wiggers upon the inviolability of letters, which was adopted by 135 against 94 votes. The bill abolishing the restriction on workingmen's coalitions was definitely passed. The draughts of the Federal Budget for 1867, and of the plan for the administration of the debt of the North German Confederation were laid before the House. At the sitting of the Parliament, Oct. 21, Baron von Friesen announced that the Federal Council agreed to an amendment in the Postal bill, guaranteeing inviolability of letters. The draft of the bill thereupon passed unanimously.

INDIA.

Dispatches from Bombay, via Trieste, are to Sept. 29; from Calcutta to Sept 24:

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

The advance guard of the Abyssinian field forces consisting of about 1,400 troops and 1,000 horses and mules, sails on the 5th of October, and will be followed a month later by the rest of the expeditionary force. Gen. Napier having protested against a division of the expedition being sent from Bengal, that Presidency only furnishes one mountain train, one mortar battery, the 10th and 12th Regiments of Bengal Cavalry, and the 23d Native Infantry, all of which have been specially asked for by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Bombay Government has applied to the Government of India, at the request of Gen. Napier, for free passage home by the Indian transports for the wives of officers proceeding to Abyssinia.

At Calcutta, much dissatisfaction is expressed at the announcement that the Bengal and Madras troops are not to take part in the Abyssinian expedition.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Nov. 3.—The Constitutional Convention will convene in the State Capitol of Virginia on Tuesday, the 3d day of December next. A revision of the registration in Monroe Ward, in Richmond, in which so large a number of negroes are registered, will shortly take place under an order from headquarters. An order which was received a few days since to remove two companies of the 11th Regiment of Infantry to Washington from Richmond has been suspended for the present.

A jury was impanneled yesterday after great trouble, in the Henrico Circuit Court, for the trial of James J. E. Phillips, charged with the murder of his wife at Drinkhard's farm, near this city, in July last.

GEORGIA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 2.—The district has gone for Convention by about 300 majority. The total vote cast was 2,511, and the county vote was 1,423.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 2.—The result of the election in Muscogee County is as follows: Number of votes cast, 1,744—all for Convention. About 50 whites voted. Messrs. Ashburn, J. G. Maul of Alabama; Thomas Gilbert of Chattahoochie County; Van Jones of Coldmbus; and J. C. Casey of Marion County, the latter two negroes, are elected to the Convention.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 2.—The returns, as far as received, indicate that the majority of the vote cast was for Convention.

THE WHITES VOTING IN NORTHERN AND MIDDLE GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 3.—The Convention is carried by a large majority. Twenty-five thousand freedmen who registered have voted. The White vote is heavy in Middle and Northern Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 3.—From the election returns received at headquarters it is estimated that 105,000 votes were cast on the question of a Convention, out of 186,000 registered. The official count only can show the majority in favor of the Convention. Opposition candidates were nominated only in the Northern part of the State, where the whites are largely in the majority. In the other portions of the State the Conservatives took no part in the contest, and the candidates favoring the Convention were elected by a large majority.

LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—