THE NEW YORK SUN.
"IT SHINES FOR ALL."
34TH YEAR!
THE OLDEST DAILY MORNING PAPER IN NEW YORK CITY
Except the Journal of Commerce, and without exception the
CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK SUN possesses every facility for obtaining the news of the day from every part of the world, whether by Atlantic Cable, by Telegraph or by Mail, and presents THE WHOLE, in a compact form, A ONE HALF THE PRICE of other city papers.

THE SUN is read, every day, by nearly a quarter million persons, and thus becomes, for a single cheap price, exceptionally cheap contents at a glance a medium of advertising rarely to be found.

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THE PRICE FOR ADVERTISING varies, according to location, FROM TWENTY TO FIFTY CENTS PER LINE, for each insertion, special arrangements may be made for advertisements of unusual length.

The editorial department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOSEPH P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relative to advertisements, subscriptions or any branch of the publication business should be addressed to the Proprietor,
MOSES S. BEACH,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
New York City.

## Special Advertisements.

A HUMBUG—HOW OFTEN WE HEAR this expression from persons reading advertisements of Patent Medicines, and in nine cases out of ten it is true. It is over 12 years since I introduced my first medicine, the VENETIAN LINIMENT, to the public. I had no money to advertise, so I left it for sale with a few druggists and storekeepers, through a small section of the country, many taking it with great reluctance; but I told them to let anyone have it, and if it did not do all I stated, I would pay the money. In one year, not two or three bottles were taken on trial, but a gross went off. I was by many thought crazy, and they would be the last they would see of me. But I knew my medicine was no humbug. In about two months I began to receive orders for more, that men could sell and not be ashamed of. This valuable Liniment, which had proved to cure a cure, spread like wildfire at their place. Now my sales are millions of bottles yearly, called for cash. I warrant it superior to any other preparation for the cure of Croup, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, as an internal remedy. It is perfectly innocent to take inside. Sold by each druggist selling such articles, such as Rheumatism, Headache, Sponge, Fourteen Feet, Bruises, Sprains, Old Sores, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Ac. Ac. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 46 Cortlandt st. 445

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—AMONG the many remedies offered to the public for DYSPEPSIA, none have proved more successful in curing that disease, than has
DR. SMITH'S DYSPEPSIA ANNIHILATOR.
Many who had sunk to the last stage, pronounced incurable, have been considerably benefitted by using this excellent preparation. Persons who have been cured have offered to testify to its wonderful powers in eradicating that distressing disease, Dyspepsia, to be, it stand upon its own merits, which alone fully satisfied that power. No complaint who once give it a trial. It is very pleasant to take, and is no way injurious to the weakest constitution, as it acts as a tonic, invigorating and bracing up the shattered system, and giving new life to the sufferer.
Persons will save money by the use of this remedy, as they will surely be benefitted by its use.
The remedy is prepared by the Proprietor, at 46 Grand-street, Williamsburgh, and can be had in New York at the corner of Allen and Stanton streets, and at the corner of Houston st. and ave D. Price One Dollar per bottle. 530

PATENTS—PATENTS—PATENTS—MUNN & CO. continue to act as Patent Solicitors, and give invaluable advice on New Inventions, 20 Years experience.
Office, 37 Park Row, Tribune building, New York. 441

REMEMBER THE LITTLE ONES—
THE
DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN
COUNTRY'S DEFENDERS.
GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
FOR THE
HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION OF THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
NEW YORK, Oct. 1st, 1866.
We, the Officers and Managers of the "Home and School" for the Maintenance and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, confidently submit the engagement, and cooperation in our CARE AND GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL, of all who feel interested in the "Home and School" which is now in operation, and who care for all needy ones who seek to be their natural protectors.
Mrs. General LEWIS, Grand President.
Mrs. MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE, 1st Vice President.
Mrs. Major Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice President.
Mrs. ROBERT FOSTER, 3d Vice President.
Mrs. JOHN S. YOUNGLIEB, Treasurer.
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Mrs. MARY S. HILLIARD, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. HERVEY B. LAW, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager.
Mrs. JNO. H. WHITE, Manager.
The Fair will open on the 19th of December, and continue for a week, at the GRAND CENTRAL PALACE of Broadway and Twenty-third street, New York. It will be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL
To be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE, New York, Saturday Evening, December 29,
Under the Musical management of GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., on which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the authorities to award
THE PRESENTS
In such lawful manner as the Committee determine. For the Festival there will be issued
250,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH AND 50,000 TICKETS EXTRA GIVEN TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.
1 Present in United States Government, $11,000
1 Splendid Country Residence in Westchester County, near New York City, 12,000
1 Corner House and Lot, Avenue D, Jamaica, N. Y. 4,000
1 House and Lot adjoining above, 3,000
1 House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y. 3,000
1 Carriage, Horses, and Harness (complete), 2,500
1 Grand Piano (rosewood), 1,500
1 Lot in Harlem, City of New York, $1,000 each 4,000
1 Set of Diamonds (Ring, Earrings and Pin) 1,000
1 Building Policy for Insurance for $1,000 (Elias Howe's Patent Hot Water Apparatus for Heating Dwellings) 1,000
10 Oil Paintings of General U. S. Grant, 500
10 Gents' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200 2,000
10 Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $150 1,500
1 Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine 150
20 Silver plated Tea Sets, at $75 1,500
20 Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines, now on exhibition at their Warerooms, $50 Sewing Machines, 1,500
100 Copies (2 vols. each), being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, 7,000
250 Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $5 1,000
500 Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5 2,500
100 Gold Pens and Pinted Fruit Knives, at $5 500
The Presents consist of the following articles, viz.: Household Furniture, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Desks, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Porcelain Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gentlemen's Pocket Books, Ladies' Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Sashes, Ladies' Neckties, Gold Drops, Hats, American Kaleidoscopes, Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of Distinguished Personages, Tassels and Gents' Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents' Fur Collars and Gloves, &c. &c., amounting to $21,775
Making in the aggregate 200,000 Presents, distributed at $100,000
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
The tickets will be supplied to all Booksellers, Druggists, Music Dealers, Hotel Keepers, &c., where they can be obtained at 1 each, or in quantities at the Club rates. Postage Stamps, Bills are now ready for Soldiers and others (male and female) who sympathize with our object, to obtain orders for the Tickets. Circulars giving full directions and terms to Agents will be mailed on receipt of stamp for postage.
Orders may be sent direct to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25, in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts could be sent in Drafts or by Express at the following
CLUB RATES:
5 Tickets to one address ..... $ 4 50
10 Tickets to one address ..... 9 00
20 Tickets to one address ..... 17 50
25 Tickets to one address ..... 20 00
50 Tickets to one address ..... 35 00
100 Tickets to one address ..... 65 00
250 Tickets to one address ..... 150 00
500 Tickets to one address ..... 300 00
Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
Care of
N. H. DAVIS, General Agent for the Home and School,
636 Broadway, New York.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
We take pleasure in announcing, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $5,000 made by the Empire Sewing Machine Company of No. 323 Broadway, New York.
Officers are notified to notice this Charitable Fair and Festival, and to lend such aid as their sympathy will benevolence suggests.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors.
955

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH ARE ALL IN the SUN—2 Cents

THE HARD RUBBER CRAZ—AT
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
EVERYBODY APPROVES OF IT.
EVERYBODY ADMIRES IT.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT
EVERYBODY OUGHT TO WEAR IT.
EVERYBODY can get it for a TRIFLE at any RUBBER STORE, or respectable GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
IS IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE.
IS NOT BOILED IN OIL.
FITS EASILY AND COMFORTABLY.
ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE.
IS ELEGANT AND DURABLE.
DOUBTERS are ADVISED to TRY THEM and BE CONVINCED. THEY are SOLD at all the RUBBER STORES, FANCY STORES, and GENTS' FURNISHING STORES

THE SUN.
Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1866. Price Two Cents

# EUROPE.

## Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

No Intention to Refer to a Royal Commission.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Arrival of General Dix's Family.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

Iron-Clads for All Weathers.

CHOLERA STATISTICS.

19,935 Deaths in Three Months in England and Wales.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A New Cause of Unfriendly Feeling.

&c., &c., &c.

**The Alabama Claims.—Probable Action of the British Government.**

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 17—Noon.—The London Times of this morning, in an editorial, says the Government has no present intention to refer the Alabama claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design is, the Times continues, to empower such a Commission to institute inquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration. Lord Cranworth, it was thought, would be chosen President of this Commission.

**Gen. Dix's Family in France.**

PARIS, Nov. 17—Noon.—The family of Major General John A. Dix arrived here to-day.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 17—Noon.—The steamship Virginia, which sailed from New York November 3, arrived here this morning, on route to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17—Noon.—Consols for money are firm at yesterday's quotations, 90¾.

The following are the opening prices for American Securities: United States Five-Twenties, 70¾; Illinois Central Shares, 77¾; Erie Shares, 39¾.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—Noon.—Middling Uplands open at 12d.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The City of Boston, which left Liverpool on the 7th, touching at Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at New York yesterday morning, bringing files of three days later date than those already published.

**England.**

A deputation on the subject of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway through Nicaragua had waited on the Prime Minister at the Treasury. Lord Derby said that the undertaking appeared to be a most important international one. He strongly advised the deputation to bring the matter at once before the Foreign Office. And said that in the meantime he would bring it before his colleagues.

A correspondent of the Times who was on board one of the vessels of the Channel squadron during the recent cruise, states that the fleet was able to keep the sea for 32 days in all weathers, without any serious damage to the ships, and that it may therefore be safely affirmed that England possesses in her navy, what few foreign governments can boast, viz. four fleets each carrying iron clads of 9 knots speed, and carrying heavy armaments.

According to the Registrar General's return, 19,935 persons perished of cholera or disorder in England and Wales during the three months ending the 30th of September. "We had ample warning, the Daily News says, "of the impending visitation, but we waited, when the necessity for immediate action was pressing, and the suffering and loss of life is a population of unexampled prosperity we have to pay for our infringement of the laws of life." The Daily News reckons the sum of every intelligent person in the effort to improve the physical mode of living, which, with its foul water and drainage, its huddling of human beings together, its ashes, but without the fresh air which alone can breathe, is the treasure of cholera and typhoid.

The Marquis of Wharncliffe, uncle of the celebrated eccentric peer of that title, died on the 9th.

The STAR learns that the Government is arranging a Christmas place for holding the Reform party next session. A reform scheme of some sort or other will, it is said, be shaped out and laid upon the table. The Government generally are now in the honeymoon opportunity of considering it by undertaking that it is to proceed with it until the following session. This it is hoped that the Adullamites and all those on either side who are for delay at any price will at once be won over, while compromises, sincere but at simple References may be induced to grant time to a Government so willing to undertake the work of reform and so considerate as not to press it forward too eagerly. Mr. Disraeli, people say, rests all his hopes on having time on his side. Mr. Gladstone used the memorable words.

**France.**

The MONITEUR DE L'ARMEE publishes an article upon the subject of the proposed reorganization of the army, and says: "The National Guard will forever be anything but a reserve. Above all, it is necessary to have an army before the formation of a reserve. The effective strength of 800,000 men as a peace establishment will not, therefore, be reduced. The object of the Commission appointed to report on the question, will be to discover the best mode of constituting a reserve, always costly, and more considerable, and better instructed and exercised than the present. Such an institution will not permit any reduction in the war budget, but will, on the contrary, necessitate some sacrifices in proportion to the honor and security of the country."

**THE POPE.**

The Paris correspondent of the London DAILY NEWS writing on the 6th, says: The Pope's allocution about Italy begins to occupy the attention of the papers. Rumor is now believed that the Pope will leave Rome when the French troops depart, and is perhaps partly also reading the affair so wide that he will not do so. No doubt a large party of the clergy and the Catholic population in many countries would wish him to do so. But such rash determinations are rarely come to by the Holy See, and the cardinals will think twice before they consent such a measure. Of course the Pope may again, as in 1848, leave Rome without consulting them, but this is hardly probable. If he had any chance of martyrdom by staying, I believe he would not shrink from it, and it might be the best thing that could happen in the interest of the Papacy. This is most unlikely—almost impossible. The Italians cling to the Papacy even more on political than religious grounds. They might be glad to make him dependent on the temporal power of the King of Italy, but they will do nothing to drive him away. It is more probable that they might take steps to keep him in a sort of honorable imprisonment, like the Dalai Llama, but he could guard against this, as Pius VII. did, by a brief authorizing the conclave to assemble in some other place and elect a Pope in his stead.

THE FRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST COREA.

The London and China TELEGRAPH has received a telegram from Tientsin via Kiatcha announcing that France has declared war against Corea. The TELEGRAPH in announcing the declaration of war against Corea, says the news confirms a previous statement that the French Admiral would act entirely on his own responsibility and without the special instructions of his Government. He has thus probably prospituted a second Cochin China conflict, for which the Emperor will not thank him.

**India.**

THE FAMINE.

The overland mail, which reaches London on the night of the 9th, brought the following summary of the latest official intelligence concerning the famine: "From Orissa generally no later reports had been received, nor had sufficiently accurate information been obtained by the Commissioner to enable him to report on the actual loss caused by the inundation in Calcutta and Pooree. The principal breaches in the embankments had been closed, and the crops in parts which had not been flooded were well spoken of. The supply of rice, both on private account and from Government shipments, was well kept up. The bazaar prices last reported by telegraph were at Cuttack and Pooree 6½ seers, and at Balasore Sacers per rupee. In the districts round Calcutta, 24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, and Midnapore, the distress still continued, but under the organized measures ample relief was afforded. At Midnapore 11,657 ton labourers had to be employed daily. In the Chota Nagpore division the distress still prevailed, and in Manbhoom the flooded state of the country check ed the supply of grain. There was much death and mortality in that part of the Champaran which was inundated by the Gundack. The Maharajah of Bettiah had in this emergency actively adopted large measures for relief in his own neighborhood. It was hoped that in the eastern half of this district relief might be discontinued at the end of September. In Patna the measures for general relief were working successfully, and prospects of the new crop were generally favorable. The condition of things in Sarun was improving. Extensive relief works were being carried out here in all directions. In Shahabad the crops promised well, but the trouble was still very great. The number of those requiring relief had increased. The central depots were partly filled with people too weak to work at all.

**Prussia.**

The relations between Austria and Prussia are verging on an unfriendly character in consequence of the appointment of Baron Beust to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the place of Count Cholmar, and expressive declarations on the subject have appeared in the Prussian journals.

The Prussian War office has published a statement to show that it was not the superiority of the needle gun but of the men who carried it that gave victory to the Prussians. The total consumption of cartridges during the campaign was only seven to each infantry soldier. In the hottest engagement the highest figure was 20 per man of these possessed. During the war 800 cannons were brought into play, and each gun fired 41 rounds.

The progress made in the preliminary measures for the organization of the North German Confederation will, it is believed, enable the new German Parliament to assemble at the beginning of next year.

A royal decree has been published ordering the Prussian forces in Saxony to be reduced to a peace footing.

A ministerial order has been published at Harburg embodying the system of general liability to military service this year.

**Austria.**

The appointment of Baron Von Beust to the leadership of the Vienna Cabinet has occasioned much discontent, it is said, in Austria, and discussion abroad. A Vienna telegram of Nov. 9th says: "Baron Von Beust, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular dispatch to the Austrian representatives abroad, in which he declares that he considers himself to have separated from his political antecedents from the day on which, in accordance with the imperial will, he became an Austrian. In his new position he will bear with him nothing but the testimony of the regard of the deeply honored prince whom he has the honor of having served with zeal and fidelity."

The following are the chief points of the proposed reform of the Austrian military organization: universal liability to military service; the army to be supplied with breechloaders; simplification of the commissariat regulations; a new audit system, and prompt examination of all military accounts; the improvement of the educational institutions for the army; the training of officers' schools; strict examinations for those aspiring to become officers and staff officers; a new law of promotion; changes in the organization of the general staff; reform of the military penal laws; alleviation of the burdens of the public Treasury by a considerable reduction in the number of officers and the partial reunion of pensions; reduction of the number of officers on furloughs and removal from active service.

The Manchester GUARDIAN of the 7th says: To judge from several letters which have come to hand, the English captain who saved the life of the Emperor Maximilian in a very disagreeable difficulty. The tailor has been discharged, for the reason that it was all a mistake on the part of Captain Palmer. The unfortunate tailor had not the remotest idea of becoming a regicide, and has apparently adduced powerful evidence in support of his statement. An impression seems to prevail in Austria, for a thousand newspapers expressed the opinion, that the whole affair was a plot concocted between the Englishman and the tailor, to produce a sensation.

**Italy.**

The Venetian plebiscite had been received with great enthusiasm and acclamation. Upon receiving the result of the plebiscite from the Venetian deputation, King Victor Emanuel said: "This day is the proudest of my life. Eighteen years ago my father proclaimed from this city the war of independence, and to-day you bring to me the manifestations of the popular will in the Venetian provinces, which, united with the Kingdom, proclaim what is to be accomplished. You confirm, by this solemn act, what Venetia did up to 1848, and has maintained up to the present day with admirable constancy and abnegation. I thence repeat a cordial tribute to those generous patriots who upheld their faith in the destinies of the country by every kind of sacrifice and by their blood. To-day fourteen millions are more powerful. Italy is stronger and more her great. The iron crown is also restored to Italy, but to that crown I prefer the one which is dearer to me, made by the love of my people."

**Russia and Bokhara.**

Intelligence has from Bokhara states that the Emir had released the Russian merchants whom he had captured, but had again made preparations for defence. No communication being forthcoming from the Emir at the expiration of the term fixed by the Russians for a reply to the proposals they had made to the Emir, the Russian Governor General Kryczhanowski crossed the Bokhara frontiers, and after a siege which lasted eight days took by assault on the 24 ult. the fortress of Ditarbe, capturing sixty-six guns, four flags, and many prisoners. The Russians it is stated lost three officers and one hundred men killed and wounded. The enemy's losses were considerable.

**The Cretan Insurrection.**

An official telegram from Constantinople states that a number of the Cretan leaders have laid down their arms since the last defeat of the insurgents, and that the foreign volunteers are leaving the island. This information is regarded as at an end.

**Gold in Canada.**

THE KINGSTON, C. W., DAILY NEWS says the gold excitement at Belleville is rapidly increasing, and large numbers of persons are daily visiting the diggings. Teams go to Madoc are crowded [illegible] livery stables cannot supply [illegible] to meet the demand. Several kegs of ore have been sent forwards to Boston, which has made [illegible] to contain a large percentage. [illegible] Boston firm has made some [illegible] in that locality, and will [illegible] operations. Reports of Colorado [illegible] who have visited the [illegible] favorably of the [illegible]

# WASHINGTON.

## The President and Congress.

A RECONCILIATION PROBABLE.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

Leading Officials Closeted with the President.

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.

It has already been stated that during the past week President Johnson has had audiences with prominent gentlemen from all sections in relation to the present condition of political affairs. Chief Justice Chase, General Grant, and Major Generals Sickles and Dix among others have freely given their views, being actuated by a sincere desire for such action as may be best calculated to freely restore the late insurgent States to all their relations to the General Government. The idea seems to be that as long as the Executive and Legislative branches are divided in opinion, the South must remain unrepresented in Congress, hence the desire to effect some arrangement to accommodate the differences between them. According to the current representations the President lends a willing ear to all suggestions in that direction, but thus far nothing has been accomplished.

A letter has been received here stating that Admiral Farragut, the American Navy, who is on a leave of absence, is shortly to leave Europe for a visit to this country. The Admiral is the hero of the battle of Mobile, the first iron-clad fight of Europe.

Governor Cummings, of Colorado, has arrived in this city, and gives encouraging reports of the discovery of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of that Territory. They does not seem to be any danger of the threatened war with the Utes, which had been apprehended, and for the fear of which a call had been made upon the Government for troops to preserve the peace on that frontier. Every indication points to peace during the winter.

The Internal Revenue has issued a circular concerning a law, and regulations concerning the purchase and use of Internal Revenue stamps. It is stated among other things, that arrangements have been made with the American Phototype Company of New York, to print Internal Revenue stamps upon bank checks and other instruments which may be required from the various parties for that purpose. Any proprietor of an article named in Schedule C may furnish a design for a stamp, which, if approved, will be engraved by the Government engraver at the cost of the proprietor.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns showing that during the month of October public lands were disposed of at East Saginaw, Mich., to the amount of 8,965 acres; Kalamazoo, Mich., 9,611 acres; Junction City, Kansas, 8,561 acres; Duluth, Minn., 10,040 acres—total, 37,177 acres. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement. The cash sales amounted to $19,551.

The pugilistic fraternity of this vicinity are on the qui vive in anticipation of the coming battle in the prize ring between Johnny English and Sam Carr, which promises to be strongly contested. Both have agured conspicuously as champions of light weights. The former not long since defeated Bolster, after a fight of an hour and a quarter duration. The friends of the respective aspirants for pugilistic fame represent that their principals are fully prepared for the coming fray.

**A Bit of Ancient American History.**

*(Correspondence of the Sun.)*

WASHINGTON, November 18.—It is supposed that during the recent transfer of the archives of the Department of State to the new building on Fourteenth street, some of the papers may have accidentally got astray. Among them none could have been more interesting than the following characteristic letter of the great Napoleon, of which the subjoined is a translation. It is presumed that the American Minister referred to was the famous John Armstrong, afterward Secretary of State:

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON FIRST, 1810-11.

To M. de Champagny, Duke de Cadore, Minister for Foreign Relations at Paris.

PARIS, 10th Jan., 1810.—Monsieur Duke de Cadore, You must see the Minister from America. It is beyond all ridiculous that he writes to us things that one does not comprehend. I prefer that he should write in English, but at length, and in a manner that we can understand. How is it that in affairs so important he contents himself with writing letters of four lines? Speak to the Secretary, who is here. Speak also to the Secretary who is about arriving from America. Send by a courier extraordinary a dispatch in cipher to Armstrong to engage expressly the opinion of his Government. Let it be made plain that we are not represented here—that its Minister don't understand French—is a misfortune, with whom one cannot deal; that all obstacles would be removed if we had an envoy to talk with. Write in detail on the matter. Let me know what effect the letter from Altenburg has had in the United States—what has been done, and what is proposed. Write to America in such manner that the President may know what a fool he has been sent here.

NAPOLEON.

# CANADA.

**The Fenian Prisoners—Fortunate Discharge, no Bills being Found Against Them.**

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—No bills have been found by the Grand Jury against the following prisoners, who were discharged late yesterday:

Patrick Ballow, James Hogan, Jas Lynch, Edward J. Mackey, Tom Callaghan, James Quinnan, Thos. Wilks, Michael Connors, Martin McCormack, Patrick O'Malley, Jas. Reilly, John Needham, Peter E. Connors, Patrick Gaffney, John Reid, Thos. Dunn, John Mayfield, Patrick Dolan, Michael Hart, Jas. Cole, John Dennen, James Lindsay, Wm. Brooks, Andrew Flannagan, John Murphy, Jas. Walker, Wm. Kerrigan, Michael Kelly, Patrick Jas. A. Tickman, John Mahon, Michael Flannagan, John Mooney, A. McDonald, John Dolson, Geo. Malloy, Thos. Reynolds, Wm. Madigan, Francis Miles, John Johnson, Michael Shannon, Michael Duffy, Denis Lanahan, Peter Morrison and John Sheridan. The majority of the prisoners have no funds, which compels them to walk from this city to Suspension Bridge, a distance of eighty-two miles.

**A Beer-Heating Party—Relief for the Quebec Sufferers, Etc.**

OTTAWA, C. W., Nov. 17.—A party of sixteen Americans extensively supplied with pies, sarsaparilla and dry funds, have rented [illegible] to cruise down the Northern lakes on a beer-heating trip for the New York market.

It is reported that the Canadian Government has refused to ratify the arrangement by which the Confederate Government will contribute $50,000 to Prince Edward's Island to enter the Confederation. It is believed that all parties will now be satisfied and ready and to put an end to the troubles caused by the land tenure in the Island.

QUEBEC, Nov. 17.—The Mayor has received another cable message from Mr. Gladstone, England, saying that a thousand dollars will be sent by the next steamer.

**Heavy Robbery.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17th.—Mr. Lapeyre, of the firm of Eiles, Lapeyre & Bro., was wilfully robbed of a package of money amounting to $4,000 in $50 compound interest, not while in the act of purchasing stamps at the post office yesterday. No clue has been obtained to the robbery.

# OUR TEXAS LETTER.

**The Sabbath in Galveston—Railroad Enterprise—A Grand Scheme—New Orleans in Danger—Sunflowers—High Wages—The Legislature—Galveston Improvements—New Wharf—Street Cars—Rumors and Fears, &c., &c., &c.**

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 11, 1866.

I avail myself of a quiet Sunday to give you another installment of my Texas gleanings. Sunday is well observed here—there are seldom any arrivals or departures at either steamers or trains; the various churches are well filled; all traffic is suspended and the idea of the Christian Sabbath is carried out in a very different style from that in vogue in New Orleans. The proper observance of this day of rest is supposed to indicate with tolerable accuracy the standard of public morals; and I believe that Galveston, in regard to morals, will bear a favorable comparison with any city of its size in the United States.

It is an unmistakable fact, with which I am daily more and more impressed, that Texas is making rapid and vigorous strides in prosperity, and bids fair to outstrip many of her sister States. No one State is taking so great an interest in the extension of its railroads. The general plan of railroads proposed, and favored by the Legislature, is the building of a series of lines which shall centre in Galveston and penetrate the most populous portions of the State in such a manner as to open to the town of produce to this port. The first of these lines is now open to Brenham, from Galveston to Preston, and be known as the Central. At Preston this road would connect with one now in course of construction through the territory west of Arkansas, from St. Louis. These roads when completed will place this city within 72 hours of St. Louis. Another road on which some work has been done already, will connect the Central with Sabine Pass, by way of Tyler and Dallas. Still another is projected from Houston to Tulton, Arkansas, which will strike the road between Fulton and Memphis. These lines once in operation, there is no doubt much valuable Texas produce will be diverted from New Orleans and turned towards this city. This could be prevented only by rival lines, as that from New Orleans to Shreveport, which has been partially finished for some years. But at present, Texas is decidedly taking the lead in railroad enterprise. The truth is, Texas was not exhausted to any extent, to the same degree by the war as the other States of the South, and she has consequently more vigor with which to begin life anew.

Immigration is a matter of paramount interest to the people of this State, and notwithstanding the numbers who have arrived it is felt that there is a demand for more. Large numbers are arriving from other States of the South, and not a few, I understand, are toiling their way down to Northern Texas from the border States, passing through Arkansas on their way. The class of immigrants is not, as a rule, very poorly off, but bring enough with them to make a fair start. It is felt by many farmers that they cannot depend hereafter on negro labor. Many would much prefer white men, and are making efforts to secure them for the ensuing season. The demand for labor seems general throughout the State. Wages are high and specie is the specie. There is especially a lack of builders and carpenters in the small towns in the interior.

Nothing of particular interest has been done in the Legislature lately beyond the consideration and modification of railroad charters. The committee on the subject of a branch penitentiary, and that appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a second penitentiary, have both recommended inaction for the present. A new apprentice law has lately been passed, containing important provisions concerning the treatment and duties of the apprentice and the rights of the master.

Great quantities of cotton come in daily and give to our streets and wharves quite a cheerful business appearance.

Much apprehension is felt lest the bar at the inlet to our harbor should become an obstruction. Several vessels have lodged in it in coming in, and there is no doubt the passage is getting risky. The bar is growing, and needs the prompt attention of a good engineer to prevent it from becoming a blockade more effective than we had during the war. The matter is one demanding energetic action, but the city authorities and most of the merchants seem to take it rather coolly.

A convention of the Bondholders of Texas is to be held at Houston on the 10th of January next, to consider the emigration interests and the propriety of holding out some substantial inducements in the way of easy terms or small purchases.

We are in daily expectation of large arrivals from the Eastern States of iron, cars and other material for the construction of our horse railroads. Engineers and contractors now lie ready as soon as these things arrive. Hands are busy cutting crossties and getting ready for the iron. It has not been definitely settled yet as to what street the tracks are to be laid. It will probably be laid on the Strand—the Galveston like London, has a Strand.

We have had bad dusty weather, but were refreshed by a shower last Friday night, and shall be free from dust for two or three days in consequence. R. P.

# OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

**The Outrage on the Louisville and Nashville R. R.—Capture of Seven of the Supposed Robbers—One Man Shot by the Robbers to Prevent his Giving Information—Etc.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 15, 1866.

Considerable excitement was created throughout the city yesterday by a telegram forwarded from Franklin, bearing the welcome information that seven of the scoundrels concerned in the recent outrage upon the Nashville and Louisville R. R., a minute account of which appeared in the sun of the instant, had been captured, and were on their way to this city.

Ever since the perpetration of the robbery, the citizens of Franklin, over which enlisted the outrage was committed, stimulated by the large reward offered by the railroad company, have been untiring in their efforts to discover and bring the villains to justice. Every stranger and disreputable character within the limits of the village have been subject to the strictest surveillance, and especially has this been the case with a gang of vagrants who have been lounging in and about the village for the last two weeks, and who, in the vicinity in connection with the Old Kentucky Regiment, an organization which had the reputation, during the late rebellion, of being the roughest in the Western army. No positive proof, however, sufficient to fix the party to arrest, was secured until Tuesday last, when an event occurred which seemed to criminate this gang beyond all shadow of doubt. A resident of this village who was a passenger upon the train at the time of the robbery, has since the outrage was committed, frequently expressed himself freely regarding the complicity of the gang in the crime in question. On Monday the robbers encountered this gentleman in a wood near the village, attacked him with knives and pistols, mangling the body in the most revolting manner, and leaving him dead by the roadside. The news of the outrage spreading through the village, a large force immediately started in pursuit of the murderers, when, after a long and tedious search, which extended late into last night, the gang were discovered in a swamp, a few miles north of Franklin. Finding resistance in vain, the party, considering discretion the better part of valor, surrendered to their pursuers. They were immediately taken back to Franklin, when, under a strong guard, they were placed on board a train and immediately forwarded to this city, where they will be tried. A more brutal, murderous looking collection has never before been witnessed in this city, and during their march from the depot to the prison in which they are now confined, it was with difficulty the large military guard attending them could prevent the infliction of summary justice upon the thieves by the enraged populace.

# MEXICO.

**Why Maximilian Returned to his Capital, etc.**

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Late Mexican advices state that Maximilian had arrived at Cordova, where he was stopped, and prevented from proceeding further until he should abdicate in favor of the person named by Bazaine. The Emperor offered to abdicate in favor of Yturbide, but this was not accepted, and he returned to Mexico, declining to abdicate in favor of any one else.

Official documents recently sent from New Orleans by the French steamer Sonora to Vera Cruz, have been extracted from the office of the Captain of the Port at Vera Cruz. It is supposed that the said documents are now in New York or Washington.

The Austrian frigate was ready to sail at a moment's notice.

Jalapa, it was thought, would soon be evacuated by the Imperialists.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—News from the Mexican Capital via Havana, confirms the report of the abdication of Maximilian.

**Official News From Vera Cruz—Important Liberal Successes, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Official news from Vera Cruz to the 1st, has been received in this city, with the following information:

The city of Talapa and the fortress of Perete have been captured by the Liberal General Mantarre.

Camile and Calderan, two Imperial chieftains in the State of Vera Cruz, have submitted to the National Government. An official report of Gen. Diaz to the War Department, states that after the important victory he obtained at Nishtallan, Oaxaca, on the 3d ult., he advanced against the city of Oaxaca and invested it for eleven days. As he was getting ready to assault it he heard that an Austrian column of 1,500 men was coming to protect the garrison. He therefore abandoned the city and went to meet the column and did so at Carbousia at 11 A. M. on the 18th. The battle lasted until 7 P. M. General Diaz having obtained a complete victory. He followed the enemy as far as Minas, 9 miles from Carbousia. He took 200 Austrian, Polish and Hungarian prisoners, four rifled guns, over 600 carbines, and a very large supply of munitions. He further states in his report that he would march that very evening to Oaxaca to capture the garrison.

Eighty-five boxes, being a part of Maximilian's baggage, have arrived at Vera Cruz. Letters from Mexico City state that he had taken for his own use several valuable paintings and Mexican relics. The Consul General at Havana writes to the Department of State, under date of Nov. 9th, as follows: "His Excellency the Governor General has just communicated to this office that the quarantine regulations have been further modified so that vessels leaving all ports of the United States except from Philadelphia and New Orleans for ports in the Island of Cuba with clean bills of health, properly indorsed by the Spanish Consul, and without sickness on board during the voyages, shall be permitted to enter at once and discharge their passengers and cargoes; and vessels coming from Philadelphia and New Orleans shall be quarantined three days for observation.

**Mexican Elections, Intentions of Juarez, Etc.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—It is stated by parties authorized to speak for the Republic of Mexico, that it is the firm intention of President Juarez to order an election in accordance with the Constitution, for a President and Members of Congress as soon as it shall be practicable to do so. They further assert that President Juarez is not, as his enemies represent him, an ambitious and unscrupulous man, whose only object is to keep himself in power, but that he has remained in office after the expiration of his term, because this was the only way in which he thought the National Government of Mexico could be preserved. It is doubtful whether he will allow his name to be used as a candidate for re-election, even should his friends urge him to do so.

# Arkansas.

**The Constitutional Amendment—Church Movements.**

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 17th.—A special dispatch to the Memphis AVALANCHE of the 17th, says:

A resolution introduced in the Legislature to-day to reject the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and there is a disposition to treat the matter with great deliberation.

In the Presbyterian general assembly to-day one of the committees on foreign missions and Education reported. After a long discussion of the revised book of Discipline was taken up and a long and animated debate held upon that section which denies the relation of baptized children to discipline and the Church. Debate was opened by Rev. Arnold W. Miller, of N. C., in opposition to the proposed change. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Adger, of S. C., and Rev. Dr. Baird, of Va., in favor of the amendment, and Rev. Dr. Rice, of Ala., in opposition. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of N. O., had the floor when the House adjourned.

**The Billiard Tournament at Hartford, Conn.**

HARTFORD, Nov. 17th.—The final game of the billiard tournament was played to night between Messrs. Hollahan and