AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE IN SCOTLAND.

STATE OF THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Proposed Visit of the Seventh Regiment to England.

&c., &c., &c.

The mails by the steamship Europa, Captain Leitch, which arrived at Boston at ten o'clock yesterday morning, reached this city late last evening by the South Shore route.

A telegraphic synopsis embracing the main points of the news by this arrival has already been given, and the details are not particularly important.

The following communication, dated Vienna, Nov. 24, appears in the *Gazette de Cologne*:—

We learn from Paris that a complete understanding now exists between England and France, based upon the English note of the 27th of October, relative to the Italian question. This agreement will be shown by the nomination of Ambassadors Extraordinary to the Court of King Victor Emanuel as soon as the Italian Parliament has proclaimed the constitution of the kingdom of Italy under the sceptre of that sovereign. Further, we are assured that the Western Powers will guarantee the new kingdom to the House of Savoy. With regard to Venetia, France, which lately made the programme of Milan the basis of its Italian policy, now, it is said, takes completely the English point of view. It is known that the latter Power considers any act of aggression against Venetia as more or less premature, and that it has made representations in this sense through its Minister at Turin. For this reason there is ground for anticipating a diplomatic arrangement respecting Venetia.

Our Berlin Correspondence.

BERLIN, Nov. 21, 1860.

Exchange of British Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna—The Cession of Venetia—Sentiments of the Austrian Emperor—Opinions of Prussia—Arguments in Favor of the Cession—Its Effect on the Austrian Empire—Prussian Policy—Measures Against Gambling—Aid for the Syrian Christians—Americans in Berlin, &c.

The Austrian Gazette announces that Lord Bloomfield, the British Envoy at this court, has been transferred to Vienna, with the title of Ambassador, and will be replaced at Berlin by the Envoy to Vienna, Lord Augustus Loftus. If the report should be correct—and from inquiries I have made it seems to be authentic—it may be looked upon as a diplomatic fact of considerable importance. Besides the more outward appendages of rank and etiquette, and the more substantial advantages of pay, the difference between an ambassador and an envoy consists chiefly in the former being assumed to act as the direct representative of his sovereign, and being entitled as such to confer personally with the head of the government to which he is accredited, without the intervention of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Lord Bloomfield will therefore have an opportunity of laying the proposals of his Cabinet before Francis Joseph himself, and of backing them by such arguments as are likely to tell upon the personal feelings of the young Kaiser. Now, it is well known that England desires nothing more anxiously than a peaceable solution of the Italian question—quite as much, perhaps, in the interest of Austria as in that of the Italians. English statesmen, both whigs and tories, have a traditional respect for the ancient empire of the Hapsburgs, which they still consider a bulwark of European equilibrium, and the dissolution of this would leave the field open to the encroachments of Russia in the East. That a war in Italy next spring would endanger the existence of the Austrian monarchy is patent to the meanest capacity, and it is equally clear that this catastrophe could only be averted by her consenting to resign Venice but hitherto the Emperor has resolutely scouted every idea of such a compromise, which he very naturally regards as an insufferable humiliation. "On the day that sees Venice severed from the empire," he said, not long since, to a near relative who ventured a hint to that effect, "I shall have ceased to live." It will probably be the task of Lord Bloomfield, who is one of the most experienced English diplomatists, to exert his influence with Francis Joseph to overcome his repugnance to a measure which, however unpalatable to his pride, is recommended by his best friends as the only means of saving him from ruin. His Lordship will hardly be at a loss for arguments. The extended coffers of Austria, replenished by the pecuniary indemnity which the Italians will be too happy to offer for the possession of the queen of the Adriatic, her finances, still further relieved by the reduction of the enormous armaments she is obliged to keep up in order to maintain a precarious footing in a province which, in spite of all efforts, is certain, sooner or later, to escape from her grasp, the loyalty of her German and Hungarian subjects, revived by the improvement of their material condition and the removal of the heavy burthens under which they are now chafing; finally, the prospect of a territorial equivalent in the East to make up for the losses she has sustained in Italy. All these and other topics will no doubt be dwelt upon by the British diplomat, to which he may add, as peculiarly gratifying to the feelings of his imperial auditor, the disappointment of Louis Napoleon at having his schemes of aggrandizement crossed and his Italian protegee emancipated from his interested patronage by the dignified self-denial of Austria.

The position of the Prussian government, in view of these contingencies, differs materially from that of England. It would be quite as satisfactory to them for the Italian difficulty to be settled without a hostile collision, in which they might eventually be involved, and they are perfectly aware that the easiest, and indeed the only, way of solving it peacefully would be by the cession of Venetia, but although they may be privately of opinion that such a step would ultimately be most advantageous to Austria herself, they have reasons of their own that prevent them from advising or desiring it, quite apart from the exploded fallacy of the line of the Mincio being necessary for the security of Germany, which will not insult the understanding of M. Antonelli and his colleagues by suspecting them to believe in it. Venetia is an open sore that drains the life blood and paralyzes the strength of Austria, if it was closed she might regain her vigor and her political influence; but Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell are mistaken if they imagine she would then assume the part they wish to assign to her in the East, and devote herself exclusively to the task of protecting the "sick man" against his grasping neighbor. Italy and Germany have always been the two great battle fields of Austrian ambition; Eastern affairs, though undoubtedly not without importance, have never occupied more than a secondary place in her estimation. She has frequently joined the Muscovites in their wars with Turkey, and it was chiefly her trembling for the safety of her Italian provinces that induced her, during the Crimean campaign, to declare against her old ideas, as a *capitale bencedetto* to the Western Powers. The success of this manœuvre has not been so remarkable as to encourage the Cabinet of Vienna to repeat it; on the contrary, it may be positively with certainty that if Austria is so effectually put out from Italy as to lose all hopes of regaining her footing there she will seek to indemnify herself by extending her power not in the East, but in Germany. Now, if we reflect that even in her utter prostration the prestige of her name, her skill in diplomatic intrigue, the attachment to her, as the representative of conservative principles, of the other German governments, and their hatred and jealousy of Prussia, have still enabled her to predominate in the councils of the Diet and to frustrate all the plans of this country for the reform of the federal constitution, it must be acknowledged that whenever she directs her whole attention to the consolidation of the immense influence she already possesses, the position of Prussia will become not only extremely difficult, but almost untenable; in fact, the latter will have no other choice but either to deliver herself over, bound hand and foot, to the tender mercies of her hereditary antagonists, or to secede from the Union and break up the confederacy which she has hitherto maintained with such anxious solicitude. The question arises, therefore, whether it will be prudent for this government to assist in extricating Austria from her embarrassments, when they may be pretty sure that the first use that Power will make of her freedom of action will be to countercast the most cherished projects of Prussia, and to reduce her, if possible, to the same condition of vassalage which is acquiesced in by such states as Saxony and Bavaria. If Prussia, instead of extricating herself in vain endeavors to conciliate the government, were to make a frank appeal to the nations, she might easily baffle the machinations of her rival and secure the triumph of her policy; but it is useless to expect so bold and decided a course from the private advisers of the Prince Regent; they are frightened at their own shadows, and their timidity and irresolution expose them to the very dangers from which they attempt to escape.

A meeting of the German Evangelical Society was held lately in the city of Bremen, province of Westphalia, in which a resolution was unanimously agreed upon against the public gaming tables, which, though forbidden throughout Prussia, are still allowed by some of the smaller governments, such as Baden, Nassau, Hesse Darmstadt and Hesse Homburg, who derive a considerable revenue from licensing these gambling establishments at their fashionable watering places—Wiesbaden, Homburg, Ems, Baden-Baden, &c. In 1848 the German Parliament issued a sweeping prohibition against them, to which the petty sovereigns had to submit; but no sooner was the revolution put down than the old system appeared again in full vigor, the managers paying a handsome sum to the governments, which is nominally intended for the support of hospitals and other charitable institutions, but in reality finds its way into the pockets of the princes, who are not a bit more fastidious than Vespasian as to the source from which they derive their income. Interest being thus pitted against morality, I am afraid the position of the Evangelical Society will have very little effect, and that these "hells," which have already been the scene of innumerable suicides, and of the ruin of entire families, will continue to exist until abolished by a popular body as a curse to humanity. At the same meeting a committee was appointed for collecting subscriptions and distributing the proceeds among the distressed Christians of Syria. Here in Berlin a committee has also been formed, consisting of our first bankers and merchants, both Jews and Gentiles, by whom large sums have been collected and forwarded to the Prussian Consulate at Beyrout.

The number of Americans who pass the winter at this city is constantly increasing, and I am told that at the present moment there are not less than a hundred residing here, worthy young men, who attend the lectures at the University and the Military Academy. The American Chapel, which owes its origin to the exertions of Gov. Wright, has been removed to 37 Franzorische strasse, and is attended every Sunday by quite a numerous congregation.

The London Money Market.

[From the London Times, Nov. 30.]

The anticipated reduction of one per cent, was made in the bank rate of discount at the weekly court to-day, and the minimum is now fixed at 5 per cent. The measure is perfectly in accordance with the indications furnished in the last *Gazette* return, and, *although the heavy character of our grain importations, and the prospect of some temporary confusion in the commerce and finances of the United States from political panic, preclude the probability of any early abundance in the supply of money*, there is every reason for confidence that the market will for the next few months be free from inconvenient pressure or violent fluctuations.

The English funds opened this morning with a firm appearance, and manifested great steadiness throughout the day, the only quotation of consols for money, which left off yesterday at 93¾, being 93⅝ a ¾. For the 10th of January the last price was 94 a ¼, or 92½ a ⅝ ex-dividend. The reduction of the bank rate had no effect, except to confirm the general stability of the market. Bank stock left off at 232 a 234. Reduced and new three per cents, 91⅞ a 92; India stock, 222½ a 224½; India five per cents, 103½ a ½; India bonds, 8s. a 4s. discount; and exchequer bills, 4s. a 1s. discount.

There was a full average demand for discount at the bank to-day after the alteration in the charge was made known. In the Stock Exchange the supply for loans on government securities is ample at 3 per cent.

The discount establishments have reduced their allowance on deposits from 4½ to 4 per cent for money at call, and from 5 to 4½ with seven days' notice. The joint-stock banks have also lowered their terms from 4½ to 4 per cent, the London and Westminster, however, giving 4 per cent on sums only of £500 and upwards, and 3 on smaller amounts.

It transpired this evening that some private despatches from New York have been received, bringing later news than that already published, although the date in both cases purports to be to the evening of the 17th of November. The published despatch quotes Illinois Central stock at 57, while the private one states that there had been a further fall to 55¾. This makes a total decline of nearly 20 per cent in less than a fortnight. It is also stated that the quotation of exchange on England had receded to 104 a 105, that remittances had been made at 104½, and that orders have been sent for specie to be transmitted to New York from this side. The anomaly of the Atlantic steamer being reported to have sailed from New York on the 17th with £16,000 in specie for England must be accounted for, it is presumed, by the supposition that the amount consists of Mexican dollars. There is no ground, however, to suppose that, even if the rate at New York for bankers' bills shall be found to have descended to 104½, any considerable amounts of gold will be sent hence. The sudden nature of the fluctuations already reported shows the uncertainty that would attend any such operations, and it is unquestionable that the receipt of a very small sum from England, coupled with the constant arrivals from California, would almost immediately change the whole character of the market, even if it were not found that the panic had already fully subsided. On this point some remarkable experience was obtained during the panic of 1857, although at that period the alarms unlike that of the present moment, was based upon valid and to some extent permanent causes. The existing difficulty results neither from over trading nor failure in crops, but simply from a sudden movement of specie from one section of the country to the other consequent upon apprehensions of a run upon certain banks, and also a temporary distrust affecting the ordinary facilities of the internal exchanges. *The whole affair is entirely political, and the operation of merely political influences on the money market is usually of short duration.* The immense fall which has taken place in the leading speculative securities is easily accounted for by the fact that large amounts are commonly held by means of borrowed money, and that when such loans are suddenly called in there is no alternative but to force these securities to sale at any sacrifice.

It is reported that the Sardinian government have resolved to issue £1,000,000 of Treasury bonds.

The *Bankers' Magazine* furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending the 20th of October. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 17th of October—the nearest date furnished by their returns—will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom when compared with the previous month:—

	Sept 29, 1860.	*Oct. 20, 1860.*	*Increase.*
Bank of England	£21,008,365	21,478,564	420,199
Private banks	3,502,110	3,529,584	227,474
Joint stock banks	2,935,094	3,077,174	142,080
Total in England	£27,295,569	28,085,622	790,053
Scotland	4,046,771	4,283,513	186,742
Ireland	6,166,077	6,701,329	535,252
United Kingdom	£37,558,417	39,070,464	1,512,047

And, as compared with the month ending the 22d of October, 1859, the above returns show a decrease of £843,576 in the circulation of notes in England, and a decrease of £1,109,590 in the circulation of the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the state of the circulation:—

English private banks below their fixed issue	£875,351
English joint stock banks below their fixed issue	224,883
Total below fixed issue in England	£1,100,234
Scotch banks above their fixed issue	1,334,242
Irish banks above their fixed issue	346,855

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments, during the month ending the 17th October was £15,533,947, being a decrease of £640,393 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £1,786,783 when compared with the same period last year.

The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 20th of October:—

Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	£2,472,688
Gold and silver held by the Irish bank	2,277,878
Total	£4,750,564

—being an increase of £18,480 as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of £85,456 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

In American securities the bonds of the Illinois Central improved. New York and Erie shares, on the other hand, are $1 lower.

Messrs. B. Bell, Son & Co. state that the market for American State securities in London has been very little affected by the panic which has lately prevailed in New York, and our market is firm and prices steady. In the prices, however, of railroad bonds and shares there has been a considerable decline, but the market closes with rather an improved appearance.

United States 6 per cent bonds, 1868	99	a	101
Do. 6 per cent bonds, 1874	92	a	93
Kentucky 6 per cent bonds, 1868-72	92	a	94
Maryland 5 per cent sterling bonds	94	a	96
Massachusetts 5 per cent sterling bonds	100	a	102
Mississippi 5 per cent Union Bank bonds	12	a	14
Pennsylvania 5 per cent stock	83	a	85
Do. 5 per cent bonds, 1877	86	a	87
South Carolina 5 per ct. bds. (Pelimer's), 1866	86	a	88
Tennessee 6 per cent bonds (divers)	80	a	82
Virginia 6 per cent bonds, 1886	82	a	83
Do. 5 per cent sterling bonds, 1888	80	a	82
Illinois Central 7 per cent	84	a	86
Do. 6 per cent	84	a	86
Do. shares	dis.	31	a 30
Michigan Central 8 per cent, 1869	86	a	88
Do. shares	55	a	60
New York Central 6 per cent	85	a	87
Do. 7 per cent	93	a	95
Do. shares	74	a	76
New York and Erie 7 per cent, 1867	91	a	92
Do. 7 per cent, 1859	89	a	90
Do. 7 per cent, 1883	ex. 78	a	80
Do. shares	31	a	32
Panama, sterling, 7 per cent, 1765	100	a	102
Do. do., 1872	100	a	101
Pennsylvania Central 6 per cent	89	a	90

[From the London Evening Gazette, Nov. 30.]

The reduction in the Bank rate has resulted in the banks and discount houses lowering the allowance of interest on deposits of money on call and notice.

The quotation of the exchange at New York on London comes considerably lower, and there is now a wide margin of profit on the transmission of gold to America, and some orders have been given for the shipment. *The sudden adverse action on the Exchange, and consequent movement in bullion, is somewhat singular at the very moment when the Bank Directors lower the rate of interest. Should the anticipated drain to America be of any long duration or extent, there is the prospect of the Bank rate again going higher.* At present the fall in the American Exchange is due, not entirely to the operations in corn and cotton, but in a great measure to the excitement produced by the threat of the Southern States to secede from the Union, and the consequent panic in the stock market at New York. There specially may be a reaction, and hence, although at present gold will pay for being shipped to America, it is felt that the market is very uncertain, and it is thought it is not every one who will risk making remittances in gold for the sake of the probable profit.

The business transacted in American securities has been as follows:—Illinois Central ($100 shares, $80 paid), 50 to 1; Michigan Central (sinking fund 1st mort. 1882), 87. New York and Erie (shares assented), 31½ to 30¾.

The Succession Question from an English Point of View.

[From the London Times, Nov. 29.]

Democratic institutions are now on their trial in America. *It would be a strange coincidence if the same year should witness the accomplishment of Italian unity under a constitutional monarchy and the disruption of a far mightier union under the shattering agency of federal republicanism.* Washington, like Alexander, was troubled in his last days by misgivings as to the stability of his own workmanship. He had found American patriotism strong enough to brave in a good cause the armies of George III., but would it be proof against the selfishness of prosperity, the madness of party and personal interests, the fierceness of provincial jealousies? Could the, dignified and statesmanlike moderation of the founders of liberty be transmitted to their successors, or would later growth develope those harsher and vulgar qualities which too often appear in the Anglo-Saxon character? We dare not say that the experiment is yet complete. Two generations have amply sufficed to confirm and transcend the experience of antiquity as to the expansive energies of a democracy, but its capability of cohesion still remains open to question. At a crisis like the present the centrifugal seems more than any previous opportunity of presenting to the Empress, and her Majesty seemed to enjoy it immensely. After she had taken her seat in the railway carriage, she several times looked out, smiled and bowed, and something having apparently occurred, either in the demonstrations of the crowd or the comments of the other occupants of the carriage, to amuse the imperial fancy, her Majesty leaned forward once or twice, seemingly convulsed with laughter. The train at length moved off amid the hearty bursts of cheering from all who witnessed its departure.

The Empress would arrive at Perth a few minutes before four o'clock, and was to stay over last night in the Royal George Hotel there. We understand that her Majesty will to-day prosecute her journey to the north, and it is rumored that she will spend some time in visiting Balmoral and other places of interest in Aberdeenshire, after which it is supposed that she will return either by Glasgow or Edinburg, and stay for some days at Hamilton Palace before leaving Scotland for the south. All this, however, is merely conjectural; but we are sure our readers will join cordially in the hope that, notwithstanding the advance of the season, the weather for the next few weeks will be such as to enable this exalted and interesting visiter to the country of her forefathers to contemplate in her present tour some of the most characteristic scenery of the "land of the mountain and the flood," not only in advantageous circumstances for appreciating its beauty, but with much personal enjoyment and benefit.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Nov. 25.]

We are happy to be able to announce a perceptible amelioration in the health of the Empress. Her Majesty, in spite of her extreme desire to keep her *incognito*, has been everywhere recognized and welcomed with sentiments of the most respectful sympathy. At Edinburg the Provost presented an address to her, and a Scotch regiment marched in front of the hotel in which she was staying, while the military band played the air "Reine Hortense," and the crowd that had assembled from all quarters loudly cheered.

[From the Paris correspondence of the London Literary Gazette.]

All gossip still centres on the Empress. It certainly is hard to conceive a wilder freak, as far as appearances go, and the details that come over here, and ooze out into Paris society through Belgian papers, are enough to harrow up the outwardly decorous French, and freeze the marrow in their bones. The story goes not alone that (as the *Times* says), her Majesty left the London Bridge station in a cab (!), but that in that identical vehicle her Majesty had to drive half over London before she found suitable quarters in a hotel. All this is commented on in the tone in which the perpetration of some heinous crime would be spoken of, and positively, the Empress' part is very near being taken, so severly is Parisian propriety shocked. When one thinks of it all, it really seems to be almost natural, and one cannot help recalling certain passages of the earlier days of the poor Empress' imperial state, and seeing how impatiently she must have borne her splendid fetters. After she had been about a fortnight the wife of Louis Napoleon, she issued her orders to some of the ladies around her that a walk should be taken in the streets of Paris. A walk! immediately the *grande maitresse*, Madame la Princesse d'Essling, made her appearance, saying she was ready to accompany her Majesty anywhere in a carriage. At which the unlucky Empress exclaimed, somewhat tartly, that she neither wanted a carriage nor her company. This is the answer on record. And hysterics and nervous attacks ensued, and the once so independent Mlle. de Montijo was shut up, "for good and all," as little children term it, and left to meditate on the recent change in her habits of life. For two years this continued, until at last certain acts on the part of the Emperor gave his consort the right, as she thought, to her liberty of action. Whilst her lord was at Plombieres, in 1856, the Empress managed, most innocently, as we should think, to amuse herself in pheasant shooting, &c., at St. Cloud, and thereat no less solemn a personage than Marshal Pelissier took exception, and advised himself to lecture the Empress before all her household, telling her the French did not like such "eccentricities," and the poor Empress cried heartily, and said "she would not do so any more." Then she went to see the "Toros" at St. Sebastian—a pastime of her own country—and they were fearfully scandalized at that, these over decorous French; and in short, on the whole, considering the extremely unconventional mode of her unmarried life (prolonged to the age of twenty-seven), the existence of the Empress Eugenie has not, since she entered the Tuileries, been one of wholly unalloyed satisfaction. Two years ago, to all this was added the intense and harrowing fear of assassination, and since the Orsini attempt this has never entirely ceased. I have myself often talked with ladies of the household, who every now and then admit that the habitual life at the palace was "distracted by ceaseless alarms;" and it is perfectly well known in a certain set that for weeks together the unfortunate Empress has scarcely done anything but weep, and declare that she would set off for Spain, and fly so dangerous a country as France. After all this, can it be wondered at that she should desire a little freedom, a little amusement, a little absence of the absurd etiquette with which it is one of the Emperor's weakest points to try and surround himself? The Empress is now with a cousin of her husband's, who, it is true, has for the last year ceased all friendly intercourse with her imperial relative on political grounds, but who will kindly receive and cherish the very amiable lady who comes to her from afar, and who will try to enable her to forget the alarms and apprehensions of her splendid domestic existence here.

[From the Glasgow Herald, Nov. 28.]

On Tuesday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Dr. Strang, City Chamberlain, and Mr. Turner, Town Clerk, waited, by appointment, on the Duke of Hamilton, in the Queen's Hotel, where the Empress is staying, and where his Grace had previously arrived. It was originally intended that, along with the gentlemen we have named, the magistrates of the city should be present at the presentation of the address agreed, at the last meeting of the Town Council, to be delivered to her Majesty, and with that object they attended at the hotel; but we believe that the Empress considered that this would have made the proceedings of too formal a character. Accordingly the Duke of Hamilton presented the Lord Provost, Mr. Turner and Dr. Strang, when the Lord Provost begged to congratulate her imperial Majesty upon her arrival in Glasgow, to which, in the name of the citizens, he welcomed her very sincerely. The Town Clerk then read as follows:—

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY EUGENIE, EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH:—

May it please your Imperial Majesty, we, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the ancient city of Glasgow, beg to approach your Majesty with our sincere and cordial congratulations on your Majesty's auspicious visit to the British Isles, and especially to the land of your illustrious ancestors—evincing in so gratifying a manner that friendly and social feeling towards this country and its inhabitants which has been manifested by his Imperial Majesty since his accession to the throne of France. We trust that the alliance which so happily subsists between France and Britain, may long continue; and that the liberal and enlightened commercial policy so recently and significantly exhibited by the government of your imperial consort, may strengthen that alliance, and rivet more firmly those bonds of amity already existing between them. The private nature of your Majesty's sojourn amongst us prevents this nation from offering your Majesty that public reception which would otherwise have been accorded by the people of Scotland to your Majesty, and showing thereby our national friendship towards the people of France; but we humbly trust that your visit to this country may be a source of not only present enjoyment to your Majesty, but also supply you with many pleasing and gratifying reminiscences on your return to France, where we pray your Majesty may long be spared in health and happiness to fill that exalted sphere in which Providence has been pleased to place you.

PETER CLOUSTON, Lord Provost.

After her Majesty had made her reply, which she did in English and in a very distinct voice, the Town Clerk retired a few paces, still holding the address in his hand. The Empress, fearing, apparently, that he was about to retain it, said, with a smile, "O, don't take away the address. Pray give it me. It belongs to me." The parchment, which Mr. Turner had unconsciously retained, was, of course, immediately handed to her Majesty.

We may state as an incident connected with the proceedings, that before her Majesty appeared at the hotel door, a considerable crowd had assembled in the narrow space in front of the hotel, and it became necessary to clear the way to permit the Empress to have easy access to the carriage. For this purpose the police had to use their batons, which they did rather in the way of pushing back the crowd than in striking them. It so happened that the Duke of Athol got mixed up in the mass, and he must have been considerably surprised when he got a pretty good "crack on the crown" from a policeman's baton. His Grace took the stroke in extremely good part.

The Paris correspondence of the *Independance Belge* learns that the Empress will stay three days at Windsor before returning home, and that the Emperor will come over to fetch her.

The National Guard of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

SIR—The enthusiastic reception which the people of the United States have given to the Prince of Wales is one that the people of this country would be glad to return, an opportunity being given to them. Mr. Frank Bellew has just reached England from New York, after a residence there of some years, to suggest to the volunteers of London that there is a regiment of militia in the States which is the pride of every American—a regiment which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, and suite, remarked and admired, and which never appears without enlisting the enthusiastic praise of all military men for its admirable discipline. The Seventh regiment, New York National Guard, is, in short, the first and favorite regiment of Brother Jonathan. The cheers that greeted it along Broadway, when the Prince entered the city, were only second to those given to the hero of the occasion.

Now, it is suggested by Mr. Bellew that the volunteers of London should invite this celebrated regiment of National Guard to England in the coming spring. Such an invitation would be hailed with delight through the States, and would have the best effect in promoting a cordial friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Indeed, no invitation that Englishmen could make to brother Jonathan would create the universal favor which this honor done to his celebrated Seventh would produce. The fraternization between the volunteers of England and the National Guard of the States, would at the same time be an event of political importance, since it would discover a harmonious understanding and a community of sentiment between the volunteer forces of the two countries.

Of this corps the NEW YORK HERALD said, in noticing their appearance when the Prince of Wales entered New York:—"They are the cream of society, as well as of corps," and "by the immense cheering and enthusiasm a blind man would be able to know that the Seventh were approaching the gates." General Bruce said of them he never saw their marching or saluting excelled.

I may add that steps are being taken to carry this idea out, with the sanction of some of the leaders of the volunteer movement in London.

I have the honor to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

SECOND CLUB, Nov. 28. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

Marriage of Capt. Grey, Equerry to the Prince of Wales.

[From the Cheltenham Looker-on, Nov. 24.]

The marriage of Miss Harriet Jane Pearson, second daughter of Lieut. Colonel Pearson, to Capt. Grey, only son of Sir George Grey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was celebrated on Tuesday morning, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, having been postponed from the previous week in consequence of the delay which had occurred in the return of the Prince of Wales, to whom Captain Grey is equerry. The bride was most elegantly attired in a rich white satin dress, with lace tunic and veil, and wreath of orange blossoms, and was attended by eight bridesmaids, who all wore white tartatan dresses, Magenta cloaks and white bonnets, trimmed with Magenta fern leaves. The Rev. Sir Henry Thompson performed the marriage service; after which the whole of the party returned to the residence of Colonel Pearson, Bays Hill Lawn, where an elegant dejeuner was provided for their refreshment. The newly married pair soon after took their departure for the continent.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sixty-second Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the New York Fire Department, 1860.

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT:—

In presenting to your notice the transactions of the financial affairs of the Charitable Fund of the Department, your Trustees deem it their duty to call the attention of the representatives to the great diminution of the annual receipts for the year. Deeply do we regret, at any time, to be compelled to present such unfavorable accounts, but more so at the present time; for, by referring to the annual report of the Chief Engineer, you will find the total number of men in the active portion of the Department to consist of 4,257 men, being an increase over the previous year of 327 men. By long experience, your Trustees are well satisfied that with an increase in the active ranks, makes additional applicants on the Charitable fund for assistance. Without attempting to discuss the necessity of so large a force, we will confine our remarks as to the importance of selecting applicants for membership from those who are possessed of not only moral character, but a careful and rigid examination should be made as to the physical condition of applicants, combining with a recommendation to reject those who, in addition to wanting of the above qualifications, they deem so much should be a member of the Department who is not possessed of habits of practical industry.

We earnestly hope that the representatives will call the attention of the honorable Board of Fire Commissioners to the importance of a searching investigation as to the ability and qualifications of those who are desirous of enrolling their names as "members of the New York Fire Department;" for we are assured that the perpetuation of our noble institution depends on the character of those who fill the active ranks.

In returning thanks to those who have aided the fund during the past year, we cannot allow the continued exertions of the gentlemen composing the Firemen's Ball Committee to pass unnoticed. Although the net amount received from the proceeds of the last ball falls short of the amount received for several years previous, nevertheless we fully appreciate the feelings of the committee in their efforts to make the ball one of pleasure and comfort to those who were present; and, although the fund sustained a temporary loss in a pecuniary sense, but no doubt of advantage for the future, the reputation of the Firemen's Ball was fully sustained, and the efforts of the committee to please its patrons was a decided success.

Of the various munificent donations made by the municipal authorities, not one is more fully sanctioned by the taxpayers than the annual donation made by the Honorable Common Council in aid of the Charitable Fund Department.

To Messrs. Joseph E. Miller, Edwin Forrest, and the proprietors of the Herald and Sun, we respectfully acknowledge the receipt of their several donations; to the latter gentlemen, the entire amount against the Department for printing, in their respective papers.

By referring to the report of the Treasurer, you will perceive that at the time of his last report, there was a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank to the credit of the Department amounting to three thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and eighty-two cents ($3,225 82).

Since then he has received from various sources the sum of seventy-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-six dollars and twenty cents, ($78,356 20), which in the aggregate amounts to thirty-one thousand five hundred and eighty-two dollars and two cents, ($31,582 02.)

In the above sum is included two thousand dollars for a bond and mortgage cancelled.

The disbursements for the same period have amounted to thirty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and twenty-nine cents, ($30,897 29,) including two thousand dollars reinvested; leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Department, of six hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-three cents, ($684 73.)

The Permanent Fund remains the same as last report, namely, $97,250, invested as follows—$67,000 in bonds and mortgages, and $250 in Manhattan Bank stock.

In the receipts of the past year we have to acknowledge the amount of $275 from George O. Genet, Esq., Corporation Attorney, for violation of the Corporation ordinances relative to hoistways and dangerous furnaces. This amount has been collected since the 1st day of June last.

The Legislature, at its last session, enacted a new law relative to buildings in this city; also changing the manner of enforcing the same, as well as relieving the trustees of the onerous duties of prosecuting for penalties. Although six months has scarcely elapsed since the law went into effect, nevertheless, we have reason to believe that, by a proper enforcement of its provisions, that our citizens, as well as our brother firemen, will receive protection of life and property. It cannot be forgotten of the immense destruction to human life at fires during the past year, owing, in a measure, for the want of proper means of escape. Without dwelling on the benefits to be derived in this respect by the sections of the new law, we are desirous of giving the same a fair trial, and are in hopes, under the operation of the same, that we will not again be called to record such horrid destruction of human lives as it has been our present task to recount.

The Committee on Schools have distributed 1,370 pairs of shoes to the various recipients of the Department. The vacancies in the New York University still exist. It is hoped that, for the credit of the Department, they will be speedily filled. Any information relative to admission of pupils will be furnished by the School Committee.

The Committee on Fuel have distributed coal, amounting in all, as per report of the Treasurer, to $3,676 20, and have contracted for fuel for the present season.

The Special Committee on Donations and Benefits report that the Benefit in aid of the Department Fund, which was given at Niblo's, October 30, resulted, owing to the hearty response given by the representatives, to the efforts of the committee, in adding to the fund the sum of $1,181 23. There remains a balance due for tickets received from the committee.

At the present time, when the question of reorganizing the Fire Department is agitated, not only by the members of the Department, but by the press, it is highly proper, if any change is needed, that it should emanate from the Department. If any change is requisite, such change can be made to continue the Volunteer Department, so as to command the confidence and support of our citizens.

The duty of a fireman, in addition to a strict performance of his trust, is a prompt compliance with the orders of his superior officers, by a respectful tone to his brother firemen, endeavoring to inculcate a friendly feeling with all members of the Department, so as to avoid any cause of complaint, submitting to the laws which have been enacted for the government of the Department, while such laws exist. If they are detrimental to the interests of the Department, more benefit will be accomplished by an effort to have them modified than by an open violation of the same. As stewards selected by you to guard a sacred and responsible trust, we deem it our duty to ask of our brother firemen, by their acts individually and collectively, to pursue a course which will not only perpetuate our noble institution, but will secure to the widows and orphans of our deceased brethren that succor which they look to us in the hour of trial. It is painful to know that the families of those who in former years have aided to sustain the fund have, by the vicissitudes of life, been compelled to seek relief from that source.

The term of service of Messrs. Henry A. Burr, Zophar Mills and William Williams expire at the annual meeting; it will be necessary to elect three Trustees for three years each. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

HENRY A. BURR, President.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Secretary.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1860.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND IN ACCOUNT WITH JOHN S. GILES, TREASURER.

1859.	Dr.
Dec. 5—To cash paid George H. Clark, bill of printing	$3 50
6—Hannah Kerr, six months interest	79 00
15—Geo. H. Clark, bill of printing	3 50
16—Donation committee	300 00
21—D. Theall, collector's bill	45 75
28—New York Leader, bill of advertising	84 83
31—Commercial Advertiser, bill of advertising	34 97
1860.	
Jan. 5—Geo. H. Clark, bill of printing	3 50
27—Donation committee	362 59
27—Donation committee	2,000 00
Feb. 1—S. J. Hornington, six months interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
1—Twenty-one pensions, Nov. Qr., 1859	131 25
1—327 pensions, February Qr., 1860	2,043 75
9—Howard E. Coats, bill of printing certificates	110 00
9—C. L. Young & Co., coal bill	1,678 86
15—Robert Irwin, shoe bill	572 11
16—New York Mercury, bill of advertising	177 80
16—D. Theall, collector's bill	44 00
16—Pluyfe & Jackson, bill of crape, &c., for banner	15 34
25—Wm. H. Van Voost, balance of interest due children of John S. Wells	53 08
25—Mary Green, six months interest	35 00
27—George F. Nesbitt & Co., bill of stationery, printing, &c	125 51
Mch. 15—Geo. H. Clark, bill of printing	3 50
31—Geo. H. Clark, bill of printing	3 50
April 8—Howard E. Coats, bill of printing certificates	158 00
27—Donation Committee	526 00
27—Donation Committee	2,450 00
27—C. J. Leadbitter, bill of banner case	104 33
27—L. Young & Co., coal bill	949 40
30—D. Theall, Collector's bill	136 00
30—328 pensions, May quarter, 1860	2,050 00
May 1—Robert Irwin, shoe bill	416 37
4—New York Atlas, bill of advertising	96 54
4—New York Atlas, bill of advertising	86 47
31—Hannah Kerr, six months' interest	70 00
June 23—Howard E. Coats, bill of printing certificates	4 50
29—Commercial Advertiser, bill of advertising	79 40
29—New York Daily Express, bill of advertising	42 32
July 27—Donation Committee	375 17
27—Donation Committee	2,500 00
27—Loan on bond and mortgage	2,000 00
31—329 pensions, August quarter, 1860	2,056 25
Aug. 4—S. J. Hornington, 6 mos. interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
8—D. Theall, collector's bill	15 00
8—George H. Clarke, bill of printing	3 50
8—George H. Clarke, bill of printing	3 50
9—Geo. F. Nesbitt & Co., bill of stationery, print