THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EUROPE.

The City of Washington at This Port and the Belgian at Father Point.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Reconstruction of the British Cabinet.

The Ministerial Arrangements Nearly Completed.

Reform Part of the Programme of the New Government.

THE FENIAN SITUATION.

More Arrests of American Citizens.

The Proprietor of the "Irish People" Suing the Government for Damages.

Projected Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

SPAIN AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

Commencement of the French Evacuation of Rome.

&c. &c. &c.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 1st November, via Queenstown on the 2d, arrived at this port yesterday, with four days later news.

The Canadian steamship Belgian, from Liverpool, November 2, via Londonderry 3d, passed Father Point yesterday at half-past four P. M., *en route* to Quebec. Her advices are one day later than those of the City of Washington.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued until the 23d of November.

Two very considerable fires had taken place in London. The first occured at the St. Catharine's Docks on the 28th, and the loss, it was feared, would reach £40,000 sterling. The second took place on the 30th ult. at Beale's wharf, Tooley street. The warehouse destroyed contained eight floors, with vaults in the basement, and had a frontage on the Thames of one hundred and fifty feet. The loss of property was rather heavy, especially in teas; but the goods were protected by large insurances. An immense warehouse, adjoining the wharf, containing 86,000 chests of tea, narrowly escaped. The fire penetrated the building, but by extraordinary exertions it was prevented from spreading. The amount of property destroyed was estimated at £180,000 sterling.

A terrible explosion occurred at Nine Elms on the 31st ult., at the works of the London Gas Company. Six persons were killed and forty to fifty seriously injured.

In connection with the discovery of the murdered body of a man in the hold of a New York ship a strange circumstance has occurred. Since the depositions taken in the case were sent to the United States the American Consul has applied for the clothes found near the body, and being referred to the parish authorities was told that nothing was known of them. Search having been made in Liverpool, the trousers and boots were found in an old clothes shop, where they had been sold by a person whose name is not mentioned, but the remainder are yet undiscovered, and this will probably lead to great difficulty in identifying the deceased or the detection of his murderers.

The steamship Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 30th ult.

The steamship City of London, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 31st ult.

The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 31st ult.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

The steamship St. Andrew, from Quebec, arrived at Greenock on the 2d inst.

The steamship Louisiana, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 3d.

The steamship China, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown on the 2d, and at Liverpool on the morning of the 3d.

The steamship North American, from Quebec, arrived out on the afternoon of the 1st.

Reconstruction of the British Ministry.

No official announcement had been made concerning the new Cabinet. A council of ministers was again held on the 30th ult., but nothing transpired. It appeared certain that Lord Clarendon would be the Foreign Minister.

The London *Times* says the present Cabinet is complete with the exception of a single office, that of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

The London *Globe* claims forbearance and good wishes towards the reconstructed ministry until it is in a position to lay before Parliament the programme upon the satisfactory character of which its existence must depend.

The London *Daily News* fully anticipates a Ministerial Reform bill in the first session of the new Parliament.

The London *Morning Post* thinks the success of a Ministerial Reform bill extremely doubtful. The nation is too indifferent.

The London *Star* alludes to and remarks upon the unanimity of the London press on the following points, namely:—The reform which must decide the durability of the Cabinet, and the imperative necessity of a reconstruction of the ministerial *personnel* in the Commons, if the Cabinet is to face a new Parliament with any decent show of influence and debating power. England is not wanting in material from which the recent liberal losses might be supplied.

The *Star* publishes in large type a letter from a member of Parliament, hinting that no Cabinet will be satisfactory to his party which does not include Mr. Bright, and suggesting his appointment to the Secretaryship of State for India.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE SITUATION.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while on a visit to Glasgow, was presented with the freedom of the city on the 1st inst. He was invited to a dinner, which was followed by a workingmen's demonstration. He also received an address from the Parliamentary Reform Union. The Chancellor spoke at some length in acknowledgment of the honor of being placed on the citizens' roll. He deplored Lord Palmerston's loss, and paid a tribute to his memory, but bade the country be of good cheer. The name of Russell was a pledge and a promise to the people. Russell was not likely to unlearn a lesson of life; to change his career and forfeit the inheritance he had secured in the memories of his countrymen. The Chancellor hoped the country had reasonable assurance that the wise and enlightened policy of the last thirty years would still continue to be followed by those who had the responsibility and direction of public affairs.

PROBABLE CHANGES—GLADSTONE'S BIG GUN.

[London correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.]

A feeling exists that more debating strength is needed on the Treasury bench in the House of Commons. Sir George Grey's *forte* does not lie in the cut and thrust of parliamentary battle; and the weight of the ministry of the Indian empire is more than enough to absorb the physical and mental energies of Sir Charles Wood. Mr. Gladstone has the weight and spirit of a giant; but even giants are gifted with but one voice, and though its echoes may be louder than those of ordinary men, the rules of debate do not permit its utterances to be more frequent. What, then, is to be done to make up for the loss of the First Minister of the Lower House? A friendly notice to quit is felt to be floating in the air, and people are busy conjecturing at whose feet it will fall. I still believe that Lord Granville is likely to take Lord Cowley's place at Paris, and I shall not be surprised if next week we had a new Postmaster General, and a new Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Chichester Fortescue is spoken of as a probable successor to Sir Robert Peel in the latter position.

Mr. Gladstone would like to signalize his promotion to the leadership to the Commons by some measure of magnitude worthy of comparison with those already identified with his name. He was foiled in the Cabinet last year when he sought to obtain the sanction of his colleagues for a comprehensive measure of railway purchase by the government. One of his chief opponents is said to have been Mr. Milner Gibson, whose sense of caution has grown peculiarly acute in all that relates to contestable measures, and who succeeded in persuading the majority of his ministerial comrades that, whether theoretically right or wrong, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's *cheval de bataille*, however spirited, well groomed and well ridden, would be certain to throw its rider. Since then a royal commission of inquiry has been appointed, and most important evidence will be found in its report, when completed, on the practical working of the present system. Mr. Gladstone is not a man easily to renounce an idea, and I hear that there is a notion of his "trying it on," as the phrase is, with reference to the Irish railways, just by way of a beginning.

The Fenians.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE IRISH GOVERNMENT.

[Dublin (Oct. 28) correspondence of the London Times.]

If there is any virtue in audacity, the Fenians are determined to have the full benefit of it. I telegraphed to you yesterday evening that Mr. Luby, as registered proprietor of the *Irish People*, had taken an action against Mr. Stronge, the police magistrate, for having signed a warrant authorizing the police to enter the office of that journal and seize upon the plant, together with his goods, chattels and papers, including the lease of his house and his marriage certificate. His counsel was instructed to apply to one of the judges for permission to put certain interrogatories along with the summons and plaint in order to compel Mr. Stronge to furnish evidence against himself. But Mr. Luby does not stop here; he flies at higher game. I have just heard that actions of a similar kind have been taken *against the Lord Lieutenant and the Under Secretary*, General Sir Thomas Larcom. How the news of this bold stroke will thrill the "centres" in America! It is one way of assaulting Dublin Castle, and much the most harmless. It will, at least, have the effect of making the trials highly sensational, and will, no doubt, keep up the flow of funds from the other side of the Atlantic.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF AMERICAN FENIANS.

This morning, between five and six o'clock, a respectable looking young man, who gave his name as Lieutenant James Henry Laler, of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, United States, was arrested by Sergeant Devoy, on landing from the steamship Iron Duke, which arrived at the North Wall, from Liverpool. The prisoner was brought before Mr. O'Donnell, at the Chapel street police office, charged with having unlawfully in his possession a seven-barrelled revolver, two hundred rounds of rifled patent ball cartridges, *which are stated to be poisoned;* a box of patent percussion caps, four military drill books, four commissions, bearing the name of James H. Laler, to serve in the Connecticut Rifle Volunteers as lieutenant and colonel; also, as described in the charge sheet, with "having in his possession, at the same time and place, the sum of thirty-eight pounds and ten shillings in gold, all supposed for the purpose of Fenianism, and having carried the same from America to this country for treasonable purposes." There were also found with the prisoner several scraps of paper "containing the names of persons resident in England, Ireland, &c.;" a beautifully executed album, containing the photographs of several military officers of the American army; a decorative Maltese cross, of silver, suspended by a blue velvet ribbon, the bar at the top being of gold and having inscribed upon it the name, "James H. Laler." The cartridges were made up in packages of six each, the covering being of wood, groved to fit the cartridge, and bound round with paper. The packages showed a conical ball at one end, and the paper casing containing the powder at the other. Upon the tissue paper appears the following inscription:—"Six combustible envelope cartridges, made of Hazzard powder, expressly for Colonel Colt's patent revolver pistol. Address to Colt's Cartridge Works, Hartford, United States of America." The accused, who is twenty-two years of age, stated that he had been in America from the time he was ten years of age; that he served in the American war, and returned to this country to see his uncle, who resides in Thomas street, and intended shortly to return to the country of his adoption. He evidently appeared much surprised at the whole proceeding. Mr. O'Donnell remanded the prisoner pending further inquiries.

When the Trafalgar steamship, from Liverpool, arrived at the North Wall yesterday morning, a search was instituted by the police to ascertain if any of the passengers on board had arms or documents in their possession which would implicate them in the Fenian conspiracy. Among them was an elderly man named Owen Smith, who, in reply to Sergeant Devoy, stoutly denied that he had any such in his possession. A search having been instituted, there were found concealed on his person two loaded revolvers, some chain shot, two glass bottles filled with bullets, a quantity of percussion caps and £66 in gold. The sergeant arrested him and brought him to Chapel street police office, where the prisoner informed Mr. McDermott that the several articles found on him belonged to his son, who had been a soldier in the United States army, and that he was about to return to his native place, Cavan, from America, where he had resided for ten years. He was remanded for further investigation, but discharged this morning, on entering into his own recognizances to appear when called on.

France and Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—The public were some time ago prepared for hearing that the French government desire to withdraw the French flag from the new Mexican Empire, always providing that such a step can be taken without endangering the throne and government of Maximilian. Such intentions have of late assumed a more decided character. The Emperor of Mexico will recruit more largely in Austria and Belgium, and it is proposed to permit French officers and men to take the oath of allegiance to the crown of Mexico, if inclined to do so. In time, therefore, the Emperor Maximilian will find himself surrounded by forces entirely under his own flag. France will have performed an expensive duty. It is scarcely to be supposed that any government of the United States could wish to replace such a state of things by promoting the return of the past republican confusion, anarchy and brigandage. In course of time public feeling in America may decide on acknowledging the liberal sovereign government now laboring to bring Mexico up to the civilization and progress of our age.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—

It is generally reported in Paris that the French army in Mexico will be withdrawn by instalments, and that by August or September next year the whole will have returned to France. This resolution is said to be adopted not only from a desire to afford no reasonable ground of complaint to the United States, but also on economic grounds.

Strange Occurrence at Palmerston's Grave.

[From the Manchester Guardian.]

It is stated that when the Dean of Westminster pronounced the words "dust to dust, ashes to ashes" over the grave of Lord Palmerston the chief mourner, as a last precious offering to the dead, threw into the grave *several diamond and gold rings*. Another account states that the vault was so constructed that it would not permit of the throwing in of any earth at the most solemn portion of the funeral service. This novelty attracted a great deal of notice, and was received with various degrees of approbation. To some it appeared a great improvement, as taking away all the earthy hideousness of burial; but others thought that the traditional solemnity of the grave suffered when the dread words "ashes to ashes, dust to dust" are not accompanied by the usual symbolic sprinkling of earth on the coffin. The chief mourner responded to the words by casting several valuable rings into the grave.

The Prince of Wales and the Late Premier.

[Flâneur in the London Star.]

"No scandal about Queen Elizabeth, I hope!" says Mr. Daryll in the *Critic*; but the divinity which hedges a king or a king's son does not prevent people from talking about them and commenting upon their deeds. And during the past week comment has been tolerably rife on the at least questionable conduct of the heir apparent, in nightly visiting the different theatres, accompanied by a party of visitors, while the body of the old statesman to whose skill and sagacity we were all so much indebted was lying awaiting its burial in the heart of London. No one could possibly imagine that the Prince of Wales could have any personal regard for Lord Palmerston (indeed, he probable inherits the dislike with which it was well known the late Premier was regarded by Prince Albert), and no one could object to his going to the theatre; on the contrary, we are always glad to hear the announcement made at theatrical charity dinners that the drama is extensively patronized by the "highest in the land." But the present feeling appears to be that it would have been better had the Prince and Princess postponed their gaiety for a little, and that abstinence from the theatre for a week would have been a greater proof of their respect for the dead statesman than the telegraph's expression of condolence with his survivors. There are persons, doubtless, who will think it flat burglary to dare to comment on the conduct of such great people in print; who will regard this expression of opinion as suggestive of Manchester marching on London, and who will expect to see the "swart mechanic's bloody thumb" staining the delicate furniture in Grosvenor square after a general *émeute;* but as every one has been saying these things there does not seem to be any reason why they should not be printed.

Captain Rae on Captain Hall's Arctic Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TELEGRAPH:—

The startling information that has recently reached this country from the Arctic regions, to the effect that there may still be three survivors of the lost Franklin expedition, took me, as it must have done almost every one else, by surprise. Mr. Hall's letter is a curious one, but, from the circumstances under which it is said to have been written, deserves every indulgence, and we must wait with patience for the promised details which are to throw further light on this painful subject. In the meantime I will venture to make a few observations on Mr. Hall's communication.

Mr. Hall's letter is dated from his farthest north point, I fancy, a place well known to me, as I passed it four several times in my boats, and which is about one hundred and twenty English miles nearly due south of my winter quarters at Repulse bay, where I spent the seasons of 1846-7 and 1853-4, having with me on both occasions efficient Esquimaux interpreters, one of whom spoke English fluently. During the first season we had constant and friendly communication with the natives, and heard from them many things regarding Parry's and Ross' expeditions, part of which I easily proved to be correct by a perusal of the narratives of their expeditions, and part by personal communication with the distinguished explorers themselves after my return to England, as the natives had noticed and remembered many little incidents which had not been thought worthy of record in a journal. By this means I tested the truthfulness of the Esquimaux and the efficiency of the interpreter.

In 1854 I had, during two months of spring whilst at winter quarters, constant communication with the Esquimaux both of Repulse and Pelly bays, several of the latter having come to visit us. I had previously seen these last at Pelly Bay itself—discovered and named by me in 1847—when travelling northward in 1854.

The Esquimaux, one and all, at and of both these places, assured us that they knew of no white man living among them, and that all the "whites" or "Kabloonans" had perished at least four years before. I offered them large rewards of saws, knives, files, and, in fact, everything they most valued, to be paid them at once, and promises of much greater supplies afterwards, if they could tell of any living white man, or could bring us to where he was or him to us. But the answer was always the same:—"We know of none."

While I believe the Esquimaux to be usually truthful and correct in repeating or giving information, when they have an object to gain many of them very readily have recourse to fictions, which have the appearance of truth until subjected to cross-questionings, which I have invariably found exposed the falsehood. These falsehoods were never sustained or told by any great number of the natives; whereas in the case of a fact they were all agreed, and no amount of cross-questioning could affect their statements in the slightest degree.

I do not know how Mr. Hall gets at his dates so readily. Although I had been only seven years away from Repulse Bay, the Esquimaux, when asked how long it had been since I had seen them before, could never give a correct reply. It is also said that the "cousin" refused Crozier's gun when offered to him, as "he was afraid it would kill him" (the cousin). None of the Esquimaux I saw were afraid to use a gun; but, on the contrary, were anxious to possess one. Indeed, I gave an Esquimaux a gun and ammunition at Repulse Bay in 1847, and before a week was over he and others could shoot well with it. This gun I found with the natives in 1854 in excellent condition, and was happy to learn that it had been the means of saving the lives of his family during a season of famine, when many others perished. He had still a hornful of powder perfectly good, although kept for seven years; but had no shot or ball. I left another gun and a large supply of ammunition with these good people in 1854.

The fight that Crozier is said to have had with the "Indians," not "Innuit," must be a fable. All the Indians he could possibly meet with on his southward journey are friendly, and would have been only too happy if they had had an opportunity to bring him safely to the nearest Hudson's Bay Company's establishment, so as to receive the large reward promised them for aiding any white man they might meet. Besides, if Crozier had got so far south as to meet Indians, it is not likely he would have gone back hundreds of miles to the north again.

In offering these remarks I do not wish to detract in the slightest degree from the great energy, perseverance and pluck shown by Mr. Hall, who may, I trust, be able to accomplish all, and more than all, his letter promises; but his difficulties were only about to begin, for hitherto he had been among semi-civilized Esquimaux. To the northwest of Repulse Bay he will not find them so agreeable to travel among, although perhaps not inimical.

KIRKWALL, Orkney, Oct. 23. JOHN RAE.

European Winter Fashions.

[From the November Paris Le Follet.]

It is now time to begin to speak definitely of winter fashions, and coming first under our notice are the materials most in vogue; poult de soie embroidered certainly is one. They are no longer the same patterns as last winter, but are now embroidered in black and white, imitating lace, forming a sort of waved band crossing over stars, wreaths or bouquets of flowers of all kinds. This pattern may be seen on blue, light brown or violet, as also upon black; but then all the embroidery is white. These dresses need no trimming.

Although many ladies have adopted the fashion of plain skirts, it must not be supposed that trimmed skirts are not well worn. Indeed, we have only to call our readers' attention to the variety of very elegant passementerie to convince them this is by no means the case. The novelty of the moment consists in placing, above the hem, a wide band of passementerie, forming also a pattern up each breadth. We have seen this in black and gold, upon a violet satin, and black and silver upon blue moire.

We must still record that gold and silver are greatly in favor. Other passementerie trimmings are made in a series of rings, or palm leaves interlaced, and put on in distinct ornaments upon each breadth.

As to the plain skirts, they are generally scalloped round the bottom, and edged with thick cord, in which is twisted a thread of gold or silver. Linsey and knickerbocker are worn as early morning dress, and these heavy materials are made with a vest and waistcoat, or chemise russe of embroidered cachemire. The tight high body is not admissible—at least, only with basques, and opened in front over a waistcoat, perhaps of embroidered percale or plaited muslin.

We have already mentioned double skirts as fashionable, but we must repeat the information, as every day brings fresh proof of its truth; and when the sleeves and underskirt are different to the upper skirt and low body it produces a very stylish effect. What can be prettier than a dress of white silk, with an upper skirt and small boddice of blue, green, or cerise? By many ladies the Princesse or Gabrielle make is preferred, as the dress, being cut in one piece, is considered to give a more graceful flow to the train, which is worn as long or longer than ever.

We have been asked whether there is anything fresh in the make of sleeves. It seems there is no change whatever; still the sleeve a coude—or small coat sleeve—and certainly for the cold weather they are very suitable. However, the small fancy vestes of different shapes are likely to be much in favor. There will then be plenty of opportunity for making use of the very elegant lingerie which is now seen.

We must not omit to mention that Cluny lace is much used for trimmings. The fashion of wearing a band outside tight fitting casaques continues to be adopted; but they should never be worn with any but those of cloth, cachemire or plush. Several ceintures suitable for this are made of Russian leather, with jet, pearl or steel clous and buckles.

A dress of blue taffetas, with silver threads and large white spots. Round the bottom of the skirt is placed a band of black taffetas, edged on each side with a narrow blue and silver cord. This band is carried up the back of the dress in two rows to the ceinture, which is made of the same material as the dress. On the shoulders and the bottom of the sleeves are ornaments of passementerie and taffetas.

A bright green moire robe. The skirt plain; the body made with basques, cut in tabs, trimmed round with a white silk fringe with a heading of point de Venise galon. The front of the body is fastened by pearl buttons set in gold.

A gray foulard dress with double skirt, the under one having round it three wide insertions of guipure, put on in festoons, or rather waved. Small corselet of the same material as the dress, trimmed round with narrower insertion. A bow is placed at the point behind, from which hang ends, also trimmed to match. With this a white muslin, or muslin and lace underbody is worn.

A robe of green poult de soie, the trimming composed of a narrow green and black ball fringe, with a heading of beaded passementerie. Five rows of this are placed in festoons, crossing one another round the bottom of the skirt, and a row up each seam. The body, which is a veste de chasse open, with revers in front, and with a long basque behind, is trimmed to match, and over it is worn a ceinture with a large buckle.

A robe of cerise taffetas, the skirt cut on the bias, and without any plait at the waist, with a trimming of white silk Chantilly. A wreath of eglantine roses round the skirt a short distance up. This trimming is a novelty, and may be had in different flowers—lilies, lilac, violets, roses of all colors, &c., and has a very rich appearance. The corsage of this dress is made low, with a wreath to match round the top, lessening in width at the shoulders and in the front. Ceinture fastened at the side with an eglantine rose, with foliage hanging down over the left side of the skirt.

An evening dress of pink moire. The body, low and cut square, is trimmed with three rows of silver point de Venise. The sleeves are formed of bouillons of pink tulle, fringed with silver. The skirt, long and with a train, has five biases of pink moire, fringed with silver, alternately with insertions of silver point de Venise, round the bottom.

An evening toilette of pink tulle, spotted with white and gold chenille. The bottom of the skirt is bouillonne, headed by a wreath of autumn leaves, veined with silver. The body is bouillonne in front, and a wreath like that on the skirt, but of smaller dimensions, forms three points. The sleeves are short, and have branches of foliage hanging from the shoulders.

A white muslin dress, suitable for a young lady, having the front of the skirt made en tablier, with rows of straw-colored ribbon and Valenciennes lace. The bottom is trimmed round with a plisse of muslin, upon which is placed a straw-colored ribbon; then a wide bouillonne, with a heading of Valenciennes, and the tablier is trimmed all round with the same edging. A low gathered body, with a small band round the top, upon which are placed three rows of very narrow straw ribbon, edged on each side with Valenciennes. Short sleeves, formed of a single bouillonne, with a band similar to that finishing off the top of the body. Ceinture fastened in front by a rosette.

A robe de chambre a la Muscovite. It is cut on the bias in one single piece. The material employed is cashmere, blue, violet, a mixture of gold and black, &c., and is trimmed round with black and white terry velvet, imitating Astrakan. These bands of velvet form revers, collets, and are placed round the armhole, and cut in festoons. Buttons of stars of pearl and cable passementerie form the fastenings of this comfortable and distingué robe de chambre. It is lined through with taffetas of a shade suiting the cashmere.

The chapeau Empire has triumphed over the chapeau fanchon, and, although by no means so graceful as the latter, may be said to reign at the present moment. The principal trimmings are feathers and lace, but gold is still worn; thus a very pretty and simple bonnet was made of tulle bouillonne, trimmed with a scarf of the same, spotted with gold, fastened at the side in two small bows, in the centre of which was placed a small bird, the long ends of the scarf left floating. The inside of this bonnet was trimmed with black velvet and gold.

Another at the same house was of blue crape, trimmed with pattes of blue velvet forming stars, and covered with white blonde. On the crown was a small bird of golden hue. And a third of black velvet, spotted with gold, and trimmed with gold butterflies.

Another very elegant bonnet was made of green tulle, with an Empire curtain, trimmed with medaillons of guipure. At the side a rosette of white feathers, surrounded with a quilling of velvet edged with guipure; a bandeau of green velvet and bouquet of jasmine.

A black velvet bonnet had a small curtain embroidered in a gold grecque. At the side coquilles of black lace and a bouquet of peacock's feathers. The inside trimmed with a bandeau of velvet embroidered like the curtain, and small bouquet to match that on the outside.

A black satin bonnet was almost entirely covered with a scarf of tulle bouillonne, worked with chenille, fastened to the bonnet by small brooches of cameos and chains of jet, with a bouquet of velvet nasturtiums at the side. The same trimming is reproduced inside the bonnet.

A bonnet of royal blue velvet had the front covered with a number of small bias folds; the crown quite plain and straight curtain, surmounted with a wreath of velvet leaves and medaillons of jet. In the inside, leaves and medaillons on a bandeau of velvet.

A violet velvet bonnet, the crown quite plain, and trimmed with a bouillonne of velvet. Round the front and curtain, which was also quite plain, a wreath of chinchilla colored feathers, with strings of reps edged with the same. The inside was trimmed with three cameos of jet and silver, on a bandeau of violet velvet.

A demi-empire bonnet, of blue gauze worked in silver; the crown bouillonne, with very narrow curtain in two plaits. On the crown a bouquet of white feathers, tipped with silver, and fastened under a large silver brooch. Strings of reps fastened by a silver brooch and bandeau of blue velvet, with the same ornaments.

We finish the description of bonnets for this month with one in the Marie Stuart style, made of royal velvet and Brussels tulle, both rose color. The edge was trimmed with a silver cord, and the strings of pink taffetas, striped with silver. An Empire curtain, over which was thrown a point of white blonde. At the left side a bouquet of marabouts, tipped with silver. Bandeau of velvet and silver.

The Prince and Princess of Wales at Liverpool.

The long expected visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Liverpool took place on the 31st ult. The royal party reached Knowsley, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Derby, on the previous evening. In Liverpool great preparations had been made by the corporation and also by the general body of the inhabitants. The whole route through the town was barricaded, in expectation of an immense concourse of people, and the numbers were certainly even larger than could be supposed. The number of flags and colors of all nations displayed was immense. The visit was nominally only a private one, no state was observed, the procession merely consisted of a few mounted police to clear the road and bring up the rear. The Prince and Princess were seated in an open carriage, and appeared both very satisfied with the warmth of the ovation they received.

France.

The *Opinion Nationale* publishes a correspondence from Oran, which states that the Algerian insurgents, fifty thousand strong, were in possession of the whole south of the Tell mountains.

A ship, named the Clara, commanded by one Nicolo Gennaro, and sailing under English colors, was reported to have landed large quantities of arms and ammunition purchased at Gibraltar for account of the insurgents, every two or three weeks, on the coast of Morocco, near the base of the Beni-Guassen Mountains, whence they were transported by caravan to the interior.

It was expected that at least one French vessel-of-war would be sent to watch the coast of Morocco, as the rebels were evidently being furnished with supplies in that quarter.

A reduction of thirty million francs in the army and navy estimates is said to have been decided upon.

Count Bismark was expected to arrive in Paris in the course of a few days.

Italy.

The elections in Italy had been completed, and the returns showed a large majority for the government. Among the elected to the new Chamber of Deputies were Ricasoli, Garibaldi, Bixio and Ratazzi and other celebrities.

Rome.

General Kanzler had been appointed Minister of War in the place of M. De Merode, who, it was officially announced, had been relieved of his functions on account of bad health.

Two French frigates had arrived at Civita Vecchia for the purpose of embarking a portion of the French army now in the Roman States. This commences the evacuation. The Mexican delegation had left Rome.

Austria.

The government had issued an official intimation, which indicates a fixed resolution to adopt, as far as possible, a free trade policy.

Germany.

Bavaria, Saxony and Hesse Darmstadt had agreed to propose in the Federal Diet that the Holstein estates should be convoked; that Schleswig should be incorporated with Germany, and that the costs of the federal execution in the Duchies and Danish war should be borne by the confederation.

The general meeting of the National Verein took place at Frankfort on the 29th ult., when the following resolutions of the committee in reference to the political organization of Germany and the solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question were agreed to by a large majority:—

First—The National Verein maintains its original programme that Germany should be constituted as a federal State, the central authority of which should be transferred to Prussia, upon condition that such transfer be sanctioned by a parliament representing the whole German nationality.

Second—The National Verein declares that the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question can be brought about solely by a vote of the population of the Duchies, the free exercise of which can be limited by the common interests of Germany. It was further resolved that should a German central authority not be formed, Prussia alone could effectually defend the northern frontiers of Germany. In conclusion, the National Verein resolved that the convocation of the Schleswig-Holstein estates could no longer be delayed.

Spain.

Advices from Madrid state that Spain had informed the British government that she intends taking energetic measures to put an end to the slave trade.

The cholera was decreasing in Madrid and Seville; but in Portugal some fresh cases had occurred at Oporto.

Greece.

The Ministry, having been defeated on a question of confidence, resigned. M. Bulgaris, having been summoned by the King to form a new Ministry, declared that he could only accept the task on condition Count Sponneck should quit Greece. The King refused this condition, stating that Count Sponneck held no official position. M. Bulgaris thereupon declined.

South America.

The news of the surrender of Uruguayana, already announced in the HERALD, is confirmed.

The London *Times* says the progress of the war is more satisfactory than had been expected, considering the bravery of the Paraguayans. The news of an unconditional surrender is especially important, and looking at the previous advantages gained by the allies, a strong expectation may be entertained that it will virtually terminate the contest.

The Brazilian mail has reached Lisbon, with the following dates:—

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 10, 1865.

Exchange 25⅜ a 25¼. Coffee, good firsts, 7,300 a 7,400 reis. Shipments since last mail, 66,163 bags; sales 60,000 bags. Stock 110,000 bags. Freights, 35c. a 42½c.

BAHIA, Oct. 15, 1865.

Exchange 25¾ a 26. Cotton 16,000 a 16,500.

PERNAMBUCO, Oct. 18, 1865.

Exchange 26⅛. Sugar—White's, 4,000 a 4,100 reis. Ship Duncan, Dunbar, wrecked. No lives lost.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 20, 1865.

Exchange 49 a 49½. Wet salted hides inactive; dry American 34; more active. Wool unchanged. Flour—No stock.

Algiers.

The Bey of Tunis has granted a general amnesty to all persons implicated in the late revolution. Other measures of clemency and progress have been proposed to the Bey.

Turkey.

Advices from Constantinople state that a new commissioner has been appointed to investigate the physical resources of the empire with a view to their development.

The conversion of the Turkish consolades had already amounted to nearly £9,000,000 sterling.

India, China and Japan.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13, 1865.

Shirtings and twists higher. Cotton in good inquiry. Shipments since the 6th, 20,000 bales. Exchange on London 2s. 1d. Freights 45s. The rate of discount had been raised 2 per cent.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13, 1865.

Exchange on London 2s. 0⅞d. Discount rate raised 2 per cent.

A private telegram from Bombay dated the 14th October says:—Market quiet. Cotton shipments 50,000 bales. Freight 30s.

The *Times* telegram, dated Bombay, October 17, says:—Cotton market dull.

CHINA.

A private telegram dated Foochow, September 19; Shanghae, 20th; Hong Kong, 27th, says:—Export of tea for fortnight, seven million pounds. Market quiet. Freights to Whampoa under 40s. Exchange, Hong Kong, 4s. 6½d.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 21, 1865.

The quarrel between the Tycoon of Japan and Prince Nagato has been settled. A plot to murder the former had been discovered.

Sir H. Parke's negotiation with the Japanese government was wellreceived.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, NOV. 3.

The discount demand at the bank and on the street was rather active. There was no general expectation that any further advance in the bank rate would be necessary. Consols for money 88⅞ a 89.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central shares 82 a 82½, Erie shares 54 a 54½, United States 5-20s 63⅜ a 64.

Satterthwaite's circular of the 1st instant says: "During the past week the market has been much depressed, the high rate of interest on Monday inducing a large sale of stock coupons. With considerable importations, both government bonds and Erie shares created much dullness.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, NOV. 3.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at 51,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and 13,000 to exporters. The market was firm, and all qualities advanced to a trifling extent early in the week but subsequently became very dull, under the Persia's advices from the United States, and closed 1d. a 1½d. lower for American and Egyptian. The authorized quotions are:—

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	23d.	20⅝d.
Mobile and Texas	—	20½d.
Uplands	22½d.	20½d.

—The sales to-day (Friday) were 11,000 bales, the market closing steady and with a better feeling. Stock in port estimated 323,000 bales, of which 64,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER, NOV. 3.

The Manchester market is inactive.

LIVERPOOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, NOV. 3.

Breadstuffs are advancing, and prices are a trifle higher for all articles.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET, NOV. 3.

Provisions are quiet and steady, except bacon, which is easier.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

Warlike Preparations of the Canadian Government—The Military and Volunteers Placed on Frontier Duty—Operations of a Detective of the British Government in the States.

&c. &c. &c.

TORONTO, C. W., Nov. 13, 1865.

The Fenian alarm continues.

It has been decided to place a force of volunteers on active service to check Fenian raids. Two battalions have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for instant outpost duty on the frontier.

The guards at the volunteer armories have been doubled in consequence of information received of the designs and projects of the Fenians.

The Sixtieth regiment of British regulars have been sent from Montreal to Western Canada.

Our Special Washington Despatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1865.

Mr. Seward had a long interview with the President to-day, which gave rise to the report that the British government had made some formal demand on ours in relation to the Fenian movement. The rumor is plausible, if not true. The British government has been on the "anxious seat" for months. It sent one of its special detectives to this country some time since to furnish all the information he could collect concerning the strength, organization, efficiency and financial ability of the Fenians in America, and the disposition manifested towards the movement by our government and people. This agent has really learned enough to alarm the Johnny Bulls, and has probably communicated much more on "information and belief." He has made overtures to one of our prominent detectives and endeavored to obtain his assistance by bribery. All these facts warrant the belief that the British authorities are seriously alarmed, and that they have asked Mr. Seward to "define his position."

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Local Government Turned Over to the Civil Authorities by the Military—General Fullerton Relieved by General Baird—Special Session of the Louisiana Legislature Called, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11, 1865.

General Canby has issued an order turning over to the city authorities all sanitary regulations that have been under the control of the military since 1862; also resigning all control over the State levees, over the works on them, and over the collection of taxes to keep them in repair; also withdrawing the provost marshals in the parishes, except in certain cases; also stopping the issue of charity rations to persons unconnected with the army.

General Fullerton leaves the Freedmen's Bureau after fixing the amount of wages to be paid the freedmen by their employers next year, by leaving it to the law of supply and demand.

General Baird relieved General Fullerton of the charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. He announces that he will not alter the orders of his predecessor.

Governor Wells has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Legislature on the 23d instant, on the ground that the gravest interests of the State demand the presence of Senators to act in her behalf in Congress.

Cotton firmer. Sales 3,000 bales, at 55c. a 56c. for middling. Stock 125,000 bales. Freights to New York ½c. a ¾c. per pound. Exchange on New York ¼ a ½ per cent premium.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT AND FAMILY.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant and party arrived in the city last evening from Washington. They are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. They came in a special car, in charge of W. T. Walker, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The party consists of the following, relatives and staff officers of the General:—Lieutenant General and Mrs. Grant, Master Jesse Grant, Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Jane Grant, Mrs. Freeman, Brevet Major General Comstock, Colonel O. C. Babcock, Colonel Adam Badeau, Mr. F. Dent, Rev. Mr. Cramer and wife.

The Lost Steamer Republic.

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF STEWARD OF THE STEAMER, TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1865.

In your issue of yesterday there appeared a statement from Mr. H. D. Ellsworth, a passenger of the lost steamship Republic, denying the unjust attack of Captain Ryer on the commander of the above vessel.

Mr. Ellsworth in his statement makes it appear that I was wholly to blame in the boats' not being properly furnished with water and provisions, that I disregarded the orders of Captain Young, and that his orders were imperfectly carried out. In refutation I will say that at an early hour Captain Young did give me orders to furnish all necessary articles for the boats, and that I at once forwarded all the demijohns there were on board (there being neither water breakers nor bread bags in the ship) and had them filled with water. I robbed the sailors of their clothes bags, and had them filled to repletion with pilot bread, poultry, sardines, hams, and matches; oil and lanterns were next procured, and then portioned off in five different lots; a lot was sent to each boat. While I stowed the provisions in Captain Hawthorn's boat the second steward stored that of Captain Young's. In the meantime word was brought to me that the second mate's (Mr. Ryan's) boat had been lowered without any provisions, and that the chief mate had refused to have anything placed in his boat until she was lowered. I immediately informed the proper person that those two boats had no provisions on board. I endeavored to get them placed therein afterwards, but the officers in charge of the non-provisioned boats were too excited to be made to understand their condition.

In Captain Young's boat, in which Mr. E. was so fortunate as to be placed, was the same amount of provisions and water for seventeen people as there was in Captain Hawthorn's boat for twenty-three; and all those in the latter boat can testify that when we were picked up, forty-eight hours after the ship foundered, there were some eatables still left. The water had all been used, and that was all that was wanting. The want of that necessary article could have been obviated had there been the proper vessels in the ship to have put the water in. As it was I did the best I could by filling demijohns.

It is true that Captain