Mexican population have already adhered to the Archduke *prove too much*. I quoted yesterday the words of the Archduke himself in his conversation with the delegates at Miramar, *when frankly with his finger on the map he showed that the places which had given their adhesion to the vote of the "Notables" comprised only the fourth part of the whole territory; and this assertion was not contradicted or explained away.* The other provinces will probably come in with time, but there must be more than the three hundred unarmed outlaws who can still intimidate them.

IMPERIAL PRESENTS TO THE MEMBERS.

Letters from Trieste of October 10 state that all the members of the Mexican deputation (who, singularly enough for men who were formerly republicans, were decorated with a number of the most varied kinds of decorations) have received from the Archduke and Archduchess very valuable *souvenirs* of their visit, and that on their departure they were accompanied to the railway station and on board the steamer, by the Archduke's aid-de-camp. Some of the Mexicans go by sea to Rochelle, and others by railway to Vienna, but they will meet on the 15th at St. Nazaire, and return to Mexico together.

The Proposed Loan.

[Paris (Oct. 13) correspondence of London Post.]

It has been reported that it was the intention of the French government to guarantee the proposed Mexican loan. Such is not the case, although a loan is to be brought out under French favor. The Mexican occupation remains a difficulty of no ordinary proportions.

Napoleon the Mentor of Maximilian.

A letter from the Chevalier Debraux, who accompanied the Mexican deputation, says:—In order to seize the real meaning of the Archduke's reply, it is important to know that his Imperial Highness *had combined it in accord with the Emperor of the French*, and previously submitted it to the approval of the august head of the House of Hapsburg. In an autograph letter which Napoleon III. had written to the Archduke after the memorable vote of the Notables of Mexico, his Majesty dwelt on the necessity of having the wish of the capital ratified by the whole nation. It is to that *prudent suggestion* of the Emperor Napoleon III. that the Archduke alluded, as may be seen by the perusal of the reply of the Austrian Prince, which reveals on that point the perfect accord existing between him and the Emperor of the French. This fact alone will suffice to show the error of the organs of the periodical press, which obstinately persist in seeing in the speech of the Prince an *evasive reply*. The Archduke himself is anxious to remove the last trace of a doubt as to his resolution to accede to the wish of the Mexican people.

Prussian Opinion on the Mexican Negotiations.

[Berlin (Oct. 8) correspondence of London Times.]

The Archduke Maximilian's reply to the Mexican deputation is here generally looked upon as an acceptance *slightly disguised*. There are strong grounds for believing that the matter was arranged long ago, and that the French expedition to Mexico was not undertaken until the Archduke had given written assurances of his willingness to accept the throne it was proposed to erect for him. You will observe the coincidence between this confidently-made assertion and the positive manner in which (as you lately were informed from Paris) certain members of the deputation last month spoke of the nature—by them undoubted—of the Archduke's answer to the proposal they were charged to convey to him.

Beecher Repudiated.

A JUST ESTIMATE OF THE RADICAL ABOLITIONISTS.

[From the Liverpool Albion, Oct. 13.]

Rector Campbell has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:—

CHILDWALL, Oct. 10, 1863.

In reply to your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. H. W. Beecher will "deliver a lecture in the Philharmonic Hall on the American war and emancipation," I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture *on that species of emancipation which Lord Brougham, in my opinion, justly calls "a hollow pretext designed to produce a slave insurrection."* I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, not intending to attend the lecture, being of opinion that persons professing themselves to be the ministers of a merciful God, "the Author of peace and lover of concord," might be better employed *than in advocating a fratricidal war*, accompanied by atrocities which, as Lord Brougham says again, "Christian times have seen nothing to equal, and at which the whole world stands aghast almost to incredulity."

Your obedient servant,

AUG. CAMPBELL, Rector of Liverpool.

Mr. ROBERT TRIMBLE.

The French Iron-Clads.

PERFORMANCE OF THE FRIGATES IN A GALE AT SEA.

[Paris (Oct. 13) correspondence of London Times.]

The following are some interesting facts relative to the cruise of the squadron of iron-plated ships-of-war which sailed from Cherbourg on the 27th of September last:—During the first few days of the cruise the weather was tolerably fine, and all the ships held their course well. On the following Wednesday night the squadron experienced a violent gale from the northwest, and the sea rose in heavy swells. The Magenta lay across the waves and rolled considerably. Two of her boats having been damaged by the heavy sea running she came round and made five knots an hour, with only some of her fires alight, and she might have made seven knots, which is considered exceptional under such circumstances.

At daylight on Thursday there were none of the other ships within view.

On Friday morning the Magenta reached the point of meeting agreed on, where she found the Admiral's ship. The others arrived shortly after. They were all more or less damaged; but the ships of the line, Magenta and Solferino, suffered less than the others.

The Normandie lost her bowsprit and foretop mast. She rolled so fearfully that apprehensions were entertained for her safety in consequence of the immense quantity of water she shipped.

The Couronne lost several of her boats.

The Invincible likewise lost some of her boats, and her machinery was damaged.

The Napoleon, the model sailing and steamship, lost her boats and suffered greatly.

Thus the ships of the line, Magenta and Solferino, were the least injured; and their superiority was evident, not only over the frigates, but likewise over one of the best ships of war in the imperial navy.

The question of the seagoing qualities of the several vessels has thus been resolved in favor of the two ships of the line; and it is believed that one of the principal causes of their superiority is owing to the relative lightness of their bow and stern.

The same ships have a manifest superiority in a military point of view. The Normandie can only carry from thirty-six to forty guns; the Magenta carries fifty-two. The difference may not be considerable, but it must be observed that during the late cruise the Normandie could not fire a shot because it was found necessary to keep her portholes closed, while twenty four of the Solferino's guns were available.

The commissioners who were present at the comparative trial of the several ships consider it to have been satisfactory. Every one of the ships was able to keep the sea during the worst weather, and in point of invulnerability, though some are less perfect than others, their seagoing qualities and their power of resistance are proved to be superior to those of any ships in the imperial navy.

The American Yacht Gipsy.

[From Bell's Life in London, Oct. 10.]

During the past week this yacht has been purchased by Mr. Mather, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a member of the R. W. Y. C., of Ireland, for the sum of £2,500. Her late owner (Mr. A. W. Morse, of New York, who crossed the Atlantic in her) had her equipped for a voyage to England and the Mediterranean, but shortly after her arrival in this country (owing, probably, to the state of affairs in America) came to the resolution of disposing of the yacht and all her stores should a purchaser be met with. She was accordingly placed in the hands of the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and duly advertised for sale. The stories which have been circulated respecting the intentions of the owner—that the yacht was declined to compete with our yachts at the regattas—appear to have had no foundation. She was built at New York in 1857 by Mr. Vanduysen for Mr. L. Spencer, of the New York Yacht Club. She has beaten the celebrated Maria in a breeze, and, according to the rating of her qualifications in the club, was considered to be fifteen per cent faster than the America. On Mr. Morse becoming the proprietor last year her spars were reduced eight feet, her bowsprit shortened by four feet, and solid bulwarks placed around her. Her dimensions are:—Length for tonnage, 916.10 feet; beam 22 feet 6 inches; depth, 9 feet 6 inches; tons, 142 9-94; her area of canvas 1,989 square feet; draft of water, 11 feet. She has a gamber keel of 2½ feet amidships. She is what is termed a foretopsail schooner, but since her arrival in these waters her square yards have been dismantled, and she has sailed about under her fore and aft canvas only. Her ballast consists of her water tanks, which are estimated at two two tons, stowed under the cabin floor, and certain tons thousand nine hundred gallons of water, and five tons of iron ballast, besides her usual 28½ gallons stores. It appears that she sailed from New York on the 3d of July, and reached Cowes on the 23d, making twenty days' passage, including her stoppage of five days at Queenstown.

The English Opera.

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE'S NEW PIECE BY THE PYNE AND HARRISON TROUPE.

[From the London Times, Oct. 12.]

The eighth and, according to announcement, final season began last night with a new opera, the music by Mr. W. Vincent Wallace. The house was crowded in every part, and among the audience were the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, and his Majesty the King of the Greeks.

It is not yet time to review what Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison have done in the course of their seven years' management for an undertaking which they always point to and desire to be accepted as "national"—what, in short, they have been able to effect for the advancement of English opera. We may, however, on such an occasion as the present, fairly compliment them on the spirit they have exhibited, from time to time in the production of works composed expressly for their theatre. Their field of observation, it is true, has not been very wide, and they have unquestionably gone a little too often to "the old well," neglecting other sources whence something fresher might perhaps, occasionally have been obtained. But in this they acted according to the faith within them—a faith, there is no denying, shared in a great measure by the public "which pays," and if they have not actually succeeded in bringing to light a series of masterpieces, it can hardly be laid to their charge. Some few new operas have been given to the world which it would be a pity not to have heard, inasmuch as they have sustained, if not materially advanced, the reputation of our English school. At least one of these, moreover, is due to the popular musician whose sixth dramatic work was received last night with such frequent marks of approval, and who in the "Desert Flower," it may be said at once, has produced one of the most graceful and uniformly well written operas.

An original libretto for an English opera seems to be nowadays a commodity rarely attainable. Rather those to whom our musicians address themselves are incapable of inventing and working out an original idea, or find it easier—and, "time is money," being their maxim, more profitable in the bargain—to translate and recast some French play which may come to hand. Pieces like Robin Hood, founded on a popular story or national legend, are nevertheless, one would think, infinitely preferable to translations, more or less faithful as the case may happen, of foreign operas already set to music by foreign composers, and especially translations from the inexhaustible repertory of M. de St. Georges ("the Gallic Fitzball") and his immediate disciples. On this point, however, there is no time to dilate just now. Enough that Messrs. Augustus Harris and T. J. Williams—to the former of whom we are indebted for the prose and to the latter for the poetry of "the Desert Flower"—have availed themselves in the present instance of a book from the joint pens of MM. Saint Georges and Leuven, set to music by the late M. Fromenthal Halevy, "of the Institute," and brought out in the summer of 1855, under the name of "Jaguarita l'Indienne," at the Theatre Lyrique in Paris. The part of the heroine, a semi-civilized Indian savage—"*Reine de la tribu des Anakotaos*"—was originally represented by Mme. Marie Cabel, so well remembered by Mr. Mitchell's old patrons at the St. James theatre, and for whom M. Halevy (composer we need scarcely add of "La Juive" and other operas), wrote music suited to the peculiar gifts and style of execution to which she was indebted for her quickly won renown. Reserving our account of the plot, we shall merely say here that Mr. Harris—upon whom devolved exclusively the task of adapting the French drama and laying out the *scenario*—has adhered pretty closely to the "Jaguarita" of Saint Georges & Co., omitting one of the *dramatis personæ* and changing the names of others, altering or modifying one or two of the main incidents, redistributing the musical situations, and, on the whole, we think, improving rather than impairing the original. The characters as they stand in the "Desert Flower" are—Oanita, vice Jaguarita, the Indian Queen (Miss Louisa Pyne); Eva, vice Hova (Miss Susan Pyne); Casgan, vice Mama Jumbo, Oanita's faithful follower (Mr. Weiss); Hector Van Pumpernickle, vice Hector Van Trump, a boasting but cowardly Dutch major (Mr. Corri); Sergeant Petermann (Mr. A. Cooke), and Maurice, a retiring but valiant young officer, who falls in love with and wins the affections of Jaguarita (Mr. Harrison). In the parts of Oanita Mr. Wallace has consulted the special attainments of Miss Louisa Pyne just as carefully as M. Halevy consulted those of Madame Cabel in his Jaguarita, and it must be admitted with less material sacrifice of abstract musical charm to the mere purposes of extravagant vocal display. But of the music, as of the book, we must take another opportunity of speaking in detail.

The "Desert Flower" is put upon the stage with great splendor and completeness, the novelty of the costumes, the beauty of the scenery (by Mr. T. Grieve), and the characteristic vigor of the Indian dances, of which the ballet (admirably arranged) is chiefly made up, presenting something alike fresh and inviting to the jaded eye of habitual playgoers. Mr. Alfred Mellon, too, the conductor, had prepared one of those first performances for which he has rendered both himself and the theatre celebrated; and the principal singers using their utmost exertions, both Mr. Wallace and his many admirers had ample cause for satisfaction. The applause was frequent and hearty; three extremely engaging and attractive ballads—"When wandering through the forest dreary" (Mr. Weiss), "Though born in woods, rude nature's child" (Mr. Harrison), and "Why throbs this heart with rapture new?" (Miss Loui a Pyne)—were unanimously encored; and Mr. Wallace was loudly called for after the first and second acts. Indeed, none of the accustomed demonstrations were wanted to justify us in chronicling the new opera as an entire success.

When the curtain had fallen on the third and last act it was raised again for the National Anthem, which was performed with unusual spirit by the entire company, Mr. Harrison and Miss Louisa Pyne taking the solos.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Canada and City of Cork Off Cape Race, the Damascus at Father Point and New York at New York.

Henry Ward Beecher, Colonel Lamar, of the Rebel Army; Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P., and the Attorney General of England on the American Question.

The Geographical Obliteration of Poland Commenced.

The Czar's Warning to the Sultan, &c., &c., &c.

Our agent at Newfoundland sends the following despatches, dated at Cape Race and St. Johns on Monday, October 26:—

The following is additional news by the steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th instant, and which passed this point, *en route* to Halifax and Boston, at three o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The Canada has one hundred and ten passengers. She makes the following report:—On the 17th inst. passed ship Simoda, going into Liverpool, and on the 20th passed the steamship City of Manchester, and on the 23d the steamship City of London—both bound to Liverpool.

The steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool on the 17th via Queenstown on the 18th instant, passed Cape Race on her way to New York at four o'clock this (Monday) afternoon.

The dates by the City of Cork are the same as those of the Canada, both vessels having left about the same time.

The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool 14th inst., passed Father Point at eight o'clock yesterday evening. Her news has been anticipated.

The Bremen steamship New York, Captain Wenke, from Bremen on the 11th and Southampton on the 13th inst., reached this port last night. Among her passengers are Mr. T. Grau, director, with an Italian Opera company.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Henry Ward Beecher's Views of the War as Expressed in Liverpool.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered his promised lecture on "America" at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, on the 16th instant, before a densely crowded audience. Fears at one time were entertained of a riot, Southern sympathizers having placarded the town with bills calculated to inflame the public mind against Beecher. There were large numbers of secessionists at the meeting, and they did all they could get to up a row, and interrupted Beecher at almost every step. They were, however, in a great minority, and on the whole Beecher's reception, from first to last, was enthusiastic. He was frequently interrupted by disgraceful outcries, but he showed great calmness and tact and could not be put down by the clamor raised against him. Mr. Beecher showed by favorable arguments how much England was interested in the triumph of the North. He asserted that slavery was the root and branch of the American trouble, and maintained that the North fought for the Union because it believed that the Union would ultimately secure the emancipation of the slaves of the South. Mr. Beecher believed that under the influence of Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, and the seizure of the suspected rams in the Mersey, the hostility of the North towards England would disappear. Mr. Beecher concluded by pointing out that, in view of the threatening aspect of affairs throughout the world, *kindred nations, like England and America, should not be estranged, for united they would be a match for the world.*

A vote of thanks to Mr. Beecher was proposed, which was carried with great cheering, but not unmixed with hisses and groans.

The Other Side.

REV. DR. BACON'S AGENTS AT WORK.

On the same day an address was delivered before the Liverpool Southern Club by Mr. Beresford Hope, who reiterated his oft-expressed ultra views in favor of the South.

The Club afterwards entertained Mr. Hope at a banquet, where Southern sentiments were of course the order of the day.

NO RECOGNITION.

Sir Randell Palmer, Attorney General, had been addressing his constituents at considerable length on American affairs. He showed that England *could not recognize the South until her independence was fully settled.* He contended that England was bound to extend belligerent rights to the Confederates, and strongly demonstrated the obligation resting upon England for *continued neutrality.*

The London Times, in an editorial on that part of Mr. Palmer's speech which shows that there is no doubt about the spirit and design of the laws respecting the iron clads seized in the Mersey, says:—"The Ministers have not been doubting whether these steamers were designed for the same service as the Alabama, nor whether they could be lawfully despatched, but whether their suspected destination could be conclusively proved against them. The intent of the law is, however, to make the case perfectly clear. Few will be found to deny there is suspicion enough to justify the resolution on the part of the government to reserve the *case for trial.* The doubts that arise are principally from the difficulty of obtaining conclusive evidence, the case admitting of infinite evasions. The Attorney General tells us that the Americans have done as much for others as they are now expecting will be done for them; that they never showed unwillingness to act when urged, but that they found difficulties in the way of such proceedings."

The Times says, in conclusion:—"If this is the state of the law it is unsatisfactory in the extreme, and as both countries have found the utmost difficulty in bringing the law to bear, the sooner the machinery is improved the better."

A despatch from Liverpool, dated on the evening of the 17th of October, says:—"Col. Lamar, of the rebel army, has been speaking at an agricultural banquet, presided over by Hon. W. S. Lindsay. He drew a picture between the present position of the North and that of the South, of course much to the disparagement of the former. He defended Southern institutions, and bespoke for the South the sympathy of England."

The Polish Revolution.

Russia had commenced detaching certain parts of Poland from Poland.

A Russian Imperial decree detaches the government of Augustow and the district of Lorenza from Poland, and incorporates them in the Russian empire.

It is reported that the Poles have offered an offensive and defensive alliance to Turkey to recover all that has been lost of the Ottoman empire.

It is also said that Russia has notified the Porte that any recognition of the Poles as belligerents will be looked upon as a declaration of war.

The English Cabinet have postponed their decision in regard to the demand of the Poles to be considered belligerents.

France.

The Emperor, Louis Napoleon, would receive the Mexican deputation on the 17th inst.

There were some doubts as to whether M. Rouher or M. Baroche would succeed M. Billault as Minister of State.

The Paris Bourse was dull, but without any material fluctuations.

Denmark.

The Danish government have ordered a large body of troops to be massed on the southern frontier of Schleswig.

South America.

The Brazil mail has (Oct. 17) been telegraphed via Lisbon.

The dates from Rio Janeiro are to September 26. Coffee is quoted at 7$200 for good firsts. The stock was 140,000 bags. Exchange on London was at 27¼d. a 27½d.

Bahia dates are to the 29th September. The quotation for sugar is 2$000 a 2$500 for white.

Pernambuco advices are to the 1st of September. Sugar is quoted at 2$000 a 2$500 for white, and 1$800 a 1$900 for brown.

India.

The troubles in India had attracted considerable attention.

It is stated that the Punjaub had been invaded by 7,000 men, headed by the sons of Dost Mohammed, who are thought to be merely the vanguard of a large force. British troops have been sent against them, and other precautions taken to insure their overthrow.

Shirtings, large speculative inquiries, 8¼ lbs., 11rs. 2a. Mule twist, 40s., firm. Cotton, large speculative inquiry. Broach, 540. Sawquinred Dharwa, 600. Copper quiet. Opium, Maliva, 1600rs. Exchange on London, six months' first class credits, 2d. a ⅛d. Government securities, 4 per cents, 99¾; do. 5 per cents, 107¾; do. 5½ per cents, 117¼. Freights to Liverpool for cotton, 70s.

The mail of the 3d ult has arrived here.

The homeward Bombay mail reached Suez on the 11th instant.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26, 1863.

8¼ lbs. shirtings active, 8 annas higher. Muleswist 1 higher. Copper sheathing, 48 rs. Copper tile, 38 rs. Indigo, estimated crop, 1 bn. Linseed quiet. Rice firm. Jute 4 lower. Exchange on London, first class credits, 2d. ⅛d. Government securities, 4 per cents, 100¾; do., 5 per cents, 108¾; do., 5½ per cents, 118¼. Freight to London for seeds, 82s. 6d.

New Zealand.

The war in New Zealand is termed "a war of races." Energetic measures were being taken by the troops and white colonists for a decisive victory over the natives.

All the British troops in Australia have gone over to New Zealand, and volunteers would follow to put the native insurrectionists down.

The Latest Markets.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Oct. 17—Evening.

Money was again in active demand on the 16th, but rates were unchanged.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad at 29 a 18 discount; Erie Railroad, 66 a 68.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to day 15,000 bales, including 8,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and holders demand an advance.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS steady and dull.

PRODUCE steady.

LONDON, Oct 17, 1863.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron firm. Sugar buoyant and excited. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice active. Spirits of turpentine advancing. Petroleum quiet: crude, 2s.; refined, 2s. 3d. Tallow firm. The indigo sales show an advance of 2d. a 6d. on the July auctions.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Mobile Reported to be Threatened by the Union Troops—Order Respecting Money Sent to Prisoners, &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26, 1863.

A lady, the wife of an officer in the Southern army, recently arrived in Norfolk, says she came from Mobile, Ala., and reports that that city was threatened by the Union troops, who were near enough when she left to watch the movements of the rebel garrison, and the inhabitants were beginning to think that the city would soon fall into our hands, as there were few available troops there, and they were resorting to deceptive measures to keep up the appearance of a larger force than they really had; even the women dressed up in men's clothes and paraded in the outskirts of the city as soldiers; and should the city be attacked, no resistance could be made by the present force.

We make the following extracts from the Richmond *Sentinel* of October 23:—

The people of Richmond decided yesterday, by a vote of 867 to 296, that they deem it unadvisable to place any restrictions on prices, and the Virginia Senate decided that there should be none. The proposition is now dead. We submit to this decision with cheerfulness, though we believe it to be a great mistake.

An order has been issued from the War Department to General Winder, instructing him to deliver to the federal prisoners all the gold sent to them by their friends in the North as he may receive it, but to withhold from them all United States Treasury notes, as the Confederate government recognizes no such money, and give them an equivalent in Southern scrip.

It is stated that some who have put substitutes into the army, while they stopped at home to make money, are alarmed at the prospect of the repeal of the Substitute law, and having made the wherewithall to travel, are trying to run away to Europe.

General Forrest's resignation has not been accepted, and he has left Atlanta to enter upon a separate command.

The Privateer Florida.

FOUR OF HER CREW IN CUSTODY.

The English ship Francis A. Palmer, which arrived at this port yesterday, brought four men who had shipped in her at Liverpool before the mast, but who proved to be a portion of the crew of the rebel privateer Florida. The notice of their shipment at Liverpool had been forwarded per steamer, and for several days Marshal Murray had his officers on the look out for the arrival of the Francis A. Palmer. As soon as she was telegraphed yesterday, Deputy Marshals McCoy and Dwire went down and boarded the vessel and took the men of. They give their names as John Jackson, John Brown, John Curran and Chas. A. Grover. They were brought to the Marshal's office and removed from thence to the County Jail, to await a final disposition of their case by the government.

These men are very rough looking specimens of sailors, and not more than ordinarily intelligent. Two of them state that they were drafted South purposely to form a portion of the crew of the Florida, and that they were obliged to enter the service under severe penalty. The other two state that they were a portion of the crew of the Crown Point, a vessel captured by the Florida, and that they also were forced to serve on board the pirate. They further stated that a number of others taken on various vessels were placed on shore at Brest, France, from the Florida. Some twelve or thirteen remained on board, sixty-nine being sent ashore.

Heavy Snow Storm in the West.

[From the St. Louis Democrat.]

The premature, unexpected, sudden, heavy and persevering snow storm which took place on the 22d, astonished every one with a mid-winter scene in the sunny halcyon days of October. At about eight A. M. the heavy flakes began to coat downward, and quickly increased in volume and multitude till the feathery fall filled all the air. Hour after hour, silently and lightly, the dense white clouds came down upon the city, soon mantling it once more in nature's unblemished robe of purity. Long past noon the snow continued falling thick and fast, and descended with slight abatement till past sundown. Were the weather colder, the streets would be banked with snow, which, mingled with rain, was still falling at nine P. M.

Winter seems to have begun in good earnest, and, as ever, finds hundreds of poor families unprepared for its rigors. The war has deprived many a wife and her offspring of their natural protector, and left them in pinching poverty, perhaps too proud to permit their wants to be known. Such instances should and doubtless will be assiduously looked for by our benevolent societies. Meanwhile, it is clearly the first duty of every man, especially in the business relations, to lay no heavy hand of merciless exaction upon the slender purses of the poor. Especially should landlords and the vendors of coal and wood have self respect and decency enough, if not humanity, to graduate their prices with reference to some consideration less base than a selfish greed of gain.

INTERESTING METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION—THE FIRST SNOW IN EACH OF FIVE YEARS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 23.]

The "first snow of the season" appeared yesterday morning, and in an abundance that was universally voted to be a very decided introduction to winter. On the calendar at the County Clerk's office we found an interesting record of the "first snow" of winter, from 1859 to 1863 inclusive, the minutes having been made each year by the clerk, Captain Eager. The account is as follows:—

First snow, December 5, 1859, and "flip-top" sleighing till December 9.

First snow in 1860 fell November 22, quite deep.

First snow in 1861 fell in the night of December 1.

First snow in 1862 fell in the night of October 24, three inches deep.

First snow in 1863 fell Thursday morning, October 22.

The Mails Per the Olympus.

BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1863.

The mails per the steamship Olympus, for Halifax and Liverpool, will close at eight o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail until about half past ten o'clock.

The Sailing of the Africa.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct 26, 1863.

The steamship Africa sails at nine o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) morning for Liverpool.

THE PRIZE RING.

Fight Between Con. Fitzgerald, of New York, and Ed. Wilson, of Weehawken, for $1,000.

Fitzgerald the Victor in Ten Rounds and Sixteen Minutes.

Gallant Fight Between Con. Orem and Patsey Marley.

Arrest of the Entire Party by General Schoepf, &c., &c., &c.

Since the great fight for the championship of America and one thousand dollars a side, between Joe Coburn, of Philadelphia, and Mike McCool, of St. Louis, in May last, no event has created such wide spread excitement in pugilistic circles in this country as the contest between Con. Fitzgerald and Ed. Wilson, for the sum of one thousand dollars, which came off yesterday at Fort Penn, in the State of Delaware, about sixty miles from Philadelphia.

THE FORMER EXPLOITS OF THE COMBATANTS.

Both men had fought previously in the prize ring, although with different success, Fitzgerald having defeated his antagonist, while Wilson's terminated in a drawn battle. Their relative merits as regards superiority of pugilistic qualities was a disputed question among the patrons of the "manly art," and ultimately culminated in the arrangement of the match in question for five hundred dollars a side, to come off at Charlestown, Md.

Ed. Wilson is a New Yorker by birth, and a brass-founder by occupation. He is now in his thirty-fifth year, and his first essay in the ring was with Harry Gribbin, of New York, April 24, 1860, when, after a game fight of nearly two hours, it was declared drawn by the referee, both men being severely punished. This was his only battle previous to the one we now record.

His antagonist, Con. Fitzgerald, was born in Albany, New York, November, 1832, and is therefore in his thirty first year. He is the same height as Wilson—five feet eight inches—and about five pounds heavier. His only fight in the regular ring before was with Hugh Kelly, in Nevada Territory, in the year 1859 whom he defeated in eighteen rounds and thirty minutes. Kelly was the favorite at two to one, but the heavy punishing hitting of Fitzgerald enabled him to win without a mark. Since that time he has remained perfectly quiet until the present match, for which he was trained by John Lawrence, Morrissey's old trainer, at McComb's Dam, finishing off at the Suffolk Park, near Philadelphia, the last ten days of his preparation. Ed. Wilson trained at his own house at Weehawken, under the care of Hen. Winkle.

SELECTION OF THE BATTLE GROUND.

The place of fighting was originally named at Charlestown, Md., but the recent interference of the Maryland authorities in the Lynch and Tom fight significantly showed that any more pugilistic contests would not be allowed in that section of the State. In this emergency the co operation and assistance of a well known influential sporting gentleman of Philadelphia, Mr. William McMullen, was sought by both parties, and he promised to help them in their difficulty. He guaranteed to take them to a spot in the State of Delaware, where the fight could come off without interference, and the management of the affair was placed in his hands. Two steamers were chartered, one for the public and the other for the principals, seconds and immediate backers, for which the tickets were charged five dollars each.

At midnight on Monday all parties embarked who had secured tickets for the latter boat, at the Brown street wharf, the other steamer sailing from the foot of Market street. The destination was Fort Penn, in the State of Delaware, about sixty-five miles from Philadelphia and four from Delaware City, and this point was reached at about seven o'clock next morning.

RAID OF THE ROUGHS ON THE DELAWAREANS.

The irruption of so many strangers into the quiet hamlet of Fort Penn alarmed the inhabitants, who imagined that Mosby's guerillas had made a raid into Delaware; and certainly the conduct of some few roughs, who invariably manage to be present on similar pugilistic excursions, justified them in drawing such a conclusion. They broke into one or two stores and plundered them of their contents, and in one instance robbed the storekeeper of his pocketbook containing some twenty-five dollars. It is but just to the others who were on the same excursion, to state that they strongly condemned these lawless proceedings, and raised by subscription, immediately they heard of the affair, a purse of the same amount of which he had been robbed by the ruffians. These proceedings, as will be subsequently seen, led to the arrest of a large number of the party, and it is to be hoped the guilty ones are included among them.

FORMING THE RING.

The ring was speedily and efficiently formed by the usual commissary, Bostman Tom, of Philadelphia, on a suitable piece of turf, about a mile from the village.

Fitzgerald was the first to enter the ring, at a few minutes before ten o'clock, throwing in his cap in the usual orthodox manner. He was received with loud cheering. Five minutes subsequently Ed. Wilson followed, and it was noticed as a bad omen that the wind, when his cap was thrown up into the ring, carried it outside again. He also met a warm welcome. His seconds were his trainer, Hen. Winkle, and Barney Aaron, and his colors a handsome white silk handkerchief with colored eagle and flower and blue striped border. Fitzgerald's seconds were his trainer, John Lawrence, and Dan Burns, both of them Morrissey's old trainers. His colors were green silk with white bird's eye. Joe Coburn and Theodore Allen were Wilson's and Con's respective umpires, but a long delay ensued for referee. Mr. McMullen declined to act, on the ground that he was unacquainted with the rules of the ring. Mr. John McKeown also refused, and ultimately Mr. E. James, of the *Clipper*, agreed to officiate. Lawrence won the toss for choice of ground for Fitzgerald, and took the corner most sheltered from the bitter keen wind that prevailed.

Odds to bet one hundred dollars to seventy five on Con. met with no response, neither did Ed. Wilson's offer to bet five hundred against a thousand that he won, his opponent offering five hundred to four hundred. A few bets were made and staked at the first named odds, and after the usual shaking hands of the principals and seconds all round time was called for

THE FIGHT.

ROUND FIRST.—As they stood facing each other, sparring for an opening, they appeared to be pretty evenly matched, both in height and weight. Fitzgerald's position was more artistic than his opponent's, and he appeared more active in his movements, as might have been anticipated from the advantage he possessed in point of youth. Their condition was perfection itself, the muscles of their arms and shoulders being splendidly developed and standing out in bold relief. Neither of them seemed to have an ounce of superfluous flesh, and a pretty cited, well contested fight was confidently anticipated by the spectators. Some time was spent in sparring, Con. at length leading off and both counter together on the face. Breaking from ground, they again joined issue, the exchanges, which were quick and heavy, being in Con.'s favor, although Wilson won the first of the three events by drawing first blood by a left hander on the nose. Fitzgerald, however, made the balance even by knocking Wilson down by a heavy half arm hit, amid loud cheers from his party, which were as warmly responded to by Wilson's friends for his encouragement.

ROUND SECOND.—Both prompt to the call of time, Fitzgerald leading off, but was well stopped. He tried it again, but with no better effect. More sparring, both countering together and getting home on the face, Con. at last finishing the round by sending Wilson to grass. Loud cheers, and offers to bet seventy against one hundred dollars that Wilson won.

ROUND THIRD.—Neither of them showed any marks of punishment as they came up for this round. Some time was spent in sparring, Con. at last exclaiming, "Why don't you fight, Ed?" to which Wilson replied, "Why don't you start, Con?" The latter was induced to lead off, but was stopped twice in succession, Wilson being evidently resolved to make Fitzgerald take the initiative. In his third essay he was more successful, as he planted his right, upon which he seemed to depend almost entirely, for on Wilson's nose, following it up with a second and heavier hit on the same place, which knocked Ed. fairly off his feet. Loud cheering for Fitzgerald, and offers of one hundred dollars to fifty that he won.

ROUND FOURTH.—Wilson's seconds sent him up completely fresh and clear, and he smiled grimly at his opponent as they toed the scratch. After some little feinting Con. got home on the chest, and as Wilson returned on the body he delivered a terrific right hander on the nose, which caused the crimson fluid to spout like a geyser, and here ring it like an eggshell. He followed it up by a second sledgehammer hit with the right under the ear, which evidently confused Wilson, and terminated the round by a third tremendous facer, which floored him like a shot, Wilson going down like a log to his own corner. So unmistakably apparent were the effects of Con's heavy hitting in this round, that one hundred dollars to twenty against Wilson were offered without any takers.

ROUND FIFTH.—Wilson came up so weak that Con at once forced the fighting, sending Wilson to grass by a lifthander on the nose, which caused the blood to flow in increased torrents. Odds of one hundred to five offered on Fitzgerald.

ROUND SIXTH.—To the surprise of every one Wilson came up promptly and gamely at the call of time. Con dashed in, and with a heavy hidow on the face knocked him on the ropes in his own corner, and followed it up with the right and left on the same spot, and knocked him off his legs, amid loud cheers from his friends.

ROUND SEVENTH.—The fight was now virtually over, for although Wilson came up with the most undaunted gameness it was only to receive punishment, without being able to inflict any corresponding harm in return. Con at once forced the fighting, in accordance with his seconds' instructions, delivering his right very heavily on the old spot, and knocking Wilson off his legs.

ROUND EIGHTH.—Wilson, although suffering from the severe hitting he had received, came up as game as ever to time. Con dashed in, napping a couple of body hits for his temerity, which, however, were deficient in power to do any harm, and delivering in return a rapid and effective one, two and three on the head and face, which made the blood stream again in profusion, and knocking him off his legs. One hundred dollars to two were offered in one quarter on Fitzgerald, without any one accepting it.

ROUND NINTH.—Wilson was still able to be on hand at the call of time, but all chance of success had vanished long ago, and it was only his unflinching game that made him continue the hopeless contest. He came to the scratch to be hit all over by these terrific righthanders of Fitzgerald's, and knocked down weak, powerless and bleeding. At the finish there were loud cries for his seconds to take their man away, as he was being literally cut to pieces by his opponent's severe sledgehammer hitting; but he himself would not listen to the advice tendered, and persisted in coming up.

ROUND TENTH AND LAST.—Weak from loss of blood, and staggering from his tremendous punishment, Wilson still displayed the most indomitable pluck. Con was apparently determined to finish off his opponent at once, for he rushed in, and, disregarding the feeble blows he gave, administered his right and left with stinging severity on the face, sent him so heavily to grass that his second, seeing the hopelessness and cruelty of continuing the fight, and afraid of a fatal termination, if persisted in longer, threw up the sponge in token of his defeat, although strongly against the wishes of the brave fellow himself, who was deeply mortified at his defeat.

The fight lasted exactly sixteen minutes, and in every round Wilson was knocked down.

REMARKS.

But little comment is necessary on this fight. Wilson proved himself the brave, game fellow that he has always been considered, but he showed also that beyond gameness he has none of the requisite qualities of a boxer. He is deficient in science, cannot lead off at all, and did not know how to take advantage of the many openings that were afforded him. Fitzgerald has a good deal to learn before he can be considered perfect as a boxer. He is very active on his legs, hits tremendously heavy and straight, especially with his dangerous right, and is one of the fairest fighters we ever witnessed. His defence, however, is not very strong, as he prefers leading off with his right, which he uses with effect, instead of reserving it as a guard or to cross counter, and thus lays himself open to a scientific antagonist. This is a fault that can be easily rectified, and which, if he is matched against Joe Coburn—of which there was some talk after the fight, Con declaring his willingness to meet him for two thousand dollars a side—he will be compelled to remedy. As it is, he entirely satisfied his friends by his performance on this occasion.

Fight Between Con. Orem and Patsy Marley.

ANOTHER MILL, THE BEST EVER WITNESSED IN AMERICA—INTERFERENCE OF THE MILITARY—ARREST OF THE PARTIES, ETC.

Immediately after the above another fight, for a purse of fifty dollars, between Con. Orem and Patsy Marley, a newly arrived English middleweight, was commenced. The betting was in favor of Orem at the start, but changed to Marley before it was finished.

They fought seventy-six rounds, in two hours and five minutes, entirely in favor of Marley, who punished Orem severely about the face, closing one eye entirely, while he himself was not much marked. Orem fought in the grandest possible manner, and could have fought another hour, but the referee peremptorily forbid the fight being prolonged, as it was rumored the military were *en route* to the field.

This was found to be the case, and many were arrested. The villagers had made complaints at Delaware City to the State authorities, and the Provost Marshal called upon General Schoepf, the commandant of the forces at Fort Delaware, for military assistance. One of the steamers was seized by a revenue cutter, loaded with soldiers,