EUROPE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

Papacy, and will consummate the separation. We have difficulty in giving credence to these extreme resolutions, which are not in accordance with the traditions of the Court of Rome. Even should the Holy See leave for a moment the ancient capital of the world, it will probably return at no very distant time. *It is as Bishop of Rome that the successor of St. Peter is chief of the Catholic hierarchy.* We might even add that this absence would present, apart from its inconveniences, certain advantages, for it would allow *the peaceful inauguration in the Roman government of the changes which the Pope refuses to make voluntarily.* To sum up in a word, the secularization of the government, of the administration, of public situations, the unity of legislation—all these reforms are inevitable and imminent. Doubtless the Holy See will not achieve them, but when they are made it will accept them. Meanwhile a Bishop of France tells us in a letter to his clergy that the Pope has invited him conditionally to the *fête* which is to bring together at Rome next year a great number of bishops of the Catholic world.

Imperial Letter to the Commander of the Papal Legion.

The following letter has been addressed by the French Minister of War to Count d'Argy, Colonel of the Roman Legion:—

MY DEAR COLONEL:—You are about to quit France to serve under another flag. I wish you to consider this letter as a proof of my remembrance. The legion you command is called to *a high mission;* the elements composing it are now worthy to have the honor of defending the person and *authority* of the Holy Father, *as the corps of occupation has already done.* The decree which gives to the legion a decoration and four military medals is the adieu of the Emperor to his brave soldiers. This farewell reminds them, my dear colonel, that the watchful solicitude of the sovereign will follow them wherever they shall show themselves as French by their attitude, their respect for discipline, their devotedness to their duty. You have personally, my dear colonel, a difficult task to execute. You will derive the necessary force from the memory of your past conduct and from the thought that *the most lively sympathies of France are enlisted in the cause you are about to serve.* In a few days you will have no orders to receive but from the Pontifical government; but I have no need to tell you that your letters will meet with the best reception from me whenever you wish to speak to me about yourself and your legion. Receive, &c., RANDON.

PRUSSIA.

King William's Thanks to His Subjects.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger* of Berlin, of September 29, contains the following royal proclamation:—

Such numerous and pleasing manifestations of fidelity, devotion and readiness to make sacrifices for King and Fatherland have been forwarded to me with reference to the victorious war just closed from all parts of the country, as well from communes, corporations and clubs, as also from private individuals, that my heart feels the necessity not only of announcing this fact, but also of publicly expressing for the same my royal thanks. The indestructible unity of prince and people, the conspicuous evidence of which characterizes the present time, so it has done all great epochs of our famous history, will also reconcile and unite, in the new epoch opened with the conclusion of the peace, all differences and opposition in love to the common fatherland, and in setting forth the historical mission of Prussia in Germany. As also at the commencement of the war I knelt before God with my people, so will I publicly associate myself with them in returning thanks that God has done such great things for us, and has so visibly blessed our actions. To Him alone be the honor.

The New Loan and Financial Difficulty of the Crown and Legislature.

[From the Paris Debats, Sept. 16.]

The bill for a loan of 60,000,000 of thalers (3f. 75c. each), asked for by the Prussian government, may probably *revive the quarrel to which an end was put by the bill of indemnity.* The expenses of the last war having amounted to 108,000,000 of thalers, the government has been obliged, in order to cover that outlay, to impose on the vanquished countries war contributions to the amount of 60,000,000, to obtain about 20,000,000 from the Westphalian and Cologne to Minden railways, and to take 27,500,000 from the State treasury. This last-mentioned sum the government wishes to recover by increasing to 60,000,000 the total amount of the loan, which the committee proposes to reduce by one-half. The Minister of Finance, M. von Heydt, expressed himself very precisely on that important question; he declared explicitly to the committee that the political situation required that the public Treasury should be filled and that the government could not tolerate the refusal of the credit.

The *Provincial Correspondence* now gives the text of that declaration. The Minister of Finance opposes two capital objections to the amendment of the committee; the first is, that it deprives the government of the possibility of applying any portion of the loan to the State treasury; the second refers to the pretension to fix the mode in which the sum proposed is to be employed, and the order of the expenses which that loan is to meet. In thus acting, the Prussian government remains faithful to the policy constantly followed by the princes who have governed Prussia. It was from having found on his accession the treasury well filled by the economy of his father, been by means of that resource, and a numerous and well equipped army, that Frederick the Great was able, during the first few months of his reign, to conquer Silesia in a single campaign. The *Provincial Correspondence* declares that a well supplied State treasury is not only a tradition of the wise policy of the royal house of Hohenzollern, but is also a vital question for Prussia. According to that journal, Prussia cannot accomplish with confidence the destinies which the future reserves for her except by always being prepared for war. There would be matter for regret for Prussia as well as for the rest of Europe if it was true, as the language of that journal seems to imply, that the predominant idea of Prussia was to make war in Europe. If such were the case, Prussia, instead of ranking among the liberal States, would be a perpetual menace to the Continent; she would moreover lead to suppose that she has but small confidence in the stability of the new order of things which she has undertaken to found in Germany. We believe nothing of the sort, or, at least, the speech of the Minister of Finance authorises no such supposition. We moreover think that the *Provincial Correspondence*, if it has been the interpreter of the ideas of the government, has aimed at exercising an action over the votes of the Chamber. As for the *Kreuz Zeitung*, which has always in reserve some agreeable piece of news for the representatives of the country, it announces that the government is resolved to reply to the rejection of the Ministerial bill by the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. We shall see whether the menaces of the feudal journal will have any influence over the deputies.

The New North German Confederation.

The Hamburg *Correspondent* publishes the official text of the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance concluded between Prussia and the minor States which now form the North German Confederation. The treaty was signed at Berlin on the 18th of August, and the ratifications exchanged in the same city on the 8th and 10th of September. After the usual preamble, the text runs as follows:—

ARTICLE 1.—The governments of Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss, (junior line), Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe, Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, have concluded by this treaty an offensive and defensive alliance for the preservation of the integrity and independence, as well as the inner and outer safety of their respective States, and, enter immediately on the common defence of their present possessions, which they guarantee each other by this treaty.

ART. 2. The object of this alliance shall be ensured by a federal constitution, based on the fundamental principles laid down by Prussia on the 10th of June, 1866, and with the co-operation of a national Parliament, to be convoked jointly by the allied Powers.

ART. 3. All treaties and conventions existing between the allies remain in full force if not specially modified by this treaty.

ART. 4. The military forces of the allied governments are placed under the supreme command of his Majesty the King of Prussia, and their several services in time of war shall be regulated by special agreement.

ART. 5. The allied governments engage to make the needful arrangements in their separate States for the election of members of Parliament, in accordance with stipulations of the electoral law of April 12, 1849, and convene them at the same period that Prussia does. At the same time they promise to send to Berlin commissioners armed with full powers to make a draft of the federal constitution according to the fundamental principles of the 10th June, to be laid before the Parliament for their discussion and approval.

ART. 6. This treaty is to remain in force till the settlement of the new federal relations, eventually for a year, should the new act of confederation not be definitely settled before the lapse of that period.

ART. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the acts of ratification exchanged at Berlin as quickly as possible, and certainly not later than three weeks from the present date.

HANOVER.

A Solemn Protest Against Annexation to Prussia.

During the discussion in the Prussian House of Lords on the incorporation of the States occupied by Prussia Baron von Hiesebe-Streithorst, who is Chamberlain to the King of Hanover, made the following declaration:—

I wish to make the following declaration:—I cannot admit the right of conquest which pretends to give to one prince the right of turning another out of his country and seizing his throne. I cannot admit the right of the representatives of Prussia and of this chamber to decide on the fate of these States. By my territorial property I am at once a subject of his Majesty the King of Hanover and of his Majesty the King of Prussia. I have taken an oath of fidelity to the one and to the other; and I therefore solemnly protest before God and this high tribunal against the incorporation of Hanover. Even should Hanover now yield to force, it will always remain faithful to the reigning family, and will place its hopes in God, who always helps when He thinks right.

This protest, says the *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, was listened to in profound silence.

HESSE DARMSTADT.

Proclamation of the Grand Duke to His People.

A dispatch from Darmstadt, of September 19, says:—The following proclamation from the Grand Duke of Hesse has been published in this capital:—

TO MY FAITHFUL PEOPLE:

The events of a year the most deplorable that can be conceived, because it was a fratricidal war, had compelled me to leave my country. But my heart was always with my good people, and I have felt with them most deeply all the hardships they had to suffer, all the sacrifices they had to bring in a contest we considered ourselves to be carrying on for a just cause. Peace is restored, and I return to the country with which I am associated in mutual fidelity. I have had to make painful concessions in order to give back peace to my Hessians. I have been obliged to give up various parts of the country. May their inhabitants retain a friendly remembrance of me and meet their new government with confidence and affection. May they be as happy under that new government as I conscientiously tried to make them.

The ancient fidelity, the ancient courage of my staunch Hessians have been brilliantly proved both in civil life and upon the field of battle in the earnest time of recent months. I thank my people, my troops, and my officials for all they have done for me and for the country. I am especially grateful to the noble men and women who have lightened the lot of the wounded, the sick, and the necessitous by labors of the most self-sacrificing philanthropy. The recollection of this affords me comfort for the past and gives me courage and confidence in the future for the heavy task that lies before us. We have not only to heal the wounds the war has inflicted upon Hesse, we have also to co-operate in the remodification of our common German fatherland in a manner satisfactory to just national claims. The old foundation of right upon which we might have continued to build has crumbled into ruins. We must now make the perfecting of the new conditions of right created by the force of circumstances the object of our care. It was my zealous desire to see the confederation which at present embraces the North of Germany extended to the whole of our great Fatherland. Considerations, the removal of which was not in my power, hitherto opposed the fulfilment of my wish. But as I have always since my accession to the throne striven for the happiness and aggrandizement of the common German Fatherland and the strengthening of the ties by which it is surrounded, in addition to the welfare of my Hessian country, I shall also not lose sight of this object in future. In so doing I reckon upon the confidence and support of my good and tried people

LUDWIG."

"WORMS, 17th Sept., 1866."

ITALY.

Garibaldi's Debts for The Patriotic Volunteers.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 19.]

In anticipation of the approaching dissolution of the Italian volunteer force, Garibaldi has just issued a circular pointing out the necessity of settling the claims against him on account of that force. It runs as follows:—

The preparations for the expeditions which have been so advantageous for the country, especially that of 1860, caused me to contract certain debts with some honest and generous citizens who furnished some of the necessaries in the interest of the country. Many of these debts have not been paid, and the country therefore ought to pay them. They amount to about 105,000 francs, not including the sacrifices of those who seek for no recompense—a self-abnegation which all are not in a position to imitate. I therefore appeal to the patriotism of the Italians, for the refusal to pay a debt so sacred would be ruin to some and dishonor to all.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Loans and Debt of the New Kingdom.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Sept. 19.]

Since the treaty of Zurich Italy has entered into sixteen loan operations, viz:—

October 11, 1859, 100,000,000 lire; January 22, 1860, 10,000,000 and 30,000,000 lire, for divers objects; July 12, 1860, 150,000,000, 123,000,000 and 36,000,000 (Sicily) lire, for divers objects; August 27, 10,000,000 lire; July 17, 1861, 900,000,000 lire (Bastogi); March 11, 1863, 360,000,000 lire (Minghetti); November 24, 1864, 100,000,000 lire (Sella); May 11, 1865, 485,000,000 lire (Sella); May 14, 1865, 200,000,000 lire; November 20, 1865, 150,000,000 lire; March 2, 1866, 250,000,000 lire; July 23, 1866, 400,000,000 lire, forced loan, under the name of national loan—making a total of 3,244,000,000 lire, or about £130,000,000, requiring for interest, at the rate of five per cent per annum, 162,200,000 lire, or about £6,500,000—making the debt, in American gold, $850,000,000, and the interest $32,500,000 per annum.

The Outbreak at Palermo.

The London *Times* says the outbreak at Palermo may trouble the Italian authorities, but is not calculated to create any serious alarm.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that the revolutionary attempt has been made by men belonging to the republican party, seconded by bands of rioters.

A Florence despatch of September 20 says:—The following official statement has been published here:—Advices from Sicily announce that communication with Palermo has not been restored. It is asserted that no acts of violence or incendiarism have been perpetrated in that city. A few instances, however, of firearms having been discharged had occurred. In the other parts of the island the best feeling prevails.

The towns of Agusta, Syracuse and Modica have voted addresses to the king.

A despatch of the 19th of September from Catania says:—The municipality of this town voted an address to the King, condemning what was taking place at Palermo, and declaring that Catania is ready to maintain the *plebiscitum* at the sacrifice of property and life. The address confirms the unalterable faith of the inhabitants in the integrity of the country, the constitution and the King. A similar declaration has been made by the National Guard of Catania and the municipality of Aci Real.

According to advices received at Milan from Palermo, it would appear that on the 13th ultimo, the numerous armed bands which infest the mountains in Sicily united, and made during the night so bold an attack upon that city that they were enabled to take up strong positions in various parts of the town. At first a panic prevented the National guard from co-operating with the garrison, and on the 16th ultimo the firing was still kept up with great energy on both sides, without decisive results.

The Italian government has given orders for the immediate despatch to Sicily of the garrisons of Leghorn, Ancona and Taranto, comprising together fourteen battalions. Bad weather at sea rendered communication with Palermo very difficult, but it was said 5,000 troops had been landed, and that the insurgents retired before them.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

Sad Sights in the Cities—"Crawling" from the Rural Districts to Die.

[Calcutta (August 16) correspondence of the London Times.]

There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestilence. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such *hideous proportions* in the rural districts it is inundating the capital. All who can *crawl* from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Jehanabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta. They would receive food at their own homes, but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, and so at the present moment no less than two hundred and fifty famine stricken wretches a day seek the *annachuttiers* or Bengalee feeding houses of the native quarter of Calcutta. So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relief committee, and soon retired again to the hills.

But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the municipal commissioner, Mr. Stuart Hogg, and one or two merchants organized a committee, and on Monday last a public meeting of all classes was held in the town hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains and zemindars urged the claims of the starving, and enlarged the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much, with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified. Official reports were read giving statistics which, completed to date, show that at twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day it may be said *that 20,000 starvelings* are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this within four days of the meeting being held more than one-half has been subscribed.

Reports from the Country—Vultures and Jackals Feeding on the Dead.

Now, if this is the case in Calcutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa! One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior uncovenanted of Cuttack, which does not suffer more than Pooree, and very much less than Balasore. To a question as to the action of government he replies, "The early utterances of the Board of Revenue furnished melancholy evidence that the depth and extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated." "Any representations as to the calamity being comparatively slight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact." "We were surprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities." To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not "to the extent that is desirable," although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy. The mortality *from famine and cholera he describes as "of frightful magnitude,"* as "much greater than has generally been supposed." And there are still "four long dark months" before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am told by a high official who has just returned from Balasore, where he assisted the relief committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few weeks ago. Think of nine hundred dead bodies "being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning. Yet this happened he assured me. Half the truth has not been told, and as there is no Baird Smith there will never be reported. The last return from Balasore shows seven hundred and three deaths in that one little station in the week ending July 21; and *if you treble that number for the many who breed in the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch* you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths.

AQUATICS.

The Championship of the German Ocean.

[From the London Post, Sept. 17.]

On Tuesday a match for the "championship of the German Ocean," of £100 a side, with a champion cup, was rowed between four Staithes fishermen and four Blyth miners. The course was about eleven miles. The Staithes men kept ahead all the way, and won by about fifty seconds.

FIRE IN CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 5, 1866.

Rumsey & McBride's oil refinery and seven hundred barrels of oil were burned this morning. Three men were badly scalded and will probably die.

WASHINGTON.

THE MONTHLY PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Reduction of Over Twenty-two Million Dollars.

Frederick W. Seward Appointed Secretary of State Ad Interim.

More About the Additional Bounty.

The Cholera Increasing in the National Capital.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5, 1866.

Official Statement of the Public Debt.

The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of October, 1866:—

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent bonds	$198,091,350
Six per cent bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,323,501
Six per cent bonds of 1881	283,798,750
Six per cent five-twenty bonds	798,162,250
Navy pension fund	11,750,000
Total	$1,310,065,941

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent bonds	$8,922,000
Temporary loan	22,500,000
Three year compound interest notes	155,512,140
Three year seven-thirty notes	743,996,050
Total	$930,930,190
Matured debt not presented for payment	$23,302,372

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

United States notes	$399,165,232
Fractional currency	27,029,273
Gold certificates of deposit	11,057,640
Total	$437,252,205
Total debt	$2,701,550,709

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Coin	$86,259,909
Currency	41,953,858
Total	$128,213,767
Amount of debt, less cash in the Treasury	$2,573,336,941

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the 1st of October, 1866.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

Relapse in the Health of Secretary Seward.

Secretary Seward, who was taken ill last night with a return of his late attack (the relapse being occasioned by over exertion in the discharge of his official duties while in a debilitated condition), was this evening considered to be improving in health.

Frederick W. Seward Appointed Secretary of State Ad Interim.

Assistant Secretary of State F. W. Seward has been appointed Secretary of State *ad interim*, owing to the sickness of his father, who, without waiting to recover fully from his previous attack, devoted himself too closely and for many hours a day to his official duties. The appointment of his son, thus relieving him from business cares, will afford him a better opportunity to recover his health.

The Cholera Increasing in Washington.

Several reported cases of cholera have occurred in this city within the past few days. One of the patients recovered, Ebenezer Moore, a principal clerk in the office of the Register of the Treasury, was on Wednesday night attacked with symptoms of the cholera, which after twelve hours resulted in his death. A case was reported to-day, but it has not yet been pronounced genuine Asiatic cholera.

General Dix to Leave for Paris the Latter Part of the Month.

General Dix has announced within a few days to a number of intimate friends his determination to accept the French mission about the last of the present month. His personal business and family arrangements will occupy his time until about that period, when he will unquestionably depart for Paris.

Admiral Dahlgren Ordered to the South Pacific.

Rear Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to take passage from New York on the 1st of December to take command of the South Pacific squadron.

The Passport Business.

The business of the Passport office of the State Department has been steadily decreasing for several months until within the last ten days. Passports are now issued at about the rate of one hundred and twenty-five daily, but if continued at this rate till the close of the quarter will still show a decided falling off for the season as compared with 1865. The State Department has ordered a new and elegantly designed passport from English manufacturers, that will probably arrive by the next steamer. It is not to the credit of American manufacturers that the Department should be compelled to order its stationery from abroad, but we are informed that it is next to impossible to procure a good article of linen paper from any establishment in America.

Smuggling on the Canada Border.

An officer of the Treasury Department, engaged in the prevention of smuggling on the Canada border, now in this city, states that smugglers are again on the alert, and indications of a more vigorous prosecution of this illicit traffic are observed along the frontier. In some of the districts where new officers have been appointed the revival of smuggling is especially apparent. This may be the consequence of the changes recently made in agents, collectors, &c., who, although they seem to be zealous and energetic in the discharge of their duties, are not yet sufficiently familiar with the country or the customs, character and haunts of the smugglers. The regulation lately put into effect of sealing up the cars on the Grand Trunk Railway works well, and meets the approbation of the officers of that road. It is estimated that this measure adds at least fifteen per cent to the United States revenue.

Freedmen's Bureau Affairs.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau has received reports from Tennessee, Alabama and Arkansas for the month of August, all of which continue to give highly encouraging accounts of the return of peace and tranquility to these States. Outrages upon and ill treatment of the freedmen are less frequent. The freedmen themselves are generally employed and industrious and are gaining more confidence in the whites. Everything indicates a desire on the part of the people to welcome the day that will restore quiet and harmony to that section of the country. Among certain classes the old antipathy to the Freedmen's Bureau still exists, and when disposed to resist the most distasteful requirements of the law many of them evince a decided dislike of any interference on the part of the officers of the Bureau.

The assistant commissioner of the Bureau in the State of Alabama reports that during the month of August one hundred and ninety-one thousand seven hundred and forty rations were issued to fifteen thousand and fifty-nine refugees, at a cost of $34,275. Ninety-two thousand five hundred and twelve rations were issued to six thousand and ninety-eight freedmen at a cost of $16,084.

The assistant commissioner for Arkansas states that in the same month he issued six thousand eight hundred and fifty-three rations to four hundred and eight freedmen—eighty-eight men, one hundred and eighteen women and two hundred and two children—and five thousand and forty-eight rations were issued to four hundred and forty-nine refugees, of which thirty-four were men, one hundred and forty-one women, and two hundred and seventy-four children. The total number of rations issued was eleven thousand nine hundred and one, to eight hundred and fifty-seven persons, at a cost of $1,517.

Resumption of the Examination of the Mobile Prize Money Claims.

The office of the fourth auditor of the Treasury has resumed the examination of the claims for prize money for the captures made at Mobile, Alabama, and certificates for payment will be issued from the office in the course of a few weeks. The claims for prize money arising from captures made by the United States steamer Wachusett will also be ready for payment in about six weeks.

Appointments.

The President to-day made the following appointments:—H. L. Taylor, of Illinois, agent for the Indians of the Shawnee agency; J. M. Zerback, of Iowa, Register of the Land Office at Sioux city. Also the following postmasters:—Jacob R. Hubbell, at Dayton, Ohio; Samuel E. Free, at Greenpoint, N. Y.; Norman See, of Mount Morris, N. Y.; J. J. Lash, at Kendallville, Ind.; A. E. Goodwin, at Rockford, Ill.; Attles Scatterday, Gallipolis, Ohio; Samuel B. Pike, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hiram W. Dickson, at Hudson, N. Y.; Edward Vandervoer, at Battle Creek, Mich.; Warren Barnhart, at Independence, Iowa; Sumner S. Richards, at Saco, Me.; Harvey K. Dodge, at Columbus, Wis.; Samuel D. Clay, at Gardiner, Me.; James Lupton, at Salem, Ohio; Martin Gatischalk, at Canton, Ohio; Isaac Z. Bryant, at Bucyrus, Ohio; John B. Dunham, at Kankakee, Ill., and Edward S. Williams, at Pekin, Ill.

Rumor That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs Will be Removed.

It is stated on the best authority that Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, will be removed from his position on the 1st of November, and Mr. Bogue be appointed to that office. The removal will not be made a day too soon. Mr. Cooley has long been one-fourth proprietor in the Dubuque *Times*, one of the most radical and pestilent newspapers of the Northwest.

The Payment of Additional Bounties.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just rendered the following decision relative to the payment of the additional bounty:—

Upon consultation between the accounting officers in relation to certain questions arising under the act of July 28, 1866, it has been decided that where a soldier served out a two years' enlistment and then re enlisted, was promoted and died in the service as a commissioned officer, his heirs are not entitled to additional bounty; nor are the heirs of a soldier entitled who was transferred to the navy and died in the service. Parents of a deceased soldier, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, must join in the application for the additional bounty, and in cases where the father has already applied the application of the mother, if living, must also be presented. Where the mother is dead the fact should be stated in the father's application. Parents of a deceased soldier who reside in a foreign country are not entitled to additional bounty. Paragraph 8 of the regulations issued by the Secretary of War declares that the act of July 28, 1866, creates no rights of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received, or were entitled to receive, the original bounty; and as by the act of July 11, 1862, such foreign heirs were excluded from receiving the original bounty, they cannot receive the additional bounty. Where the parents of a soldier have been divorced, or have separated by mutual consent, the same rules govern the settlement of a claim for additional bounty, as have been heretofore followed in the settlement of similar cases. When the claim of a widow of a soldier is pending for arrears of pay and bounty, the additional bounty will be allowed in the same application upon proof that she had not married again prior to the 28th of July, 1866. In applications now pending by the guardians of the children of a soldier, where their ages have been omitted, evidence must be furnished giving the age of each. Additional bounty to discharged soldiers cannot be paid though the Second Auditor's office, and no applications for it where the discharge is claimed to have been lost will be entertained.

The Monthly Report of National Banks.

The national banking law requires each national bank to make out and forward to the Comptroller of the currency on the first day of every month a sworn statement of its financial condition. Over one thousand returns from the sixteen hundred and sixty-three national banks have already been received, which are so full and concise in their statements as to require little correspondence to adjust them. The acting comptroller, Mr. Hurlburd, pronounces them satisfactory.

The Tax on India Rubber Wearing Apparel.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that rubber boots and shoes are subject to a tax of five per cent as articles of wearing apparel manufactured or produced for sale from India rubber. The tax on boots or shoes manufactured of leather is only two per cent.

United States Vessels to be Subjected to a Forty Days' Quarantine at Curacoa.

Our Consul at Curacoa, W. I., under date of September 8, 1866, writes:—"That the authorities at this island have this day declared a quarantine of forty days, including the days occupied by the passage, upon vessels from any part of the United States."

MEXICO.

The Liberal General Diaz not Dead, but Marching Toward Orizaba with Two Thousand Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5, 1866.

The report of the death of the Mexican liberal General Diaz is contradicted. Consul Goday has received a letter from General Alvarez, dated near Acapulco, September 22, which says General Diaz left the State of Guerrero in August, with some troops, and went in the direction of the State of Puebla, where four hundred imperialists joined his ranks. He afterwards surprised and defeated a small garrison at the village of Felipi de la Seda, and then took the road to Orizaba, with two thousand men.

CANADA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Trial of the Fenians at Toronto to Commence on Monday Next—List of the Prisoners in that City, &c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 5, 1866.

Four Fenian prisoners, recently confined in the Welland jail, were removed to Toronto. They will be arraigned next week. Their names are Patrick Keating, David Dunn, Peter Dunn and Wm. Duggan.

Preparations are actively progressing in Toronto for the trial at the approaching Assizes of the Fenians captured last June. The best legal talent of the city has been engaged on both sides. It is understood that M. C. Cameron, M. P., has been engaged in behalf of the Fenians. The trial is to commence on Monday morning. The corridor in front of the Toronto Court House building is to be enclosed to-morrow, in order to give greater security for the detention of the Fenian prisoners. Only a portion of them will be tried at the County Assizes next week. The evidence against the majority of the prisoners is very light. Fifteen of them cannot be identified.

The following is a complete list of the Fenian prisoners now in jail at Toronto, furnished to me this morning by one of the officials of the jail:—

James A. Hickman, sixteen years, Methodist, Buffalo; William Hayden, twenty years, Catholic, Kentucky; John Thurston, nineteen years, Protestant, Indiana; William Kerrigan, twenty-four years, Catholic, Kentucky; Patrick Kilbride, twenty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Owen Kennedy, nineteen years; Francis King, twenty-seven years, Catholic, Buffalo; Timothy Reilly, twenty-eight years, Catholic, Buffalo; James Lynch, twenty years, Catholic, Hamilton, Canada West; Colonel R. B. Lynch, forty-five years, Catholic; says he is from Buffalo; Rev. David F. Lumsden, fifty-nine years, Episcopal clergyman, Nunda, New York; Joseph Lanty, Catholic, Buffalo; Dennis Lenian, twenty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Peter F. Ledwith, forty-two years, Catholic, Philadelphia; John Murphy, twenty-seven years, Catholic, Philadelphia; John Mayfied, twenty-two years, Protestant, Buffalo; Thomas H. Maxwell, Protestant, London, C. W.; Peter Morrison, twenty-one years, Catholic, N. Y. (He is identified and was taken at Limestone Ridge.) John Mabony, twenty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Edward J. Morley, twenty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Wm. Bader, forty years, Protestant, Kentucky; James Burke, twenty-five years, Catholic, Buffalo; John Cooney, twenty-four years, Catholic, Buffalo; Michael Corcoran, forty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Thomas Cooney, twenty-one years, Buffalo; Patrick Conners, twenty-four years, N. Y.; Peter Curran, thirty-five years, N. Y., James Diamond, twenty-two years, Nashville; Daniel Drummond, twenty-five years, Memphis; Barney Dunn, twenty-nine years, Catholic, New York; Patrick Dillon, twenty-one years, Catholic, New York; John Duncan, Catholic, twenty-four years, Buffalo; Patrick Donohue, twenty-seven years, Protestant, Oswego; Andrew Flansbrough, twenty-seven years, Protestant, Buffalo; Frederick Fry, Swiss, Protestant, thirty-three years, Buffalo; John Grace, Catholic, Buffalo; Pat'k Garvey, Protestant, Niagara Falls; John Hare, Catholic, seventeen years, Buffalo; John Hughes, Protestant, Buffalo; Michael Hart, Cincinnati, sixteen years, Catholic; Jas. Hogan, twenty-three years, Catholic, Buffalo; Geo. Miller, Protestant, seventeen years, New York; Thomas Monday, twenty-five years, Buffalo; Patrick McGrath, thirty years, Buffalo; Jno. Morgan, thirty-five years, Catholic, Buffalo; Martin McCormick, thirty-one years, Catholic, New York; Thos. McDonohue, twenty years, Catholic, Buffalo; Rev. Jno. McMahon, Catholic priest, states he resides in Buffalo, fifty-eight years; Francis Miles, Protestant, Philadelphia, nineteen years; Jno. Needham, eighteen years, Catholic, Portland; Patrick Norton, twenty-three years; Jno. O'Connor, twenty-six years, Catholic, Buffalo; Patrick O'Neil, eighteen years, Catholic, Buffalo; Wm. Orr, Protestant, Buffalo; Michael Partett, Memphis; Ben. Perry, twenty-five years, Ohio, Catholic; Thos. School, twenty-five years, Protestant, Nashville; Jas. Spaulding, forty-eight years, Protestant, Nashville; Wm. Slavin, New Orleans; Jno. Reid, twenty years, Protestant, Vicksburg; James Roll, twenty-six years, Catholic, Buffalo; James Reilly, thirty-one years, Catholic, Buffalo; John Quinn and John Rogan, representatives of Colonel Mosby, Virginia; James Quinlan, twenty years, Protestant; Daniel Quinn, twenty-seven years, Richmond, Va.; Thomas Wilka, twenty-five years, Catholic, Buffalo; Jas. Walters, eighteen years, Buffalo; John Sheridan, Clifton, C. W., foreman Niagara and Erie Railroad; Deacon Boyle, Toronto, arrested for cursing Queen Victoria; William Booker, twenty-two years, Buffalo; James Bell, Protestant, Fort Erie; Thomas Callahan, forty years, Buffalo; John Dillon, twenty-one years, Methodist, Buffalo; Michael Flanagan, twenty-one years, Buffalo; Michael Kilfeather, thirty years, St. Louis; Owen Kirk, nineteen years, Catholic, Buffalo; Patrick O'Maily, twenty-three years, Episcopal, Cincinnati; Wm. Madigan, nineteen years, Catholic, New Jersey; Thomas Reynolds, Cincinnati, fifteen years; Thomas Rile, Catholic, Buffalo; George Wells, twenty-four years, Arthur, C. W.

Disbandment of the Volunteers.

OTTAWA, C. W., Oct. 5, 1866.

The disbandment of the volunteers has commenced. The civil service corps, organized here, was disbanded yesterday.

The Delegation on Confederation.

OTTAWA, Oct. 5, 1866.

It is reported on good authority that the Canadian delegation to England on the confederation will consist of Messrs. Carter and Longevin, of Lower Canada, and McDonald and McDougall, of Upper Canada. Three colonels (engineers) have arrived here, it is supposed with the view of fortifying the city.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4, 1866.

A large number of North Carolinians, in charge of Northern emigration societies, arrived here to-day, en route to the States of the Northwest.

Five of the cadets of the recent graduating class at West Point have been assigned to the Fifth United States artillery.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Oct. 5, 1866.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Saturday, October 6:—Nos. 205, 207, 208, 209, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215 and 216½. There will be no further day calendar at this term, as the Court will adjourn to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

APPLAUSE OF BEAUTY.
THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER OF THE AGE.
JARED'S EMAIL DE PARIS.

Of all the numerous skin preparations that have been before the public,
JARED'S "EMAIL DE PARIS"
alone has been publicly endorsed by the most refined and intelligent ladies for imparting a
CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
AND A
SOFT, WHITE AND TRANSPARENT SKIN.

"L'EMAIL DE PARIS" is no vulgar paste, powder, nor paint, but a delicious preparation which brings forth freshness, color and beauty, giving both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

THE MAGNIFICENT VESTVALI SAYS:—I have suffered so much from the various white lotions, &c., which my theatricle profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to find in your "EMAIL DE PARIS" a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin, and leaves it delicately soft and white. I intend to use it exclusively.

THE BEAUTIFUL LUCILLE WESTERN SAYS:—Compelled, as I am, to the use of powders as stage requirements, I find that the "Email" produces all the brilliancy of rouge and lily-white, with the great and peculiar advantage of total harmlessness. It really adds to the softness and smoothness of the skin.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS SAYS:—Allow me to assure you that I think your "Email de Paris" most admirable as a preserver and restorer of the skin, keeping it smooth and fair, as well as freeing it from all spots and black marks.

MISS LUCY RUSHTON SAY:—I thank you for your "Email de Paris," with which, however, I was already thoroughly acquainted, having been in the constant habit of using it in Paris. I have found it admirable in preserving the freshness of the skin and in removing all traces of heat after the exertions of the stage.

MRS. EMMA WALLER SAYS:—I find your "Email de Paris" far superior to anything of the kind I ever used. It produces a soft and fine appearance, and leaves the skin white and clear. It must be invaluable in the cold season, as its emolient qualities are remarkable.

MME. PONISI says:—I have tried your "Email de Paris," and have great pleasure in stating that it surpasses anything I have ever used before for beautifying and cleansing the complexion.

MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL says:—I have tried the skin beautifier, "L'Email de Paris," and find it of great service in counteracting the effects of the dust and glare of the stage, restoring as it does, almost instantly, the natural bloom and freshness of the complexion.

"L'EMAIL DE PARIS" removes freckles, tan, black worm, specks, small pox marks and all roughness and redness of the skin, and leaves no trace of its application save in an improved and glowing skin.

Sold by all first class druggists, perfumers and ladies' hair dressers. PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER PACKAGE. L. Isabeau, 822 Broadway; Demas Barnes & Co. and F. C. Wells & Co., General Agents.

A.—CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.
CROSBY OPERA HOUSE.

THE GRANDEST ART PROJECT
OF THE
PRESENT CENTURY.
ITS SUCCESS MORE DECIDED
THAN EVER.
SUBSCRIPTIONS POURING IN
FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE
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