THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

INTERESTING EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

British Opinions upon the Harper's Ferry Affair.

Comments of the English Press on our Diplomacy in China.

PROGRESS OF THE ITALIAN COMPLICATION.

The Pope Deserted by his Swiss Troops.

Rupture Between the Church and State in France.

Disastrous Effects of the Gales on the English Coast,

&c. &c., &c.

The Bremen screw steamship New York, Captain Von Santh, which left Southampton on Wednesday morning, Nov. 2, reached this port yesterday evening.

Her news has been mainly anticipated by the telegraphic reports and mails of the Hungarian. She brings, however, a London paper of the 2d inst., which date was not received by the Hungarian, containing some additional news of interest.

A return at Lloyd's, made up to Saturday, 29th ult., gives the following result of casualties to life and shipping by the great gale on the English coast:—

Vessels totally wrecked	96
Vessels stranded, and other casualties	530
Total	626
Probable loss of life, including the Royal Charter	600

Numerous losses are reported on the Welch coast.

The ship Rimouski, of and from Quebec for Marysport, put into Fleetwood Oct. 29, with loss of mainyard, foreyard broken, and ran ashore on the Knott.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writing from the scene of wreck of the Royal Charter, says:—

Very few additional bodies had been washed ashore. It is supposed that the great majority of the corpses are still confined in the body of the ship.

The London *Herald* of the 2d instant remarks in the city article:—

The accounts continue conflicting in relation to the recovery of the gold from the wreck of the Royal Charter. It was stated yesterday afternoon that the impression of one of the representatives of Lloyd's is favorable to the divers securing a considerable amount when a proper inspection of the wreck shall have been carried out, but this cannot be immediately accomplished. No fresh insurances have occurred, but to effect risks for anything approaching a fair quantity the rate would now be 30 to 35 guineas per cent.

Telegraphic messages had been forwarded to the Chairman of the Great Ship Company and to Captain Harrison, stating that the moorings would be laid, and everything ready for the reception of the ship by Tuesday, Nov. 1, at Southampton.

The Annie Sise, of Mobile, which arrived at Havre Oct. 27, experienced a violent storm on the 11th ult., and had two of the crew washed overboard.

A late despatch from Turin says:—

According to advices received from Sicily, the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn to the mountains. Reinforcements of troops are being continually despatched by the Neapolitan government to quell the insurrection.

A Brussels despatch of Oct. 30 says:—

In spite of the semi-official article sent to the Paris papers yesterday, letters from well informed persons received here to-day, state most positively that M. Mon has made a request for materials of war, to which Marshal Randon has given his consent.

The Madrid journals of the 27th ult. record various circumstances which, they say, prove the great popularity of the projected war with Morocco. Thus the inhabitants of the town of Jaen, on receipt of the news of the declarations in the Cortes, spontaneously illuminated; at Tarrassa a subscription has been opened; at Alicante preparations have been commenced for feasting the troops who are to leave that port; at Valencia a shipowner has offered to place some steamers at the service of the government without remuneration; at Saragossa a number of students and retired officers had offered to serve; and lastly the Bishop of Cartegena y Murcia had sent an address to the Queen, expressing for himself and clergy warm approbation of the war. Part of the baggage and some of the horses of Marshal O'Donnell had been despatched from Madrid to Algesiras. The last accounts from Tangier say that the Emperor of Morocco, irritated at the energetic attitude of Spain, had withdrawn his last propositions, and that such great excitement prevailed in the place that Europeans were leaving rapidly.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 31st ult. publishes a list of the various regiments and commanders of the expeditionary corps sent against the Moors on the frontier of Algeria, and a further detail of the movements of the troops up to the time of the capture of the Col de Ain-Tacouract, already announced.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Herald*, writing on the 31st ult., remarks:—

From Italy the only news of importance to-day is that Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi have had an interview. *The letter of Napoleon III. to Victor Emanuel in connection with the state of Central Italy has led to this ominous meeting.* Keeping in mind the declaration of the *Opinione*, that Piedmont had not adhered to the arrangements made at Villafranca, Paris and Zurich, for the disposal of Italy, it is easy to come to the conclusion that in Piedmont and in Italy the letter of his Majesty is not considered so satisfactory as it is pronounced by the private and confidential organ of the English premier.

A Berlin letter of the 28th ult., in the Cologne *Gazette*, contains the following:—

There appears to be no doubt that the arrangements concluded at Breslau with Prussia, relate to the Italian question and the position to be assumed in the Congress. Prussia and Russia favor the principle of the restoration of the dukes, but are opposed to all coercive matters. *Prussia is endeavoring to remove the misunderstandings existing between Russia and England.* The English government still shows great indifference as to the Congress. The interview at Breslau was proposed by Russia, and its object was the affairs of Italy. There is then no reason to fear that Prussia will again return to its old relations of dependence on the Court of St. Petersburg or that the Holy Alliance will be renewed. The present policy of Prussia is in accord with that of England on pending questions.

A Vienna letter says:—

General Benedek has arrived here from Styria, where he was on leave of absence, and has been received by the Emperor. On the prayer of Count Schlik, commander of the Second Army, of which Benedek's corps formed part, he has been appointed Commander of the Order of Maria Theresa; and it is said that he is to be appointed to the command of all the troops concentrated in Italy, with his headquarters at Verona.

A letter from Vancouver's Island, dated at Victoria September 15, in the London *Times*, says:—

Her Majesty's ship Ganges, with Admiral Baynes on board, is here; so is the Pylades, Captain de Courcy, returned a week ago from San Francisco; and the Tribune, Captain Hornby. The Satellite, Captain Prevost, is at San Juan, and the Plumper, Captain Richards, is surveying, but will be in port to-morrow. All these men-of-war will remain here until we know the determination of the government on the San Juan outrage.

A letter from Dublin, dated on the 1st inst., says:—

Orders have been received from the Post Office authorities to have a special train in readiness at the King's bridge terminus, to start at eleven o'clock A. M. on Sunday, with the American mail for Cork. It is arranged that the special train will perform the journey in four hours. A special steamer will be in readiness to convey the mails to Queenstown and place them on board one of the Cunard steamers, which will proceed on her voyage to America without any delay.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that Schamyl has left that city for Moscow. He was so ill that two servants had to lift him into the carriage.

The Harper's Ferry Affair.

BRITISH OPINIONS OF THE CHANCES OF BROWN AND HIS COLORED FRIENDS.

[From the London Times, Nov. 2.]

The last mail from New York brings further news of a very extraordinary incident. What may be called an insurrection of abolitionists and negroes has broken out at a place called Harper's Ferry, and the United States Armory has been seized by a band of desperate men. As the contest was going on when the steamer left, we are unable to give the result of this serious affair; but there can be little doubt that the insurgents have been crushed and their leaders punished with death. The small number of men engaged contrasts strongly with the boldness of the scheme and the skill with which it was carried out. The promptitude of the authorities in bringing an overwhelming force to the spot shows that the outbreak was considered a matter of no small importance. But at first sight the details, as given by telegraph, only inspire wonder that men should risk their lives on so mad a scheme. *It is only when we consider the social condition of the Southern States that we have a clue to the object of the insurgents, and perceive the full danger of their movements.* It would appear that a man named Brown, who had taken an eager part in the struggle in Kansas, formed a design of liberating the Northern slave States by an insurrection of the negroes of Maryland and Virginia. It is well known that the abolitionists—even the more moderate of them—have long cherished the hope that these regions may discard slavery in course of time; and, were it not for the market which the new slave States afford, the institution would probably die out north of the Carolinas. But Brown and his confederates were not the men to trust to time and to peaceable means. Accounts vary as to the number engaged in this desperate enterprise, but the latest news is that they originally numbered only seventeen white men and five negroes. If they subsequently increased to 200, the fact shows how dangerous the movement must be in such a community, and how necessary were the measures for a prompt repression. The Armory was taken by a *coup de main*, too trains stopped, the telegraph wires cut, and all with a boldness and success which showed that the insurgents calculated on the general support of the slaves. The insurgents seized and held several citizens as hostages, and on the morning after the outbreak they were entrenched in the Armory, where they held out against the troops and militia. It is also reported that a portion of the insurgents had left, under the command of a man named Cook, with a large party of slaves, and were supposed to be moving towards Pennsylvania.

Of course, there can be but one issue to this foolish and wicked enterprise. The insurgents will by their fate give a warning to all who may dream of remedying a great social evil by an appeal to arms. *But the state of society which causes such a scheme to be formed and carried out is not the less threatening.* When a few Papists planned the blowing up of the English Parliament the chances of success were desperate, but the act showed that there existed elements of danger in the State. Nor can it be doubted that with skillful and audacious leadership the colored people of Virginia would be capable of inflicting terrible calamities on their masters. With men who would set their lives on the cast, and who cared for nothing provided liberty, or at least revenge, were gained, an insurrection would be truly formidable. The blacks of this part of the Union are more instructed than further South, where slave life is one round of toil; there are a great number of mulattoes, many free negroes, and a good many poor whites, some of whom might be expected to take part in any outbreak. All this population has, by contact with the more civilized regions, acquired knowledge and feelings which perhaps hardly exist in Alabama or Texas. They know enough to become discontented with their condition, but not enough to feel the utter madness of a struggle with the American people. Our correspondent expresses probably the common opinion when he says that the plot was widespread, and that the premature outbreak has probably saved the country from a deluge of blood. The insurgents, we can easily believe, thought that the seizure of a government establishment, and the possession of rifles and cannon, would encourage the whole population to rise against their masters. Forty-eight hours might have been enough to make half the plantations in the State the scenes of the foulest crimes. The isolated and unprepared families in the country districts might have been set upon by their maddened slaves, and the whole system of slaveholding been so shaken as to necessitate some plan of abolition.

This, at least, seems to have been the design of he leaders. That they could have expected to conquer the United States Executive in a servile war, and to turn Virginia and Maryland into free States through victories gained by rebellious negroes, seems out of the question. America is not like one of our own island colonies, where the negroes outnumber the whites many fold. In the districts where this outbreak took place the whites are probably superior in number to the colored population. They are all armed, and accustomed almost from childhood to the use of their weapons. The circumstances in which they are placed have given them an aptitude for something like military organization, and they have continually before their eyes the necessity of preserving order among the African race. We may be sure that after the first surprise the white men in every American State would take prompt and effectual measures to crush rebellion, though probably not soon enough to prevent the commission of many atrocities. This fact adds much to the guilt of the men who organized this scheme. Nothing but sickening and bootless slaughter could come of it; first the slaughter of white families by their slaves, and then the bloody revenge of the exasperated masters.

We will not affect to indulge the hope that the commonwealths of Virginia and Maryland will be moved by this event to take into consideration the extinction of slavery. Putting aside the fact that such outbreaks generally steel the heart instead of softening it, and that the yoke is likely to be pressed down more heavily than ever on negro necks, there are the great inducements of gain and fear to support the system. Cotton is produced now in vaster quantities than ever, and the value of negro labor is continually rising. The price of negroes is nearly double what it was a few years back, for the increase by breeding does not keep pace with the demand for the newly settled country. As long as Virginia supplies the dealers of the South with profit to herself so long will owners keep a firm grasp on ther human property.

[From the London News, Nov. 2.]

If there must be a negro insurrection in the United States before the slavery question is settled, Maryland is more likely than any other place to be the scene of it, under the circumstances of the present time. It is a misfortune that the negroes should rise; and for a long interval there was hope that the transition from slave to free labor might be accomplished in a peaceful and orderly way. Up to about a quarter of a century ago the universal supposition was *that slavery could come to an end by no other means than a servile war; and this was the dread which kept quiet some leading citizens, who, if they had stirred in time, might have accomplished the revolution in the labor market long before this.* There were then risings, of more or less consequence, in the slave States so frequently that the average was set down as twelve per year. The fearful insurrection known by the name of the Southampton Massacre took place in 1832, and this was till recently called the last negro rising. The abolition movement was instituted at that time; the news of that humble beginning spread over the slave States, in the way that news about negro interests does spread; and from the moment when Garrison was understood to have dedicated himself to their cause the negroes tacitly committed their affairs to his hands, and he and his coadjutors were non-resistants. For above twenty years, while the slaveholders kept up their alarms and cautions, suspecting incendiarism, material and moral, at every turn, the slaves never rebelled, more or less. This was one good service done by the abolitionists; and another was that the slaves were better treated, in proportion as the attention of the world was directed toward their case. By degrees there came a slackening of the alarms which prevail wherever slavery exists; and, in 1856, rash practices were adventured which are bitterly repented of now. In their horror of having an anti slavery President in the person of Fremont, the Southern politicians made speeches all over the country, proving that his election would doom slavery and Southern institutions altogether. These speeches were uttered in the hearing of the negroes who hang round all crowds, and of course every one of them became a worshipper of Fremont, and spread his praise up and down all the rivers of the interior. This is universally admitted to have been the cause of the so-called conspiracy of 1856, which scared whole communities out of their wits. There was certainly a wide spread communication and sympathy. Whether there was actual conspiracy to rise, before the whites drove the negroes to it, remains a matter of dispute. What is certain is, that along the course of the great rivers the negroes believed that their day of deliverance had come, and acted accordingly, and that many died under the lash and on the gibbet as martyrs. The strongest admonitions to prudence have since been promulgated among the whites; and the speeches that have been listened to by inquisitive negroes have been full of assurances that slavery would endure for ever. *The constant discussion of the topic, however, in connection with politics, is a significant fact which the negro is able to note and reason upon.* In former times slavery went on of itself, like marriage, and public worship and magistracy; and it was no more talked about in the way of assertion and defence than they. The modern discussions show that it is called in question; and the prodigious amount of escape from slavery proves before all men's eyes that the whites find difficulty in maintaining the institution.

Then there is the new phase of the persecution of the free negroes—felt and resented wherever there are free negroes; and they are everywhere, in spite of all efforts to dislodge them. While in the free States they now hold annual conventions to consider their political and social condition, and arrange their resistance to plans of expatriation, and provide means and inducements for the elevation of their class by means of education and the rousing of an honest ambition, their brethren in the slave States are sustaining a persecution which the slaves perfectly understand. Wild projects are brought forward in legislatures, in newspapers, and in public meetings for selling the free blacks into slavery; for inducing them to sell themselves into slavery for terms of years; for exporting them to the West Indies; for compelling them to colonise Africa, &c.; and everything that can be done by unequal taxation, and by the infliction of petty hardships and gross indignities, is done to drive them out of the State or into fatal offences. Maryland has been conspicuous above perhaps every other State in the frantic character of her recent anti-negro agitation. Her position is an awkward and difficult one, requiring the utmost prudence, moderation and forecast; and her citizens have acted like demented tyrants in the very crisis of her fortunes. Her territory is small. Her slaves are more burdensome than profitable; and they are running away in greater numbers every year. They make such a poor figure as cultivators of the soil, in the presence of constant influx of industrious Germans and other free laborers, that they are otherwise employed whenever they can be let out on hire. Fugitives from the South come trooping through on their way into Pennsylvania; and it is well known all along the road that they are going to join the twenty thousand free negroes in Canada who have travelled by the same "underground railroad." Every negro in the little State of Maryland is surrounded by excitements. There is Washington close by—standing on soil yielded by Maryland and Virginia; and for months of every year slavery is quarrelled about there by the first men in the republic. There is Baltimore—prone to slave traffic—known to send out vessels every year to trade between the African coasts and Cuba. There is Annapolis, where the Legislature holds its sittings, and where stringent restraints on the free blacks are proposed with more vehemence from session to session, till we even hear of proposals to sell into slavery every free negro who is found in the State after a certain date. There is Pennsylvania, close at hand from the rural districts, with its thriving class of free blacks, who own ships and rows of houses in Philadelphia, and are known by their good deeds in aiding wanderers from the South. There is the broad Potomac, with its abundant shipping, and its snug berths for many more fugitives than the cruel vigilance of exasperated slaveholders can track. There is Virginia all along the southern frontier, and not a little of it is Western Virginia, where slavery has long been condemned and abhorred. Nowhere is slavery more unpopular than on the table lands of Virginia, where the farmers were talking of abolishing it before the abolitionists entered upon their enterprise.

Harper's Ferry is particularly well and very daringly chosen, if chosen at all, as the seat of an insurrection. On the frontier between Virginia and Maryland, at the confluence of great rivers, and the junction of State railways, and the centre of a net of telegraphic wires, it would have been a post of great importance even if there had not been an arsenal from which a great negro population might be armed. If the recent moods of the masters and the State politicians had been less fierce, and their language and acts less oppressive, we might have hoped that the parties might come to fair terms before much mischief is done. As it is, we cannot but dread the reflection of the tyrannical temper of the masters in the vindictive conduct of the slaves. *The negroes have shown wonderful patience, and, on occasion, a very remarkable generosity;* but the Maryland slave traders and free negro haters have not appealed to the best, but to the worst parts of human nature, in their recent dealings with their precarious human property, and there may well be apprehension of the result. We mean only as to what may have been done in the first outbreak. No doubt the rising would be immediately put down by the federal and State forces. This is to be hoped on every account, *for the doom of slavery in the republic, especially in the frontier States, and, above all, in Maryland, is so clear and closely impending, that every breach of order is likely to be a mere mischief—an impediment, and no furtherance.* If the masters were wise they would know how to turn the occasion to advantage for getting rid of their burden and curse; but Maryland slaveholders, who cannot endure the presence of the free negro on any foot of soil in the State, are not wise, and they will doubtless make the worst of their own case.

What the British Say of Mr. Ward's Reception in Pekin.

ENGLAND WILLING TO AVENGE OUR SO CALLED INSULTS AND HER OWN DEFEAT.

[From the London Herald (Derby Organ) Nov. 2.]

The most conclusive and satisfactory defence hitherto given to the world of Mr. Bruce's attempt to enforce the treaty of Tien-tsin will be found in the treatment experienced by the American Ambassador at the hands of the authorities at Pekin. The view taken by all sensible persons in this country is singularly confirmed, and the British government will surely delay no longer in sending out a sufficient force for the chastisement and instruction of the Chinese. Our readers will recollect that Mr. Ward, the American Ambassador, did not think it incumbent upon him to resist the desires expressed by the Chinese authorities that he should not proceed to Pekin by the river Peiho, and, in acting thus, he was doubtless carrying out the instructions of his own government. A few days, however, after the massacre of the English at the mouth of the Peiho, Mr. Ward intimated to the Chinese authorities that he was ready to "exchange his treaty at any time or place which they might appoint." The result of this intimation was the arrival of an imperial edict, ordering that the American embassy, the numbers of which were not to exceed twenty, should be escorted with all honor to Pekin. On the morning of the 20th of July the embassy arrived at Pei-tsang, proceeded thence in junks to Toongchau, from which place they were carried in covered carts to Pekin, a distance of twelve miles, over one of the worst and roughest roads that it is possible for the imagination of civilized men to conceive. It was on their arrival at Pekin that their disappointments commenced. *For fifteen days they remained idle in the capital, scarcely better than prisoners,* and waiting in vain for the order which should conduct them into the presence of the Imperial Descendant of the Moon. It seems, indeed, that except for the determined remonstrances of Mr. Ward, the embassy would have found the gates of Pekin closed against them, and that they might have saved themselves a tedious and unprofitable journey by exchanging their treaty at Shanghae or anywhere else. The American ambassador was told that he might be admitted to the presence of the Emperor on condition that he performed the ko-tow. The subject appears to have been seriously discussed among the courtiers at Pekin, and while no one had the audacity to suggest that the ceremony should be dispensed with, there were many who were in favor of introducing some modification so as to render it less objectionable in the eyes of the "barbarians." It was thought that Mr. Ward might not refuse to bend on one knee, or touch the ground with his finger, instead of going down on his knees and touching the ground nine times with his head. *The American Minister very properly objected to making the slightest concession,* but the result was that the Emperor refused to see him, and that Mr. Ward returned to Pei-tsang, where the treaties were exchanged.

We have yet to learn whether the Chinese commissioners had full authority to act in the Emperor's stead; but even putting the best construction upon the affair, it would clearly have been impossible for a British ambassador to rest satisfied with so meagre a recognition of the treaty of Tien-tsin. No doubt can now exist as to the complicity of the Chinese government in the Peiho massacre. No sooner had Lord Egin departed than preparations were made, with the full sanction of the Emperor, for placing every obstacle in the way of the ambassador who should be sent to exchange the treaties. The Mongol chieftain who directed the slaughter of our countrymen, and has subsequently been rewarded for his treacherous attack, is now known to have been carrying out a plan conceived before the ink with which the treaty had been signed, was dry. As the American embassy ascended the river between Pei-tsang and Toong chau, they passed not less than six or seven barriers, intended, it was said by the boatmen, "partly to stop the English, partly to afford shelter to the junks when the ice is breaking up." All that we have hitherto learnt of Chinese treachery has been bitterly confirmed, and it is not without a certain satisfaction that we see no reason whatever to change the opinions we originally expressed as to the necessary consequences of the Peiho massacre.

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We fear, moreover, that the determined resistance of the British troops at the mouth of the Peiho has not excited that salutary alarm which might have prevented further hostilities. At all events the reception afforded to the American ambassador does not prove that the Chinese government was disposed to make the slightest concession to the Western Powers, and so long as Sungko-lin-sin retains his pre-eminence at the Imperial Court it is not to be imagined that the Emperor will give way. The Mongol chieftain has, of course, exaggerated to his own advantage, all that has taken place at the Peiho, and the hope or expectation that his master would disavow so horrible an act of treachery has now grown faint indeed. The question is now more important than ever. A short time ago it was only a question of trade or no trade with the Chinese empire. It is now a question of *prestige*. We have suffered a defeat, and those who may be interested in the decline of British power in the East will certainly not care to examine all the circumstances of what should properly be called a massacre. It is of the highest importance that no time should be lost in avenging our slaughtered countrymen, and in restoring that prestige over which a passing shadow hangs. It is surely the duty of a great civilized people to chastise so shameful an act of deliberate and cruel treachery. The Chinese must be taught that when the Queen of Great Britain makes a treaty she expects that it will be observed, and that she will not allow her flag to be insulted without inflicting swift punishment on the aggressor.

[From the London Times, Nov. 2.]

Mr. Ward has, since the date of the 30th of June, succeeded in reaching Pekin; but we doubt whether Mr. Ward will look upon his journey to Pekin as a success. Judging him by his conduct and his letters, he must be a man of too much spirit and independence to digest with comfort the petty indignities of which he has been made the object; and, as he was not allowed to see the Emperor, he might just as well have exchanged his ratifications at Shanghae, as he very sensibly offered to do, as to receive them from the same hands at Pehkang. At Pekin he was reproached by some of the Mandarins for the assistance he gave the English at Taku, and the Chinese impression seems to have been that the Americans formed the landing party which was so terribly cut up. It is said, also, that both Mr. Ward and his commodore have received an intimation from their government that his towing our boats up was an act rather to be excused than justified. Mr. Ward, however, seems to have felt that after the conduct of the Chinese commissioners at Shanghae he could hardly consider himself as representing a neutral Power.

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If private letters from China speak truth—if Mr. Ward was, with studied intent to ridicule him, drawn to Pekin by a mule and a donkey, tandem fashion—if his complaints of the incivility of his Chinese attendants were rejected with impertinence—if his request for horses was directly refused, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draught contained, that is to say, the regulations for trade and tariffs—then we conceive that the Americans may by this time have concluded that their humility has not answered. We, however, want no help. We would rather do this act of justice to our massacred countrymen ourselves. But the conduct of Mr. Ward and Commodore Tatnall during the day of disaster comes home to us all. When that act of perfidy has been punished and forgotten, we hope that the friendly feelings and cordial companionship which united Englishmen and Americans in the waters of China, and the natural sympathies which burst forth at that moment of disaster, may be remembered. Whether people of the United States choose to believe it, or choose to acknowledge it, or not, there is always on this side of the Atlantic a strong kin-like feeling towards the people of our own blood who dwell on the other side. We are jealous of their affection, and hurt when we find their sympathies turned from us, perhaps to be lavished upon despots with whom they have nothing in common, and barbarians who have one word of scorn for them and for us. We are irritated also, when they are querulous and quarrelsome and tetchy with us, and when, having abundance of gentlemen to choose from, they set the most ill-bred swaggering adventurer they can find to insult us and wrong us. But we are never happier as a nation in our relations with the American people than upon those rare occasions when we are going cordially together, never better pleased than when we have some act of courtesy, or, still better, some act of kindness, to thank them for, as in this affair of the Peiho.

Retirement of Steiglitz, the Great Russian Banker.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 20th ult., says:—The great event of the day is the definitive retirement from business of the celebrated banker Steiglitz. He yesterday sent an official letter ordering his agent in Feleisen to wind up the business before the 1st January, 1860, on which day it will cease to exist. M. Steiglitz has taken part in all the great financial affairs of the government, and also possessed manufactories, sugar refineries, &c. M. Steiglitz, senior, arrived in Russia about fifty years ago; he came from Hamburg, and was a Jew by birth, but changed to Protestantism. Immediately after his arrival in Russia he entered into business, and founded the house which he bequeathed to his son, with the title of baron, and a fortune of thirty millions of francs.

M. Steiglitz, Jr., has since managed the house, and with such ability and success that he now retires with, it is said, a fortune of 250 millions of francs. This enormous fortune exists in capital deposited in the imperial banks, in shares in the best Russian companies, and in landed estates both in the south of Russia, in Livonia and in Germany. He has the rank of Councillor of State, and is decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Stanislaus. He married a Mdlle. Moller, belonging to a highly respectable though not rich family, but has no children. I need not tell you of the conjectures and comments which were expressed as to the cause of this sudden and unexpected event.

The Italian Imbroglio.

The Paris *Galignani*, of 31st ult., publishes the following:—Several of the Paris journals allude, at greater or less length, to Count de Montalembert's article in favor of the temporal power of the Pope; but, in view of the warning which has been given to the journal which published his observations, we consider all further notice of the subject injudicious.

The Piedmontese *Gazette*, of October 31, publishes the new Provincial Communal act. The object of this act is to create a system of centralization in the political machinery of the government, and to decentralise in matters of administration. In all parts of the State the communal franchise will be increased. The new kingdom will be divided into seventeen provinces. A Governor will be placed at the head of each province, with a Government Council. The Governor will represent the executive power.

The same official journal publishes another, regulating the terms upon which the new loan is to be effected, namely, by authorising the sale of four millions of rente by public subscription, to bear interest from the 1st of January, 1860. The issue price will shortly be fixed.

[From the Independence of Brussels, Oct 30.]

What resolutions will Europe adopt, if, notwithstanding the peculiar arrangements mentioned in the Emperor Napoleon's letter, notwithstanding his Majesty's counsels and desires, notwithstanding the protocols and treaties of conferences and congresses, the Italians should persevere in their attitude—if, calm and patient, and without endangering public order and tranquillity, they persist in keeping away from their frontiers the fallen dynasties and the interests they represent? We know well that this supposition has but little chance of being realized. Under the moral pressure of France and most of the governments of Europe, assisted by the efforts of the partisans of the ancient order of things, the populations will allow the destinies prepared for them to be imposed. But the possibility of the contrary must be taken into account, and if resistance breaks out, *the liberty of the resolution of the majority must at least in appearance be protected.* Some plan, as for example, the convocation of the electors on the basis of universal suffrage, is perhaps held in reserve as a solution. The partisans of the Grand Duke of Tuscany demand universal suffrage, because they are persuaded that it will have success amongst the inferior classes of Italian society; and they will probably be supported by France. Another circumstance which authorizes us to believe in the existence of some means of compromise between popular rights and the rights of the princes, is the accord which has been established, not only between Austria and France on the one hand, and Prussia and England on the other, but between England and the four other Powers. A letter which we have received from Paris, from a person ordinarily well informed, tells us that England accepts a congress. If that news be confirmed, we take pleasure in thinking that Lord John Russell and his colleagues, in accord with public opinion in England, will not have given their consent to the congress until after having obtained concessions in favor of their policy. Now, this policy consisted less in leading to a particular solution, such, for example, as annexation against restoration, than to obtain reserves in favor of the right of the Italians to regulate their own destinies according to their interests.

[Paris (Oct. 31) correspondence of London Herald.]

The *Patrie* to-night informs us that the Congress will take place. It would have taken place even in spite of the absence of England; but the adhesion of the British Cabinet is no longer doubtful.

If this announcement be correct it would appear that Lord Palmerston's administration have determined to throw the Italians overboard. The plan proposed in the famous letter is pronounced satisfactory, and the plot concocted at Villafranca is to be carried out without opposition. The British Cabinet nods assent, as any third rate Power, at the dictation of "our potent ally," whom it is dangerous to offend. It remains to be seen whether the country will submit to this disgrace, and whether we are to have a second edition of the subserviency to France exhibited in 1858. It is to be hoped, however, that the announcement of the *Patrie*, which is founded on a telegraphic *resumé* of a statement in the *Morning Post*, is a misrepresentation, and that no English Minister, even though he be a whig, would sanction so disgraceful a transaction.

Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, has issued a pastoral, ordering prayers to be put up for the Pope. As the Cardinal was a staunch imperialist, his joining *the Episcopal agitation must be looked upon as a sign that the breach between Church and State is complete.*

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI TO THE SWISS SOLDIERS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Express* says that in consequence of the desertion of the Swiss mercenaries in the Papal service, Gen. Garibaldi has addressed to them the following proclamation:—

NOBLE SONS OF HELVETIA—It is not the first time that your brothers have shed their blood in behalf of the Italian cause as unhappily, it is not the first time you have been seen to fight for the oppressors of Italy. Ten years ago our young volunteers were taught by you how to use a musket and to march to battle.

At Vicenza you formed the select legions of our army, and you then added new and well deserved lustre to the proverbial bravery of the Swiss warriors.

Believe me, the Italians are decided to maintain the most complete order, and to keep strictly to the rules generally adopted in war. They have proved it during recent events. There has not been an example of an Austrian prisoner or a wounded man not being religiously respected by us, whilst our enemies have at all times shot our prisoners and massacred our unfortunate wounded.

Yes, we will not lay aside the rules of common warfare; but if, instead of obtaining the accomplishment of our rights, as we hope, our enemies unite themselves again to bring us back to a state of slavery—if the priests talk to rule us as they did for so many centuries past—I cannot then say that a war of extermination, which will be our last resource, will not occur.

We know that you have been deceived, and that you are still kept under the dishonored flag of the priests by vain illusions. We also know that the Italian troops which are now at your side, instead of fighting against the sacred cause of their country, will turn their arms against you in the day of battle. Well, then, we hope that the gallant descendants of Morat's heroes will never stain their hands with the blood of a people who are defending the same cause which was defended by William Tell and your forefathers—the cause of the independence of the country.

Gallant Swiss, instead of marching against us, we expect you to join our ranks. We shall be really proud to have such fellow warriors as you are in the forthcoming battles for liberty. Italy, then, full of gratitude, will not fail to reward you, and your names shall be added to the sacred ones of her liberators. G. GARIBALDI.

RIMINI, 21st of October, 1859.

THE FRENCH PROGRAMME IN THE FUTURE CONGRESS.

[From the Journal des Debats, Nov. 1.]

It is not necessary for us to point out the importance of the document we copied yesterday from the English newspapers. The letter of the Emperor to the King Victor Emanuel is doubtless the programme of the policy that will be maintained by France at the future Congress. That does not mean that France will exact or obtain the accomplishment of all the wishes expressed in this letter; nothing is more rare than to see a programme carried out in its entirety. It is no less true that all the influence of France at the Congress will be employed for carrying out this programme, and on this account it deserves the full attention of the public.

Three main questions are touched upon in this programme—the establishment of an Italian Confederation, the settlement of the question of the Duchies, the future state of Venetia, with that of the fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua. Let us see what on these three points the solution is which the French government proposes to Europe, and to which she is endeavouring to procure the adhesion of Sardinia.

The Italian Confederation would consist of several independent States, all of them enjoying a representative system; this last condition is the more indispensable since the mode adopted for the formation of the Italian Federal Diet supposes the existence of a Parliament for and in each of the States that will be represented there. In fact, the Deputies of the Diet will be chosen by the sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers.

The establishment of Elective Chambers in all the States of Italy, even at Naples and Rome, would be, therefore, one of the bases of the Italian Confederation. Moreover, the Italian Confederation would only have one flag, one system of customs and of money.

The question of the Duchies is solved by this programme in accordance with the best founded anticipations. The new Grand Duke of Tuscany would return to his States with a constitution. The Duke of Parma would receive the Duchy of Modena in exchange for his States annexed to Piedmont. But the limits of these various sovereignties would be modified, and Tuscany, for instance, would receive an enlargement not yet determined.

We come to the most important point of the French programme, which consists in causing Mantua and Peschiera to be declared federal fortresses, and in obtaining for Venetia not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army, which would amount to nothing less than the securing to Venetia of a real independence.

But after reading this programme there is a question which immediately occurs to the mind, and on which all other questions depend. In this programme must we see only the expression of France's private wishes, the line of conduct she desires to follow in concert with Piedmont at the Congress?—or is this programme the result of an agreement between France and Austria, and has Austria's adhesion to the propositions it includes been obtained? It is obvious how important it would be for the public to know the truth on this head. Written on the day after the signing of the peace at Zurich, this programme can only be one of these two things—either the manifestation and consolidation of the good understanding established between France and Austria, or, on the contrary, the sign as well as the cause of the opposition which will reign in the Congress between the views of the two Powers. Having always regarded the Italian question as it affects French interests, and having no inclination to repent of doing so, we confess that what interests us most in this programme is to know whether it draws us closely to Austria or removes us further away from her, whether it preserves or overthrows the policy of Villafranca and Zurich. And we add that what most interests us in the Congress is to know with what allies France will come out of it.

Is it, then, permitted to conjecture what the sentiments of Austria may be on the programme of October 20, and especially on that part of this programme which concerns Venetia and the Quadrilateral? The curious and instructive publication of the Chevalier Debrauz may be of great assistance to us here. We do not wish to exaggerate the worth of this production. If literature and philosophy could have anything to do in politics we should confess that we have read the work of the Chevalier Debrauz with a strong feeling of displeasure as well as of interest. The Chevalier, in fact, carries to its utmost limits that kind of perpetual adoration that makes it so fatiguing to read most of the diplomatic writings of our Old World. Everything is august, sublime, admirable in the work of Chevalier Debrauz. They are not men like you or I, but demi-gods who negotiate together, and we can hardly make out how it is that beings so wise, so moderate and perfect came to make war against each other, and were obliged to fight before they could mutually understand each other. The almost divine atmosphere with which the imagination of the Chevalier surrounds them extends even to their escorts, and there is not a chasseur of the Guards on the one part, and a Uhlan on the other part, who does not inspire the Chevalier with a sort of veneration. Of course, we do not wish the diplomatists of the Old World to use the language of the New York journals when they say—"That noodle Tom has gone to negotiate at Nicaragua, and made a mess of it;" or—"Our skillful Charge d'Affaires, Jonathan, has just walked round the President of Costa Rica;" but there is a medium between the coarse unceremonious way of the one, and the ridiculous worship of constituted powers of the other, which the Americans have so justly christened fiddle-de-yem.

We should be very ungrateful, however, towards the Chevalier Debrauz if we did not acknowledge all the interest derived from his book. The Chevalier writes from the Austrian point of view, and must be perfectly well informed. His assertions, then, have the highest importance, not only from what they contain of the past, but also from what they permit us to foresee of the future. Upon the question of the Italian Confederation the Chevalier Debrauz is not very explicit. Nevertheless, the arrangement he speaks of for the Duchies is precisely the same as the one laid down in the programme of Oct 20. The Chevalier Debrauz announces the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and leads it be foreseen also the aggrandizement of his States. He announces the establishment of the Duke of Parma at Modena, and shows how this change may obtain general assent by means of a betrothal between the young Duke Robert and Maria Theresa, the niece of the present Duke of Modena, who would cede his rights in favor of the future wife of the Duke of Parma.

With regard to Venetia, on the contrary, and the future fate of Peschiera and Mantua, the Chevalier Debrauz has ideas very different from those apparently adopted by the French government. In assimilating the future situation of Venetia to that of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Chevalier observes that the Grand Duchy, notwithstanding its connection with the Germanic Confederation, belongs in full possession and sovereignty to the King of the Netherlands. As for Peschiera and Mantua, the curious work of M. Debrauz believes it knows that the peace of Villafranca was on the point of being broken off, by the sole proposition made to Austria, that she should renounce the possession of those two places. The Prince Alexander of Hesse did not even dare, says M. Debrauz, to communicate to the Emperor of Austria the first proposals of the Emperor of the French, because honor did not permit him to give up Peschiera and Mantua without reappealing to the fortune of war. And later at Villafranca, when the Emperor of Austria persisted energetically in his refusal, it was agreed that the celebrated quadrilateral should remain intact in the hands of Austria.

There is a wide interval, as may be seen, between this attitude of Austria at the Conference of Villafranca and a declaration that would convert Peschiera and Mantua into federal fortresses. And yet the programme of October 20 expects a far greater concession from Austria; this would be the conferring on Venetia itself of a national army. What then would it matter to Austria to see Italians in Peschiera and Mantua, if she were herself to place in their hands Verona and Venice?

It is true, that between the preliminaries of Villafranca and the peace of Zurich there has intervened the publication in the *Moniteur* of the note of September 9, which pointed to a great concession by Austria in return for the restoration of the deposed princes. It is doubtless remembered that there was a question in that note of giving to Venetia an Italian administration, and army, or of maintaining it in its present state, according as the Archdukes should be or should not be restored. Must we then see in the programme of October 20, the execution of the arrangement indicated in the note of September 9? Would Austria, satisfied with the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the establishment of the Duke of Parma at Modena, consent to place