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EUROPE.

MAIL ADVICES TO OCTOBER 11.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Empress of Mexico Reported Insane.

Melancholy Situation of Her Majesty in Rome.

General Dix's Appointment May Not be "Confirmed" in France.

Diplomacy of the Great Powers in the East.

Russia and France in Opposition in the Baltic.

John Bright on the Rights of the Peoples and the Value of a "Descent from the Conqueror."

&c. &c. &c.

The German mail steamship Hermann, Captain Wenke, from Southampton on the 10th of October, arrived at this port early yesterday morning.

The Inman steamship City of Washington, Captain Roskell, which left Liverpool at half-past eleven on the morning of the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th of October, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

The news report, embracing the details of our cable despatches to that day, has been anticipated to some extent by the advices of the Peruvian at Father Point published in the HERALD yesterday morning.

Our files and special despatches contain additional matter of interest.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing on the 8th instant, sends the following paragraphs:—

Nothing is yet known as to the period of Lord Cowley's departure, and even less about his probable successor. The Americans are better off, for at present they seem to have two Ministers, one here, the other *en route*. General Dix will arrive in a month and take office, but, as I told you on Saturday, *he may be recalled, as it is possible his nomination may not be confirmed.*

I understand that in addition to all idle and pleasure seeking Americans who, like the rest of the world, will come over to Paris for the exhibition of next year as naturally as sheep come back to their folds, we are to have one rather peculiar band of visitors. A regiment of the North, now disbanded, and which, I believe, consisted chiefly of men of property, has arranged to come here, rank and file. Of course they will not come with drums beating and colors flying, but silently and in the garb of peace. It is a curious idea, but, if the regiment is not given to intestine broils, it is not a bad one.

The number of English volunteers who will avail themselves of the invitation of the Belgians to be present at the Tir National is about 1,300.

The London *Times* says:—

We have reason to believe that Lord Cowley has withdrawn his intended resignation of the Paris embassy, and that he will continue at his post for some months longer.

Gladiateur won easily the imperial prize at the Paris races.

The well known German painter of battle scenes, Fritz Kallemand, has died of cholera at Vienna.

The Suez Canal Company contemplates undertaking the transport of certain kinds of merchandise. The traffic across Egypt is enormous; lately, in a very short space of time, twelve thousand bales of manufactured goods for India passed over the Suez line, and a great deal of cotton comes from Bombay by that route. There has been a reduction of twenty-five per cent on the rate of carriage of goods sent by slow trains.

In Hungary the Deak party demands the appointment of a Hungarian Ministry which would agree to the propositions of the Committee of the Diet on the affairs common to Hungary and Austria, would adopt them as their programme and submit the same to the Diet.

A Russian despatch from St. Petersburg says:—

Thirty-four persons, compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakosoff, have been found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court. Ischutin, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia and of having incited Karakosoff to attempt the life of the Czar, has been condemned to death, and fifteen others have been sentenced to exile in Siberia.

Advices received in Thorn from Chelm of the 4th of October state that during the previous night Bishop Kalinski, of the Greek United Church, and most of his clergy, were arrested and conveyed out of the town by the Russian authorities.

Though every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the cholera in England, the epidemic seems to be making good its position in the manufacturing and agricultural districts between Liverpool and Manchester. The true type of Asiatic cholera has appeared in Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shields and Sunderland.

The returns of the cholera at Marseilles continue to exhibit an average mortality of about three deaths in two days.

The accounts from Rome are not good. The monetary crisis continues, and the exasperation is (Oct. 10) great.

The Prussian corvette Vineta, which, on its voyage round the world, must have arrived at Canton, will be stationed in the Chinese seas to protect German commerce from the pirates. German vessels have lately suffered materially from their depredations.

Herr von Gerlach, for many years chief of the conservative party in Prussia, has penned a violent attack upon the foreign policy of Count Bismarck. The veteran leader, scorning to change his opinions in his old age, asserts that the primary duty of a Prussian Minister is to repress democracy, and as the task *cannot be accomplished except in common with Austria* and the other legitimate sovereigns, to keep on terms of peace and amity with them. To dethrone kings and defy the Kaiser in his eyes is the surest road to republican perdition, not to speak of the encouragement thereby given to the coretousness of France.

The Emperor of Austria has renounced the title of King of Lombardy and Venetia.

At one o'clock P. M. on the 9th of October, Peschiera was handed over to General Lebouf and by him to the Italian municipality. The Austrian garrison evacuated the fortress and the Italians occupied it the same evening.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post*, writing on the 8th instant, says:—

The American government, it is said, has announced that the two ships of war which are now at Kiel, one of which is the monitor Miantonomah, are for sale. A committee composed of the naval Prussian Administration is reported to have gone to Kiel for the purpose of examining these vessels.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the English railway companies are negotiating for loans on debentures to the amount of fifteen millions sterling.

The London correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* states that Lord Derby will introduce a Reform bill next session, but will not stake the existence of his Cabinet in its success or failure.

The Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* alleges that the Emperor Napoleon has proposed to raise the strength of the French legion in the service of the Pope to five thousand men, and to appoint a French General to take command of the entire Papal army.

Two new Catholic journals are to appear shortly in England. One is to be devoted chiefly to ecclesiastical matters.

Four [illegible] have been published for trial at Lyons [illegible]

The Moravian arrived at Greencastle early on the 8th and at Liverpool on the 9th of October.

The Palmyra arrived at Liverpool on the 8th of October.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

HANOVER.

Last Act of Royalty of the King.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 1866.

The King of Hanover, in another proclamation to his late subjects, absolves them from allegiance to himself, with the reservation that the oaths of homage or service again become obligatory from the moment that King George the Fifth or one of his legitimate successors should reassume the exercise of government in the kingdom.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

Her Majesty Reported as Insane from Her Disappointments.

[From Avenir National, of Paris, Oct. 7.]

Two days ago we had received very sad news as to the mental state of the Empress of Mexico, but although the source from which we received it was trustworthy we were unwilling to credit it. At present silence is no longer permissible. At first her state of mind was attributed to simply nervous excitement caused by anxiety and disappointment, but accesses more and more frequent *leave no doubt as to the terrible malady and give no hope of cure.* The Count de Flandre has been summoned to Rome, where he is now witnessing this lugubrious and dramatic episode of an enterprise which has produced nothing but disasters.

[From the Paris Patrie, Oct. 8—Evening.]

Some ridiculous rumors respecting Mexico have been in circulation for some days. They are got up in emulation of those set afloat by committees of New York. We can affirm that these reports, in which the authors have not hesitated to mix up the name of a youthful female sovereign, now for the moment in Europe, and whose name ought to have been respected the more that less confidence is felt in the future prosperity of the Mexican throne, are completely false. Another rumor, to the effect that a young French officer had been hanged by order of Juarez, is equally unfounded.

[This last statement refers to young M. de Montholon, son of the marquis of that name, who is at present French diplomatic representative at Washington.]

[Paris (Oct. 9) correspondence of London Standard].

I mentioned yesterday the statement of the *Avenir National* that the Empress of Mexico's mind had become affected from the disappointment which she had met with in Europe in her various applications for assistance. I also gave the denial of the *Patrie*. It is with regret that at present I am obliged to declare that the preponderance of evidence seems to bear out the assertion of the first named journal.

A letter from Rome of the 2d, in the *Salut Public* of Lyons, says:—The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday morning at nine, without having requested audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope praying his Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request were not granted. I cannot guarantee the authority of all this, but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until six in the evening. She retired to the private study of the Pope, and his Holiness continued his ordinary audiences. He afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out for his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady in waiting. She at length left, and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where her Majesty is staying. In consequence of this incident, a rumor has got abroad *that her reason is impaired*, and we know beyond any doubt that Professor Viale, the Pope's medical attendant, scarcely leaves her.

The *Monde*, of Paris, a journal likely to be well informed in such a case, observes:—A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private letters from Rome *unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of her Majesty has given way* under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly disappointed.

A Paris letter, in the *Independance*, of Brussels, announces that Dr. Blanche, *so well known for his treatment of mental diseases*, has been sent for to Rome to attend to the Empress; and the *Nord*, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that "the statement made by the *Journal de Liége*, that the Empress Charlotte will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, seems to confirm the reports in circulation."

A BELGIAN REPORT.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9, 1866.

The *Echo du Parlament* of this evening, writing on the subject of the health of the Empress Charlotte, says:—

News received here from Rome state *that the mental crisis has greatly subsided.* Her Majesty has been enabled to undertake the journey to Miramar, accompanied by the Count of Flanders.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 9, 1866.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO INSANE.

The ill-starred "Empire of Mexico" has received a sudden and unexpected blow, which will in all probability accelerate its downfall. For the past fortnight rumors have been in circulation in Paris, whispered from mouth to mouth, but scarcely assuming any definite form, to the effect that the Empress Charlotte had become insane. It was not, however, till day before yesterday that any journal had sufficient evidence of the truth of these melancholy stories to embolden it to give them form and consistency. The *Avenir National*, an evening journal, gave the first publicity to the rumors.

The other Parisian journals, with the exception of the official *Moniteur* and the semi-official *Constitutionnel*, republished the *Avenir's* statement; and one (the *Patrie*) attempted to give a sort of denial to it. Letters from Rome, however, and a variety of attendant circumstances, confirm *the truth* of the sad story, and it is feared that the brilliant and beautiful woman who staked all her hopes upon the success of what has proved a miserable failure has become hopelessly insane.

The *Monde*, the ultramontane clerical journal of Paris, a strong partisan of the Mexican empire, and in a position to be considered good authority in such a matter, confirms the tale.

GENERAL DIX'S APPOINTMENT.

Of course one of the principal topics of conversation and comment among Americans, and particularly among resident Americans in Paris, is the change about to ensue in the representation of the United States at this court. Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow are still at Pau, and will not return here till the latter part of the week, while General Dix is expected to arrive at the end of October and to take immediate possession of the legation. I have not yet heard a single individual object to the appointment of General Dix, and all agree in saying that as Mr. Bigelow had resigned, and a change was to be made, the President could not have appointed a better representative in every respect.

But little has been said about the matter in the papers. But it is amusing to see such journals as the *Patrie* and others, which have always been inimical to your government, assuming that what they term the "replacing" of Mr. Bigelow is the result of a more conciliatory policy on the part of your government relative to Mexican affairs, and that Mr. Bigelow was "removed" because he assumed too bold and, as they charge, "insolent" a tone in his despatches upon this subject. This is doubly funny from the fact that one of the charges which has been made against Mr. Bigelow by his enemies is that he has acted in too mild and conciliatory a manner in this matter. Mr. Bigelow's despatches upon this and other subjects which have been matters of controversy between the French government and yours are and will remain portions of history, and will speak for themselves.

FRANCO-MEXICAN NEWS.

A Despatch from Maximilian.

The Mexican legation in Paris had received and published the following telegram from the Emperor Maximilian:—

CHAPULTEPEC, Sept. 27, 1866.

You will inform our legations of the excellent spirit which prevails among all classes in Mexico.

The ministry is definitively constituted. The best understanding exists with our allies.

The Apizaco Railway is open.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Reports from the Seat of War—Russian and French Views of the Situation—Severe Polish Reply to the Russian Professions.

THE DESPATCHES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 6, 1866.

The insurrectionary movement in Candia is spreading. Advices received here from Candia state that a decisive battle is expected. The commander of the Egyptian troops in the island has been recalled.

The French iron-clad squadron has arrived in Candian waters.

Three thousand Turkish troops from Varna have been despatched to Thessaly.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7, 1866.

An official denial is given to the rumors current here that a portion of the garrison of Corfu had surprised and captured the town of Prevesa. The report that a body of Greek troops had crossed the frontier near Castri and attacked Arta is also contradicted.

Fresh reinforcements have been despatched to Epirus.

The Turkish government is displaying great energy, and hopes to effect the pacification of Candia by the 18th inst.

The Russian Policy.

[From the Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburg, Oct. 3.]

* * * It is difficult to divine by what *cunning device* European diplomacy will succeed in frustrating the many and serious consequences of the present insurrection in Crete. The Paris *Patrie* asserts that the only way of restoring order in Crete is to cause the Porte to recognise the new state of things in the Danubian Principalities. We are fain to doubt the sincerity of this advice; for, even if the Porte were to oblige European diplomacy on the Danube, we cannot see why it should be at liberty to refuse the just demands of the Candiotes. That those demands *are just* there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. A glance at Cretan history since the Greek war of independence will prove this assertion to be correct. Crete, having taken an active and most energetic part in the war, had a right to expect that her exertions would be rewarded by emancipation from the Turkish rule; but her hopes were disappointed. Russia, who *vigorously defended* the Cretan interests at the London Conference of 1829 and 1830, was supported by none of the Powers except France. Eventually the isle was restored to the Turks, the excitement caused among the Greeks by this unexpected issue being such as to lead Prince Leopold, subsequently King of the Belgians, to decline the proffered crown of the new kingdom. The Russian government, having failed to secure political independence for the Cretans, endeavored to *protect their rights* against the arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the Turkish authorities. At its demand the Porte actually consented that the European Powers should be entitled to intervene "whenever the laws of humanity were violated by the Turks in Crete." What has since been the fate of this island is no secret. One insurrection has followed upon another. The number of inhabitants, which at the beginning of this century amounted to 700,000, has dwindled down to less than half that figure. Commerce and industry are extinct; destitution general. At the Paris Congress of 1856 Cretan affairs were not specially alluded to, but Europe on this occasion also reserved to herself the right of watching over the political and religious privileges of the Christian tribes subjected to the Porte. The Turkish government not only accepted this condition, but resolved to show itself even more liberal than public opinion in Europe has given it credit for. Who does not remember the famous Hatti Humayoun, in which the Christians were promised the most extensive rights, and religious liberty was expressly guaranteed them? In the ten years that have since elapsed we have had ample opportunity for comparing the promise with its execution. To sum up all, it is clearly the duty of European diplomacy to get the Porte to carry out the obligations undertaken by it, and also to advise the Cretans to come to terms. But is that the course likely to be adopted? Though the Porte has despatched an extraordinary commissary to Crete, the insurgents have proclaimed their independence and the reunion of the island with Greece. Events progress with a rapidity which but a few months back would have astonished the world.

Hopes of the Poles.

[From the Posen Dziennik, organ of the Czartoryski or Polish nobility party, Oct. 4.]

If any, it is certainly we, the Poles, who are most likely to vindicate the right of the Cretans to national independence; yet we must say that their clamoring for a Russian protectorate, *together with the demonstrative manœuvres of the American squadron in the Mediterranean*, and a variety of similar symptoms, *are so many proofs of the Russian lust of conquest being again at work in the East.* It is not sympathy with the Greeks, but the greed of territory that has inspired the above article, the philanthropic phraseology of which is a biting sarcasm upon what has occurred in Poland. We have repeatedly asserted that *Poland is the chain with which Russia has fettered her own limbs*—the chain which hampers the energy of her movements abroad, and in the sphere of moral and political discussion necessarily renders her arguments nothing but a continuous string of falsehood and mendacity. How dares Russia speak in her official journals of the liberty, the rights and independence of Crete? How dares she complain of Turkish barbarism, when all she has to say upon it is *but a satire upon her own proceedings in Poland*, and especially in Lithuania? Just substitute in the above article Lithuania for Crete, Russia for Turkey, and French diplomacy for Russian, and the whole argument of the *Invalide*, without the alteration of another letter, will apply as well to Poland under Czarish rule. Though we have no wish to say anything in palliation of Turkish measures—nay, though we acknowledge the political necessity of sooner or later putting an end to Turkish dominion over so large a number of European Christians, still, justice and conscience forbid our speaking with the same rigor of the coarse but honest Turks as we do of the cruel and hypocritical Muscovites, who will conceal the real features of their character under a mask of French civilization. The murder of the Patriarch Georgios in front of the Christian temple at Constantinople, the slaughter of the Chiotes by Kapudan Pacha, and the ravages of the savage hordes under Ibrahim Pacha in the Morea are, happily, bygone events, which occurred fifty years ago, and which the world would have forgotten had their remembrance not been revived by the Russian doings in Poland. But we cannot help thinking of the murder of Georgios when we recollect the wholesale slaughter and transportation which in our days have been perpetrated by Muscovy against the Poles; and the ghosts of the unfortunate Chiotes are conjured up from their graves by the extermination of the Lithuanian Catholics, and the transference of entire villages to Siberia. All the deeds of the Ibrahims and the Ismaels would have been long obliterated by the events and usages of a more civilized age had their memory not been revived by those heroes of murder and theft the Mouraviefts and Kauffmanns, with their band of Tartuffes writing learned treatises about bloodshed and devastation. Religious persecutions, unheard of in Europe nowadays, and even renounced by the Turkish government since the Paris treaty of 1856, would appear as impossible as the application of the torture, *had not Muscovy driven Catholic communities into the Greek Church, had it not had Polish children christened by the orthodox clergy.* And what shall we say of the prohibiting of Poles and Catholics from the purchase of real estate? What of the fines imposed for addressing a letter or writing a medical recipe in the Polish language? And after perpetrating all this the Muscovites have the hardihood to thrust upon us *their cant about liberty and independence*, and to advocate the rights of the distant Cretans.

[Berlin (Oct. 9) Correspondence of London Times.]

The Poles have ever anticipated that the destinies of their race will be definitively settled only when the Eastern question *is seriously taken in hand* and solved by the united endeavors of Western Europe. In what direction they wish to co-operate in such an emergency may be easily inferred from the passionate effusion in the *Dziennik*. They would like to assist Western Europe in preventing Russia from aggrandizing herself at the expense of Turkey, and they would strive to achieve their own independence in the conflict. If the reader should be surprised that so anti-Russian an article as the above may be printed with impunity in a paper appearing on Prussian ground, let him remember that in no press *were the Prussian conquests discussed with a more undisguised envy and ill will than in the Russian.*

Prince Gortschakoff never intended to repair to Biarritz. The rumor to this effect propagated in the French press had no foundation whatever.

Napoleon's Diplomacy in Athens

[Paris (Oct. 9) correspondence of London Standard.]

It appears that contrary to general expectation the story of the Marquis de Moustier having told the Greek government that they must expect no help from France, if they got entangled into a war with Turkey, was not devoid of foundation. The marquis seems to have behaved at Athens just as M. Benedetti behaved at Turin immediately before the invasion of the Romagna. Like M. Benedetti at Turin, M. de Moustier at Athens used language which the correspondent of the Philhellenic *Débats* describes as equally severe and unjust. The writer, however, evidently thinks that this "severe but unjust" language does not signify much, as the Greeks are not likely to mind it:—"The language of M. de Moustier to the King and Ministers (he says) has filled the timid, but only the timid, with despair. Others think that if the Cretans have chosen a wrong time for their revolt, *if the position of affairs in Europe prevents the Emperor for the present following the impulses of his heart*, it is impossible that when his Majesty sees a heroic population continuing to fight with determination to shake off an abhorred yoke, and reconquer its freedom and its rights, he should not be touched, and extend to them a helping hand, and congratulate himself on having had another opportunity afforded him of bringing about the triumph of the cause of humanity and oppressed nationalities."

These Greeks really reason well. After France has been giving herself out as the champion of nationalities, and boasted of the disinterested aid, more or less direct, by which Italy and Prussia (and also Mexico) have so largely benefited, why should the Greeks be wrong in considering themselves within the operation of French philanthropy

——whose boundless mind
Glows with the general love of all mankind?

As for the "severe but unjust" language of M. de Moustier, the Greeks must really be excused if they view it as an encouragement rather than anything else. It is to be wondered at that the King, or rather his Ministers, should not have replied to anything his Excellency may have said, out of M. de Lavalette's circular. What could M. de Moustier have said if the Ministers of King George had replied to him that the insurrection in Crete was but one of the symptoms of the "irresistible tendency" of the Greek populations "to form a great agglomeration?"

Austrian Reports of the Situation.

[Vienna (Oct. 5) Correspondence of London Times.]

The intelligence from Athens this morning is very satisfactory, if true, for those who fear that Russia and Greece are going to have it their own way at the sick man's funeral. The Marquis of Moustier during his short visit on his way to France informed the Prime Minister of Greece that in case the Government did not remain thoroughly neutral diplomatic relations would be broken off. The Turkish Government has, it is said, asked for the dismissal of the Minister of War, who is a born Cretan. As to what is going on in the island it is impossible to say or know anything. News from Crete comes with a bad reputation to the Christian world, and it is not likely to gain by Greek manipulation. *The Turk working a telegraph seems an anachronism*, but he is at it nevertheless, and he is not going to permit any Greek news through his wires about this Cretan business. A weekly steamer is to run from Constantinople to Crete; and, supported by France and England, whose Ambassadors have expressed their disapproval of the Cretan insurrection, and have instructed their Consuls in that sense, the government is acting against the Greek Fenians with very great vigor. What their military position may be no one can say.

From Corfu, which it may be remembered does not now belong to England, comes the statement that on the 22d of September the Turco-Egyptian army, 20,000 strong, and reinforced by Cretan volunteers under the command of five Pashas, attacked the Christian rebels between Malaa and Ceramia. They were repulsed on all points. Next day the fight was renewed, the rebels having meantime received an addition of 2,000 men. The Turks lost 3,000 prisoners, and the rest were taken off by their ships. There are two things in this statement to be noted—the first is that the Greeks admit there is a civil war as well as a rebellion in the island; the second, that one of the greatest and most difficult military operations—embarking a beaten army—has been performed by the Turks. *Credat Judæus.*

From Trieste, however, there came a telegram yesterday, stating that a two days' fight had taken place at Ceramia, of which the results were unknown, and that the Cretans had issued an address to the Greeks everywhere to come to their aid. They have already received a million of francs from Greeks abroad, and they have had offers of 100,000 florins from Ibrail and Galatz. Consuls are in great activity, and it is some comfort to hear that the cedars of Lebanon are for once at rest, and that tranquillity prevails there and in Hauran, although Jussuf Karam has arrived in Greece. Eight thousand Egyptians, seven battalions of Turks and numerous guns have arrived in Candia. *Altogether there is every probability of a warm winter in the Levant.*

THE SCANDINAVIAN QUESTION.

Opposing Interests of Russia and France in the Baltic.

The fact of the Princess of Dagmar of Denmark being first betrothed to the late Czarowitch Nicholas and now to his brother Alexander is commented on by the *Opinion Nationale*, of Denmark, which conceives that political motives alone are to be looked for in the *persistence* manifested by the Russian dynasty for this alliance.

Our Paris contemporary expresses itself in these terms:—This alliance was necessary to the policy of Russia, who requires for her future projects *to dominate at Copenhagen.* She felt the more need for it in order to counterbalance in the Baltic *the growing influence of France.* At the point of view of European interests this was the best result of the alliance; but every medal has its reverse, and that of the marriage of the Czarowitch with the Princess Dagmar has for its exergue the words, "*To present the Scandinavian union at any price.*" The unity of the Scandinavian nations would be indeed a powerful barrier raised against the ambition of Czarism; let it be accomplished, and Russia will have a difficulty in seizing on the precious ports of Denmark and obtaining possession of the keys of the Baltic, as she wished to do those of the Black Sea. But Russian policy will not succeed, we hope, in paralyzing the unionist movement of the three States of Scandinavia. The inhabitants of Denmark, Norway and Sweden—*brothers who have been too long separated*—now understand that their safety consists in their union. The Scandinavian idea is making rapid progress among them, and Western Europe is too much interested in its triumph not to favor its realization by all possible means. As for ourselves, *we consider our duty to be to propagate and support it by all our efforts.*

THE REFORM AGITATION.

"Monster Meeting" in Leeds—John Bright's Declaration of the Intentions and Objects of the People.

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

This afternoon a gathering of from 100,000 to 110,000 persons—but some of the speakers on the platform stated the numbers at a much higher range—composed of workingmen and their wives almost exclusively, took place here. Certainly no political movement has for a long time attracted so much attention as was proved today by the collecting together of so great a multitude from far and near, in order to discuss and support the principles of the Manhood Suffrage Association which has been established here, and lately carried on a vigorous agitation in all the towns and villages comprised in what is known as the woollen district.

At each of the platforms there was a chairman, who had been chosen some time beforehand. A flourish of trumpets was the signal for silence on the part both of the bands and the multitude, and then, after a few words of admonition with a view to good order and respectful attention, simultaneously at all the five platforms the first resolution was moved as follows:—

That this meeting enters its solemn protest against, and its denial of, the charges of venality, ignorance, drunkenness and indifference to reform brought against the working classes during the last session of Parliament; and hereby pledges itself to advocate for the future registered residential manhood suffrage and the ballot, as the only just and proper basis of representation.

The second resolution ran thus:—

That this meeting desires to acknowledge the services of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. John Bright, Mr. John Stuart Mill, and all those who have supported the people's claim, and vindicated their character in Parliament; and further expresses its confidence in Mr. John Bright as the champion of the national cause in the House of Commons.

The following was the third resolution:—

That this meeting expresses its indignation at the conduct of those members of Parliament who have refused to aid the working classes in their endeavor to obtain a fair share of the franchise, and hereby pledges itself to unite with the men of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Northumberland, Glasgow, Dublin and elsewhere in their determination to press the question of reform to an immediate settlement, to maintain the peace and secure the contentment of the country.

In the evening Mr. BRIGHT delivered a lengthy oration, reviewing all the facts of the case and strengthening his arguments. He said:— * * * I have heard from private sources, and I see it stated in the newspapers, that at least two noble families have been very active in their interests through their agents—*noble families, that I am told came in with the Conqueror, and, as far as I know, it is the only thing that they ever did.* (Cheers and laughter.) They are noble, but, judging at least from any observation that I have been able to make, *they are obscure and unknown to an eminent degree.* But how can there possibly be any freedom of election in a borough which can only raise two hundred and thirty voters? But this is not the only borough of the kind. Let us give, only for a moment, our attention to one or two facts. In England and Ireland there are sixteen boroughs, and the population of each of them is under five thousand; but they return twenty-two members to Parliament. In England, Wales and Ireland there are not less than 72 boroughs whose population varies from 5,000 but is less than 10,000 persons, and they return 127 members to the House of Commons. ("Shame.") You do not know much about little boroughs, but there are small boroughs in Yorkshire as well as in Wales and the south, in which there is a little compulsion or corruption, or a very acute attorney, or that sort of combination which prevails among a few publicans, and which may be accounted for, if it cannot be justified, by the exceptional position in which they are placed, and the exceptional legislation to which they are subject. In these small boroughs any of those things can make the difference whether one man or the other is returned to Parliament. In point of fact, there is no real representation in these small boroughs. In them the wishes of the people are nothing. The representation is in the hands of two hundred or three hundred electors, manipulated, coaxed, compelled, corrupted, and bribed. Take two cases which have been prominent during the past Session, and allow me to touch upon the character of those unjust assertions which have been thrown out on your character by a gentleman of great ability, capable of doing very great things, but somehow or other, I know not by what means, he is always prevented from doing them. He sits nominally for Calne in the House of Commons. In that borough there are one hundred and seventy-three electors, but the Marquis of Lansdowne is the all-prevailing influence in it, and there is no practical or real representation left to the one hundred and seventy-three nominal electors. Well, but this gentleman comes to the House of Commons and you know what he said. I received to-day a letter from the town of Warwick, and I am glad to see that it is become a little more lively than it was when I first knew it on questions of politics. I have received from Warwick a paper in which *the calumnies*—for I believe them to be such—uttered against the great body of the working classes *are printed and circulated among the workshops and cottages of the working classes of that borough.* I wish they were circulated in every workshop in the kingdom. I say that unless *you turn your faces against the man who has thus treated you, who would injure you and then insult you, I do not know to what lengths this language and conduct may go in the coming session of Parliament.* * * * When I say that Lord Derby is not a reformer they charge me with railing at Lord Derby, and they say that it is a positive case of shocking injustice to charge the tories with frenzy hostile to reform. Well, my memory may not be as accurate as that of some people, but I do recollect that during the last session 280 gentlemen who call themselves tories objected to Mr. Gladstone's Bill because it proposed to admit, according to Mr. Gladstone's estimate, 204,000 working men and some of the unenfranchised 5,000,000 to the suffrage. Now it may be that the Tories did not care about this, but all they wanted was power and place. Now, Lord Derby in the speech which he made just after he came into office intimated in very distinct language, which I quote from memory, that if he had refused to accept it when the Queen offered it, it would have been the breakup of his party, for they had looked on the treasury benches so long and with such inteneseness of vision, with such eagerness, with such hunger for what was there, that if he had not even for six months allowed them to get there they would have said that he was not worth following; that they gave up the chase, and would not do so any longer. Well, for this what did they do? They wasted a whole session; they have disturbed the whole country, and having made these great meetings necessary, they have disgusted and estranged the unenfranchised classes merely to supplant Earl Russell in one House and Mr. Gladstone in the other. *In America there are many political parties. There is a party that is always seeking office, and it goes by the name of "bread and butter party," and it turns out, after all, that the party of Lord Derby is not an anti-reform party, but a bread and butter party.* (Cheers and laughter.) For six months' office, or it may run on to nine or twelve, they have rejected an honest and good measure; they have betrayed the true interests of the people, and I have seen men on that bench who would sell the mace, which is the symbol of loyalty on the table of the House, if by doing so they could give to themselves fifty of tenure on the Ministerial benches. (Cheers.) Now, I must ask you in all seriousness to let the country know *what is our object*, what you propose, and how far you are honestly asking for what you believe to be good. I shall not appeal to the writers in newspapers, one of whom (and not a very creditable one) is concealed somewhere in this town. I shall appeal only to the truth-loving, vast majority of the people of this country. Our object is this—*to restore popular representation* in this country; to make the House of Commons the organ and representation of the nation, and not of a small class of it. If you look over all the world you will now *see that representation is extending everywhere, and the degree of its completeness is becoming the measure of national liberty, not only in the North American continent, but in the nations and kingdoms of old Europe.* (Cheers.) I have mentioned the North American continent. To-morrow is the greatest day in the United States, when perhaps millions of men will go to the polls, and they will give their votes on the great question whether justice shall or shall not be done to the liberated African; and in a day or two we shall hear the result, and I shall be greatly surprised if that result does not *add one more proof to those already given of the solidity, intelligence and public spirit of the great body of the people of the United States.* I have mentioned the North American continent. I refer to the colonies which are still part of this empire as well as to those other colonies which now form this great and free republic, founded by the old Genoese captain at the end of the fifteenth century. A friend of mine, Cyrus Field, of New York—(cheers)—is the Columbus of our time; for after no less than forty passages across the Atlantic in pursuit of the great aim of his life, he has at length by his cable *moored the New World close alongside the Old.* (Cheers.) *To speak from the United Kingdom to the North American continent, and from North America to the United Kingdom now is but the work of a moment of time, and it does not require the utterance even of a whisper. The English nations are brought together, and they must march on together.* The spirit of either government must be the same, although the form may be different. If it be true that a broad and generous freedom is the heritage of England, *our purpose is this—to establish that freedom forever on the sure foundation of a broad and generous representation of the people.*

The honorable gentleman then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Edmond Beales and Mr. Ernest Jones proposed and seconded a resolution similar to that passed at the morning meeting, acknowledging the services of the liberal members of Parliament who had supported the cause of the people.

ENGLAND.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says some of the Madrid papers have asserted that the British government has admitted that the ship papers of the Tornado seized by Spanish cruisers were suspicious; but this is untrue, the British government has made no such admission. On the contrary, the British Consul at Cadiz reports the Tornado's papers to be perfectly regular.

The *Morning Herald* says Lord Stanley has applied to the French authorities for a postponement of the trial of M. Lamirande, until an official statement of the proceedings, under which his extradition from Canada took place, has been received from the Governor General.

It is stated that the ex rebel cruiser Shenandoah had been sold at Liverpool to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

At a meeting in London on the 9th, of holders of Alabama State stock, it was unanimously agreed to accept the proposition of the Treasurer of that State, offering to renew the overdue bonds of the State and to give bonds of a similar description payable in twenty years, in lieu thereof.

AUSTRALASIA.

OUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting News from Australia, New Zealand, &c.—Great Financial Excitement in Melbourne—The Ministry Compelled to Resign and the Governor's Policy Condemned—Unsettled Condition of New Zealand—Anxiety of New Zealanders to Open Trade with New York and the Mutual Advantages to be Derived from It, &c.

PANAMA, Oct. 13, 1866.

AUSTRALIA.

The steamer Rakaia, Captain Wright, reached Panama on the 6th inst., bringing dates from Sydney, Australia, to the 1st, and from Wellington, New Zealand, to the 8th of September. The most important item of news brought by the Rakaia is that concerning the

FINANCIAL EXCITEMENT IN MELBOURNE.

The last advices from Australasia and the Indies led me to believe that the suspension of Agra & Masterman's Bank of London, Calcutta and Melbourne, would cause financial embarrassment heretofore unknown in the various colonies of South Australia. The general distress was even greater than we had anticipated. Business for the time was paralyzed, and until a later period no one seemed to suggest a feasible plan of relief from the crushing effect of the calamity. According to the Melbourne *Argus* the government tried to ease the stringency of the money market by the issue of a million dollars in Treasury notes, but when the question came up in the Assembly the measure was defeated. The Ministry at once resigned, but afterwards the new Ministry succeeded in passing through both houses a bill sanctioning the issue of a million and a half in Treasury bonds, at ten per cent. This was considered as disastrous to the interests of the colonies. A genuine political rumpus ensued, and during its progress two other ministries successively entered and were deposed from office. The colonists in a public meeting resolved to petition the Queen of Great Britain for the immediate recall of Governor Bowen, who is claimed to have fed the panic rather than to have allayed or prevented its extension. Up to the very latest advices the excitement was increasing, and the future was looked forward to with feelings of the keenest apprehension. Among the most important of the local suspensions was that of the Bank of Queensland, the liabilities of which amounted to about £125,000. Other failures of great magnitude were announced, but none so generally affected the interests of the middle classes.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

American goods and produce were in fair demand. The tobacco market was very stringent, but the prospect of a large supply arriving from New York, by vessels already on the way from that port, had a relieving effect. The lumber market was only partially supplied by the arrival of the W. B. Scranton with a cargo from Oregon. Deals were worth 17s. 6d. per 100; pitch pine 36s. The following are quotations of the principal articles of merchandise:—Peg boots 18s. a 20s.; Ames' L. h. shovels 70s. a 80s.; D handled do. 50s. a 52s.; Collins' axes, handled, 75s. a 80s.; rosin £30 to £32 10s.; salt salmon, scarce, 18d. per pound; lobsters, per pound, 9s. a 10s.; oysters 16s. a 17s.; kerosene oil had receded, and sold for 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d.; quicksilver was in demand at 3s.; tobacco, twist, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d.; fine teas were in demand at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; gold leaf 2s.; American negrohead 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d., duty paid.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The new Governor of Victoria, Sir Manners Sutton, had arrived in Melbourne and was duly inaugurated. He held his first levee on the 22d of August.

NEW ZEALAND.

Matters in New Zealand were rather unsettled. The government party met with a severe defeat in the Legislature with regard to their financial schemes, and the resignation of the Ministry immediately followed. A new Ministry had been composed of the following persons:—Mr. Stafford, Premier; Mr. Fitzgerald, Colonial Treasurer; Mr. Hall, Postmaster General; Mr. Richmond, Commissioner of Customs; Colonel Haultain, Defence Minister, and Messrs. Richardson and Johnson, who remained without portfolios.

THE MAORI WAR

still "dragged its slow length along." The troops under the command of Major McIlowell had a collision with the rebels on the 3d of September, and after sharp fighting drove the enemy from his position, with serious loss. The government seems to be determined to wage a war of extermination against the Maoris, who will not otherwise cease their rebellious practices.

NEW ZEALANDERS WISH TO INCREASE THEIR TRADE WITH NEW YORK.

A correspondent writing to the Panama *Star* mentions the following inducements which New Zealand offers to American traders and capitalists:—

Flowing petroleum has been discovered in several places in the province, and the coal, gold and copper mines are being worked. These mining efforts are in their infancy, however, and invite capital and skill to assist. Silver and lead are likewise known to exist in this province, but no persevering efforts have been made to test the value of the discovery. Besides all this the province of Auckland exclusively supplies that valuable commodity, kauri gum, which Americans use so largely in the manufacture of varnish, and which they obtain at