THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 11,017. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADVICES BY MAIL TO OCTOBER 17.

The Dissolution of the Mexican Empire and "Vigorous Foreign Policy" of the United States.

British Condolence with Napoleon and Respect for the Monroe Doctrine.

Transfer of the Quadrilateral to Italy.

The Immense French Loan and Its Uses.

John Bright on the "Further Measures" of the British People.

&c. &c. &c.

The German steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessels, from Southampton on the 17th of October, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The German mail steamship Allemannia, Captain Brentman, from Southampton on the 17th of October, reached this port yesterday.

These vessels bring our files containing the details of our cable despatches to the 16th instant, with other interesting matter.

A Madrid despatch of October 11 says:—

It is rumored here that the United States are intriguing in view of annexing St. Domingo, or at least of establishing their protectorate over that island.

The London *Times* of the 15th of October, speaking of the political and governmental changes going on in Germany, says:—

The work of Bismarck, as we now see it, might have been neater; but the end is not yet, and already we hear that the Northern Parliament will signalize its first sitting by proclaiming William I. Emperor of Germany. Should such a scheme be carried into effect it would be for the same Assembly to determine the relations between the central Power and the dependent States; to limit the power of the princes reduced to the condition of vassals, and, perhaps, to deliberate on the restitution, on the same condition, of the fallen dynasties to their thrones.

The Russian screw steam frigate Swetana, Captain Broecher, from Cherbourg for the Brazils, has arrived at Plymouth, England.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of October, says:—

The Emperor Napoleon is expected to leave Biarritz for Paris on the 20th or 21st. As rumors have again circulated here that he was still suffering, I may observe that I had an opportunity of seeing him frequently for the last few weeks, and that, so far as appearances go, his health was excellent. He was, whenever the weather permitted, constantly taking long walks or drives in the environs of Biarritz and Bayonne, and sometimes walked his three or four miles without fatigue.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 16th of October, reports the political condition in Austria thus:—

Very great discontent prevails in all parts of the empire, and matters are so badly mismanaged by the government that it must needs increase rather than diminish. The language used by the Austro-Germans indices me to believe that they would not be displeased if the provinces which they inhabit were to be annexed by a German Power—either Prussia or Bavaria. Even the loyal Tyrolese are beginning to display Bavarian proclivities, and it can hardly be doubted that the inhabitants of Salzburg and Upper Austria would rather belong to well-governed Bavaria than to ill-governed Austria. The Hungarians are for the moment quiet, but some of their leading men have given me to understand that the political agitation will recommence as soon as the Diet meets.

The Madrid *Política* publishes an article on the Chilean question, in which it declares that Spain must obtain satisfaction from Chile by force, and advocates the retention of the Chincha Islands.

The statement published by the Vienna *Wanderer* relative to the alleged resignation of the Russian ministry is unfounded. The assertion of the same journal that the Czar is in bad health is equally untrue.

Intelligence from the Black Sea announces that the Abasian insurrection has been completely suppressed. The insurgents captured in arms have been shot by the Russians.

The insurgents in Daghestan, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, have been subdued by the Russians.

Some of the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein determined to present the Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, with a wedding present, as a token of kindly remembrance towards the daughter of their late sovereign, but the Prussian authorities have absolutely forbidden the manifestation.

An article recently published in the *Gazette de Lausanne*, of which the British representative in Switzerland made complaint, turns out to have been a scurrilous and filthy attack on the private life and personal character of the Queen of England.

The visit of the English volunteers to Belgium appears to gratify the people of that country more than those of France, as the Belgians reckon on the support and friendship of England as a guarantee against the growing tendency of large States to absorb their small neighbors. On the other hand, certain sections of the French press continue, in spite of the friendly assurances of the government, to advocate the annexation of Belgium. Thus the *Pays*—which, semi-official paper though it is, takes care to say distinctly that it is not inspired, takes advantage of the present occasion to pour out a string of insults against the Belgian government and people, and to declare that the "peaceful, hardworking, but somewhat bewildered mass * * * goes on its way with its eyes turned towards France."

The case of Admiral Persano of the Italian Navy is still before the Senate of Florence, but there is, according to the *Provincia*, a doubt whether that body will consider itself competent to deal with the case.

A correspondent of the London *Times* describes the ancient crown of the Kings of Lombardy, kept in Monza Cathedral, which is now being restored to the Italian Government by the Austrians, who carried it off during the war of 1859. He says that the crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds and sapphires, on a ground of blue and gold enamel. But the most important part of the iron crown, from which it derives its name, is a narrow rim or band of iron, three-eighths of an inch broad and one-tenth of an inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of the circle. This inner band of sacred iron is believed to have been made of one of the nails used at the crucifixion, and accounts for the veneration in which it has been always held.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Maximilian's Empire in Dissolution and Napoleon's Prudence in Retirement—John Bull's Reflections on the Monroe Doctrine.

[From the London Times, Oct. 17.]

The letter from an American correspondent at Philadelphia, published in yesterday's paper, seems very decisive as to the impending fate of the Mexican empire. The appointment of General Dix to the Legation of the United States at the Court of the Tuileries is looked upon on the other side of the Atlantic as indicative of a settled purpose of the Cabinet at Washington to bring that matter to a speedy issue. To our mind it was impossible to entertain any doubt on the subject, at least not since the intimation conveyed by the American Minister to the Court of Vienna that the Union would no longer tolerate the embarkation of auxiliary troops destined to support the Emperor Maximilian. That measure was a serious one, though it made little noise at the time, because Austria had her hands full of other business, and Europe was on the eve of a contest which gave her little leisure to attend to transatlantic affairs. The conduct of America was hardly defensible on any principle of international law as hitherto acknowledged, as it interfered with the indisputable rights to mutual help of two independent States allied with one another, with neither of which the republic was at war. *It was the first practical application of the Monroe doctrine, and revealed the recovery of the Union from the South throes of the civil war*, the revival of her old pretensions, and her determination to carry everything with a high hand. The state of things had evidently changed from what it was towards the end of the year 1864, when the *republic had to put up* with the landing of a Belgian and an Austrian legion on the sacred soil of the Western Continent.

That intimation, however, had a different aim from that which it bore on the surface. The address was to Austria, *but the note was intended for France*. With France herself America was in no hurry. The Emperor Napoleon had thrown out clear hints that the French occupation of Mexico was drawing to a close. The recall of his troops was with him less a matter of choice *than of necessity*, and America was aware of the wisdom of building a golden bridge for a retreating foe. She wished for no quarrel with France; she set immense store by French friendship. In the worst extremities of the terrible trial she had just gone through she had always evinced the fondest predilection for France, less, perhaps, from real feeling than with a view to raise the envy and jealousy of another Power to which she was then less friendly. Although the sympathies of America have lately been engrossed by a more congenial object, she was not so deeply in with her new love as to wish herself altogether off with the old one. She was in no mood to proceed to extremities with her former friend, and she considered the evacuation of Mexico as a matter already amicably settled. The Emperor Napoleon, who had also come to that same conclusion, was anxious for a compromise to the last. He thought he could deal with Mexico as he had done with Rome. The State which was to be deprived of the support of the French troops could still rely on French "protection," and this protection should take the shape of mercenary legions. It was at this juncture that America stepped in with her veto, by which she very clearly signified to France that she, France, should go, and no one else should come in in her place."

Under such circumstances it would seem, to say the least, quite superfluous that General Dix or any other American diplomatist should go to Paris to "urge the withdrawal of the French troops, the abdication of the Emperor Maximilian, and the downfall of the Empire;" for, if the messenger tarries till November, the compliance is likely enough to anticipate the demand. Nor do we think that President Johnson *will reap any great benefit by a show of "vigorous policy abroad,"* and by "pushing the Mexican question to extremity," because on this Mexican subject there are no two opinions in the States; the republicans would be no less resolute about it than the democrats; and if Mr. Seward *has hitherto recommended a mild and conciliatory policy he only acted upon a conviction which ought to be shared by the most impatient among his countrymen, that the Mexican question is hastening to a spontaneous solution, without any urging or pushing of friends or foes.* The solution could only be put off either by the Emperor Napoleon resolving on a prolonged occupation of Mexico by his troops, or by the Emperor Maximilian being able to rely on his own resources, and grounding his power on a party of his subjects sufficiently strong to overcome all other parties. *News from Mexico is almost as bad as tidings from Candia.* It comes to us from two different and opposite sources, and in the conflict between Paris and New York we find it no easy task to shape our belief on any plausible basis. But certainly neither the most sceptical nor the most credulous among us can make either head or tail of the telegram published a few days ago in a Parisian journal, purporting to be the summary of a despatch from the Emperor Maximilian to his envoy in Paris, and announcing, among other auspicious incidents, the "excellent spirit prevailing among all classes in Mexico," and "the best understanding existing with all the Emperor's allies." What we are to understand by all classes in Mexico, and who are all the allies of its present Government, the telegraph did not tell us; but a notion seems to be gaining ground that the Mexicans, out of a sheer spirit of contradiction, and incapable of otherwise bringing order out of their chaos, may still look to Maximilian as the only anchor of safety, that they may have towards him alone, unarmed, and thrown upon their tender mercies, that sympathy which they withheld from him so long as he was at the head of foreign bayonets, and, further, that this revulsion of feeling would be more general and spontaneous if he consented to exchange his imperial throne for a presidential chair, so as to flatter the humor of the liberal parties, and disarm the enmity of the vindicators of the Monroe doctrine. Accordingly to another report, the Emperor had come to the resolution of taking up a strong position in his capital, and, holding that and his communications with Vera Cruz against all comers, allowing the host to factions the free run of all the rest of his vast territories. We need hardly say that neither of these conjectures tallies with the important step taken by the Emperor by sending his young consort to Europe. The Empress Charlotte evidently came to Europe aware of Maximilian's difficulties in Mexico. The Mexican ambassadress was either to go back with men and money, or not to go back at all. It is not likely that, even in a spiritual consultation with the Pope, and his absolution from the censure incurred by "robbing the Church," would have much weight on the Emperor's resolution. But the Empress failed at Rome no less than at Paris; hence there was an end, not only of all hope in the support of foreign arms, but even in a reconciliation with that clerical party which had been the mainstay of the empire at its outset, and a large section of which had been alienated by the confiscation of ecclesiastical property.

We cannot, we must confess, in the present straits to *which royalty is reduced in so many quarters*, find it in our heart to pity the sovereigns who are brought to the necessity of turning their backs on the vanities of their exalted estate. A crown in our days is often better lost than found, and Maximilian, of Austria, will certainly find in his archducal competence at Miramar a contentment which he could never have enjoyed in the midst of the alarms and anxieties besetting him in the halls of Montezuma. Had even the habitual exercise of power rendered a life of leisure distasteful to him, there will always be work enough for him in his brother's distracted estate to call forth that temperate judgment, that calm energy and that conciliating address for which Maximilian left behind him so good a character, even among the most hopelessly disaffected subjects of the Austrian empire. Had he still as much heart for the land of his fathers as he was always known to have, his return to Austria could not take place at a more momentous juncture than the present, nor could the New World open before him as noble a mission as he may have a chance of fulfilling at home.

If there is any man who should be modelled with an account of the final upshot of this sorry Mexican business, it is not Maximilian; it is that other Emperor out of whose brain the idea of a transatlantic empire sprung, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, full grown and armed to the teeth, and who, in the consciousness of his failure, has not even the meagre consolation of throwing the blame with his advisers or abettors. The subjugation of Mexico was the Emperor Napoleon's own scheme, and it rested on two very natural, but, as events proved, very decided, mistakes—one of which was his firm belief in the irremediable schism in the American Union, the other a conviction that internal quiet in France was not to be secured without the diversion of some great foreign enterprise. In both these errors Napoleon had at the time the concurrence of ninety nine out of a hundred thinkers in Europe. Only it behooves a man in his station to soar with his views above the ken of millions, and it is remarkable, above all things, that he, of all men, who had done so much towards taming the exuberant warlike spirits of his Frenchmen, and by the development of public prosperity giving rise to commercial tendencies, he who had seen how reluctantly his army had followed him across the Alps in his war for an idea, should now have deemed it necessary to embark the same people on an infinitely more arduous and hazardous undertaking—an undertaking from which, even under the most favorable auspices, no practically good results could be expected. However, it is much easier to fall into an error, even of so great a magnitude as the building up of a Mexican Empire, then to have the courage and magnanimity to acknowledge it by backing out of it with a prompt resignation, and it is in all probability on a retrograde errand of that nature that General Castlenau lately embarked for Vera Cruz.

A French Surrender.

[Paris (Oct. 14) Correspondence of London Times.]

The *Pays* lately had some remarks about Mexico, which derived importance from the avowedly semi-official character of that journal. It referred to the unfortunate malady of the Empress Charlotte as an additional reason why Maximilian would probably be disinclined any longer to devote himself to his ungrateful task, and it plainly hinted that the despatch from the Mexican Emperor to General Almonte, first published in the *Patrie*, had no real importance. General Castelnau, it believes, took out decisive instructions, and "the French government is evidently much engrossed by the eventuality of the retreat of Maximilian"—in other words, of his abdication and return to Europe.

The *Opinion Nationale* to-day points out the great significance of these remarks in the mouth of a government organ, and considers it a positive symptom of the resolution adopted by the French government, "at last to abandon a work which has already cost so much blood and money, and which it would have been more prudent never to have undertaken." You will remember that the *Opinion Nationale* is considered frequently to serve as a mouthpiece to the friends of Prince Napoleon; and you know who was the prime mover of the Mexican expedition. The same journal proceeds to set forth the disadvantage of having maintained an army in distant lands and risked a rupture with the United States when the most serious events, claiming all the attention of France, were passing close to her frontier. Happy will be the day, it exclaims, when the last French soldier shall have quitted that unlucky land, even though, as there is every reason to believe, that day shall be the last of the Mexican empire. The *Pays* having used some enigmatical and bignoseeing phrases, to the effect that France, before leaving Mexico, was determined to secure French interests, even by the most efficacious means, the *Opinion Nationale* says:—What does the *Pays* mean? What are those extreme means? If it knows them it would do well to reveal them. It seems to us that tolerably extreme means have already been employed, by maintaining for several years an armed and costly occupation in the middle of that vast country, without being able to suspend the civil war for a single day, or to obtain any other immediate result than the increase of the debt of a probably insolvent debtor.

THE QUADRILATERAL.

Ceremony of the Surrender of the Fortresses to the Italians.

[Mantua, (Oct. 11) Correspondence of London Times.]

At forty-five minutes past six o'clock this morning a train left Verona for Mantua, conveying many Italians who wished to see the first large fortress freed from the eagle's gripe. Among the passengers was an Italian officer who, wounded at Custozza, had since languished in an Austrian hospital. His wife, or sister, or *Herzbelieb*—what does it matter?—was with him, and oh! with what infinite solicitude he was tended. Some Italian friends, almost feminine in their gentleness, and wearing a soft expression of pity helped him into the carriage as he limped painfully along. He left a brother in the *Maison Dieu* still unable to move—sad tax that Italy has paid for her release. The bondage of Austria was typified at Peschiera during the rejoicings, by colored lamps hung round with festoons of paper chains, and after the entry of the Italian troops a favorite amusement of the people was first to break the loops in their centres, and afterwards to snatch away a link or two and tread them under foot.

At half-past eight A. M., the Austrian and French commissioners met the municipal authorities of Mantua and enacted the same ceremony which I described in my last letter as having occurred at Peschiera, only in the Mantua *procès verbal* a clause is inserted reserving the Emperor's rights to a palace which was bequeathed to the Imperial House of Austria by the will of the famous Prince Eugene, and which is, therefore, private property. The form of the *procès verbal* is very simple, that between Austria and France running as follows:—

PROCES-VERBAL DE REMISE DE LA PLACE FORTE DE ——.

Les Commissaires soussignés, M. le General Moring, Commandeur, etc., chargé par S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche de remettre la place forte de ——, d'une part; et M. le General de Division Lebœuf, Aide-de-Camp de S. M., etc., chargé par S. M. l'Empereur des Français d'accepter, en son nom, la remise de la dite place forte, d'autre part, s'étant réunis, et après avoir échangé leurs pleins pouvoirs, qui ont été trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont dit et arrêté ce qui suit:

En vertu du Traité signé à Vienne le 24 Août, 1866, le Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche remet au Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français la place forte de ——, aux clauses et conditions énoncées dans la Convention spéciale du 1 Octobre, 1866, échangées entre les deux Commissaires.

Fait en double expédition, Peschiera, le 9 Octobre, 1866.

Le Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche,
CH. MORING.

De son côté, le Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français déclare accepter la remise de la place forte de ——, qui lui a été faite, dans les présentes, par le Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche, etc., aux clauses et conditions rappelées ci-dessus.

Fait en double expédition, le 9 Octobre, 1866.

Le Commissaire de S. M. l'Empereur des Français,
LEBŒUF.

Le Représentant de la Municipalité, N. N.
Le Commandant de la Place de Peschiera, N. N.

The form of transfer between France and the municipalities is very similar, quotes the treaty in like manner, and, after stating the surrender of rights, requests that the municipality will understand that they may call in the Italian troops but that these must not enter till the Austrian garrisons have left the fortresses. The municipalities accept with thankfulness to the Emperor of the French, adding that they feel that much bloodshed has been saved by his Majesty's good offices.

At eleven A. M. the commissioners left for Legnano, there to go through the same ceremony, and thence tomorrow to Palmanova, which will be delivered over that night or next morning.

They then return to Verona, which will be free on the 15th or 16th, and last will come the turn of Venice.

The Cession of Peschiera.

[Peschiera (Oct. 3) correspondence of London Times.]

At five minutes to one General Lebœuf and his aide-de-camp left the inn where he is lodging and proceeded to the Commandant's house, where General Moring was awaiting them. At the same time there arrived at the porch three men in black clothes, well filled out by the results of much polenta, with hair elaborately brushed and oiled, hands carefully concealed in gloves, faces rather pale, but expressive of much determination, bodies round in front, round over the shoulders, patterns of civic dignity. These were the Mayor and two members of the municipality, the future masters of the fortress. General Moring, with the Commandant, were upstairs, so Colonel Hepfinger conducted the three conquerors to their presence. An Italian officer, chief of the Military Commission for arranging prices and payments, was also present, and acted as interpreter for the Mayor and his friends.

It was a group for a painter. The tall and massive Austrian general, grave, and showing lines about his mouth that were not there six weeks ago, stood with a paper in his hand that wrinkled under the grasp of his nervous fingers; the French commissioner, pleasant in manner, and *without sympathy for either Austrians or Italians*, yet not quite easy in the part he was playing; the three representatives of people's rights, determined, no doubt, but horribly uncomfortable, stood face to face, about to pass a fortress from hand to hand, like a freehold plot, and exchange rights over batteries as if they were potato gardens, while the younger officers circulated through the room, watching lest any mistake should occur.

All being ready, General Moring advanced and said a few words to General Lebœuf, simply stating the reason of his presence there, viz.: to transfer the fortress of Peschiera to the Emperor of the French. The French General signified his acceptance in the name of his sovereign, and General Moring then read the *procès verbal*, after which he added his sincere wishes for the success of Peschiera in its new condition.

General Lebœuf, on his part, read his acceptance on the part of the French Emperor. As far as Austria was concerned the ceremony was now concluded, and the Commissioner retired to the window, leaving General Lebœuf to complete his task. Not a moment was lost, nor was any display made of French power or possession, but turning instantly to the three representatives of the town General Lebœuf declared through the interpreting Italian officer that he was charged by the Emperor to place Peschiera in the hands of its own authorities, with the full understanding between the three governments that the city would be at liberty to call in part of the Italian army, which he understood to be already on the march towards the fortress. He added, however, the request that no display should be made of the Italian flag until the Austrian troops had marched out.

To this condition the Mayor immediately agreed, but expressed a hope that the town band, already in attendance, should be permitted to play through the streets. After one moment's hesitation, General Lebœuf turned to General Moring and the Commandant with a questioning glance, and as the latter replied their assent by an inclination of the head, the matter was settled, the second *procès verbal* duly read, the signatures affixed, and Peschiera became that strange anomaly—a *free fortress*.

Reception of King Victor Emanuel.

[From the London Express, Oct. 15.]

Great preparations are being made at Venice to celebrate the entry of the King of Italy into that city. The Bucentaure, the historic galley upon which the Doges of Venice married the Adriatic, has been reconstructed and magnificently ornamented. The King will be conducted to the Ducal Palace along the Grand Canal, traversing Venice in its greatest length. Among the patriotic manifestations that will take place is one that is calculated to produce the most profound sensation.

One of the most beautiful women of Venice, entirely clothed in mourning, and covered with chains, will be presented to his Majesty at the moment of his coming in sight of the city, but, in place of the keys of the city, the Podesta will offer to the King a symbolic axe destined to strike off the chains of slavery. At the same instant the shackles of the captive and her mournful vestments will disappear at the sound of salvoes of artillery and of popular acclamations. Venice, personified, transformed into a goddess of liberty, will then present to the King the traditional cushion upon which will be found a golden key.

FRANCE.

An Immense Imperial Loan and Some of Its Uses.

The Brussels *Independance* states that the Duke de Persigny has addressed a memorial to the Emperor, containing various suggestions as to a new policy, and amongst other things the issue of a loan of a milliard of francs (forty millions sterling) for works of peace. This peaceful sum, however, would include *a hundred millions for the conversion of muskets. The rest would be devoted to effecting the conversion of the Mexican Loan into government stock*, assisting the sufferers from the inundations, giving work to laborers and especially providing for unforeseen events.

It is added that General Fleury and Baron Rothschild approve of this scheme, and have recommended it to the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

Relations of the Empire Towards Prussia and Germany—Rapid Increase of the Population.

[St. Petersburg (October 11) Correspondence of the London Standard.]

As no one knows what may be the limits of Count Bismarck's ambitious views, people naturally speculate upon the probable fate of those neighbors to whom he may consider it advantageous to extend the benefits of Prussian administration, and there are persons here as well as abroad who think that the German provinces belonging to Russia on the Baltic are not safe. They have no faith in the loyalty of the Livonians, the Esthonians, and the Courlanders. They think that they are dissatisfied with the government, and would be very glad to form part of the great German nation. It would, however, be wrong to attribute too much importance to the disputes between the Russian Germans and the imperial government. They only wish to remain Germans so far as retaining their religion, their language and their customs is concerned. It is true, they have been too exclusive, and would willingly have continued the old system of preventing Russians from acquiring land in the provinces, and of keeping the local administration in their own hands; but they have nothing to gain by a change of masters. By their intelligence, their education and their probity they are enabled to play a conspicuous part here, for they live in advance of the Russians in point of civilization, whereas if they belonged to Germany they would probably soon sink into insignificance. The fact of their occupying some of the most important positions renders them very unpopular, and we often hear the Russians dolefully enumerate a long list of names of Germans employed in the diplomatic service, in the army and navy, and in the various branches of the administration. The chiefs of some of the departments share the popular prejudice on this point, and would gladly fill up their vacancies with Russians only, but they find it impossible. Their excellent training is one of the causes of the superiority of the Germans. The Russians have long refused to believe in a classical education; they teach their sons everything except Latin, and consequently have plenty of philosophers at eighteen who have a smattering of everything, and think themselves properly qualified to make plans for changing the form of government.

The recent trial of the Karakozoff conspirators, some of whom were students, several mere boys, has, however, convinced the government that the advocates of classical education are right, and, as no one is more impressed with this conviction than Prince Lieven, the new curator of the University of St. Petersburg, the present system will probably be modified. When this is done the Russians will have a better chance of competing with the Germans. In the meantime they may be assured that it is no more the desire than the interest of the Russian Germans to be annexed to Prussia. No one understands this better than Count Bismarck himself, who evidently intends to keep on good terms with this family. A near relationship between the reigning families will always have considerable influence in keeping up a close connection between the Courts, and the best understanding exists between the two Governments.

The Russians show that M. de la Palette made a very moderate calculation when he said that in less than a century the population of Russia would be a hundred millions. In 1859 it was 75,451,000, in the present year it is 82,272,000. Should this rate of increase continue it will only require sixteen years to bring the population up to the dreaded figure.

Wedding Trousseau of the Future Empress of Russia.

[Paris (Oct. 15) Correspondence of London Telegraph.]

I must now see if I can make your readers understand the glories of the trousseau of the Princess Dagmar! I do not understand them myself, but that is no reason for not describing them. One Madame Boyer, a milliner, took me to the top of a high place, and behold what I saw!

The first glory developed—the presentation dress of the princess, after the marriage—is composed of a train of rose pink velvet, trimmed with a deep border of magnificent silver lace, of a most beautiful floral design and cobweb-like texture. Bouquets of the same were *appliqués* to the train at equal distances.

The petticoat of the richest rose satin, trimmed with the same lovely lace as the train.

There was also the princess' pillow, the covering formed entirely of the richest guipure. Many articles of underclothing were also displayed, all of the richest and most fairy-like description; indeed, so fine that you could hardly see them without a magnifying glass.

I also saw the gold lace, embossed with pearls, for the trimming of a dress for the Empress of Russia; but it was not yet decided whether the dress should be made of white satin or turquoise blue velvet. Having seen the effect of this beautiful trimming on each of the materials above mentioned, I should decide in favour of the white satin, but I a voice in the matter.

There was also a dress for her Majesty the Queen of Wurtemburg, quite of a simple kind, and for morning wear. It was composed of a rich blue silk, trimmed with velvet of a deeper shade, and was, indeed, what I think stang people in your country would call a "howler."

By-the-bye, I forgot to tell you that the robe of the princess cost "only £200."

The ladies with whom I had the happiness to be were in fits of delight at the "cheapness." "Cheap as possible," said Mrs. X. "Mais c'est une vraie occasion," cried out Madame de Z. But somehow I noticed that the husbands gradually got near the door, and looked at their watches as if they had important engagements elsewhere.

THE REFORM AGITATION.

John Bright to the Leaguers of Scotland—The "Further Measures" Alluded To.

The greatest public demonstration that has occurred in Glasgow for a long series of years took place on Tuesday, October 16, when seventy thousand persons were present to support reform. Mr. Bright made a very long speech.

Resolutions in favor of reform were adopted.

Mr. Bright, towards the conclusion of his address, said:—While I rise to tell you how deeply I am sensible of your—what shall I say—your unanimous kindness to me to-night, still I beg to join in the warning which you have heard from my learned friend Mr. Ernest Jones, that you should not fall into the danger and the error of hero worship, but that you should rely mainly upon yourselves for the fighting of your own battle. And, in order to fight it out, let me beg of you to unite as much as you can all the people of Scotland with you. Organize reform associations in every town. Be prepared, if need be, with funds. Be prepared with all your influence in case there should early be another dissolution of Parliament. And if it should happen that during the next session of Parliament there should stand up any man to be received with frantic enthusiasm by the ministerial party to revile you as you were reviled last year, then it may be necessary for the workingmen *to assemble in their thousands and scores of thousands to deliberate what further measures are necessary for the maintenance of their rights.* (Loud cheers.)

In London a delegate meeting of the London Trade and friendly societies, convened by the London Workingmen's Association, has been held for the purpose of organizing a great demonstration in favor of reform.

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Details of the News from the Seat of War.

THE LATEST DESPATCHES.

PARIS, Oct. 16, 1866.

The *Moniteur* of this morning says:—According to intelligence brought to Constantinople by the Sultan's Aide-de-Camp, Djemil Pacha, who left Candia on the 12th inst., no engagement had taken place up to that date. The Turks had commenced an offensive movement, and had occupied an important and advanced position in the direction of Kapoconio, the principal centre of the insurrection. This point was to be attacked on the 14th inst.

Dissension was beginning to arise among the insurgents.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 14, 1866.

According to advices received here from Constantinople, the Porte had agreed to the demands of the Montenegrins, and the deputation from Prince Nicholas had returned to Montenegro.

The news received from Candia is of a contradictory character, and the successes obtained by the Turks were apparently unimportant. The eastern portion of the island was occupied by the insurgents, and the western portion by the Turks, who numbered 40,000 men. The Turkish blockade was strengthened, and a Greek brig, bringing war material for the Cretans, had been captured. Other vessels belonging to the insurgents, which refused to surrender, were sunk by the Turkish gunboats and their crews drowned.

A Russian war frigate from the Piraeus was expected in Candian waters.

Rumors were current that the Sultan was dissatisfied with the slow progress made by the Turkish authorities in the pacification of Candia, and that he had despatched several aide-de-camp to the island to learn the real state of affairs.

EGYPT.

The Overflow of the Nile and Its Consequences.

[Cairo (Sept. 26) correspondence of the Paris Moniteur.]

The apprehensions created by the rapid rise of the waters of the Nile are, unhappily, being justified by events. We have arrived at the period when a falling of the waters should be noted; but, on the contrary, there has been lately a continued and considerable rise. The houses on the banks of the river in the suburbs of Boulak and Old Cairo have been invaded by the waters and some portions of the quays have been destroyed.

The Egyptian government is displaying most praiseworthy activity in meeting the threatened danger. It has employed all the means in its power to strengthen the dykes and to repair the banks. A careful system of supervision has been established, and vessels laden with stones and materials are stationed at short distances ready for being towed to any menaced point by the tug steamers on the river.

Disasters are mentioned as having occurred in Upper Egypt, where the waters have swept away the corn heaps in the fields bordering on the river.

THE FENIANS.

The Conspirators' Material for the Firing of Liverpool.

[From the London Times, Oct. 16.]

On Saturday a number of magistrates and town councillors assembled at the Liverpool police station to witness experiments with the Fenian combustible fluid recently seized. A portion of the fluid was poured on a quantity of loose cotton and sticks, and in about four minutes it spontaneously ignited. A bottle containing fluid was then dashed against a wall, which immediately became a mass of flame. The spectators were deeply impressed with the destructive quality of the fluid. Many persons have doubted the existence of a Fenian organization in Liverpool, but the police cases which are coming to light will undeceive them. As an instance of the marvellous unextinguishable quantities of the liquid, we may state that a short time ago Mr. Superintendent Hewitt poured some of it on cotton, wool and wood chips, and then placed the whole completely in water, where it remained for a week. It was then taken out and placed on the floor, and in five minutes had burst into flames.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Damaging Testimony Against the Commissioners—The Governor's Action to be in Accordance with the Evidence—The Radicals Threaten Resistance, &c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 1866.

The damaging evidence elicited yesterday against the Police Commissioners is creating quite a stir.

In the course of the investigation Dr. Baldenstin, a highly respectable citizen of the Tenth ward, proved that, after the judges had commenced to use the "Rejected" ballot box, as required by law, at the instance of radical partizans it was removed.

The Governor will probably not give his decision till Tuesday evening. All reports that he is wavering are unfounded. He will act in direct accordance with the testimony presented. The radicals, though quite privately, threaten resistance.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1866.

General Heintzelman has succeeded General Getty in the command of the Department of Texas.

Ten more companies of infantry are to be immediately ordered to Texas. All the cavalry has gone to the frontier.

Francisco P. de Castillo, representative of the Imperial Mexican government here, publishes a protest against the language adopted by General Sheridan respecting Maximilian in his letter touching Mexican interests.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth at the Cooper Institute—Lessons to the Clergy—Reply to Colonel John O'Mahony—The Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Chapel—The Authenticity of the Bible—Laying of the Corner Stone of a New Roman Catholic Chapel—Interesting Ceremonies—Address of Bishop Loughlin—The Rhetoric of Divine Feeling—False Colors in Theology—The Position of Catholicity in the United States, &c.

"Lessons for the Clergy."—Lecture by Rev. Charles B. Smyth.

Yesterday afternoon the Rev. Charles B. Smyth, the able and eloquent denunciator of clerical vices, and expounder of popular ideas and social reform, delivered one of a series of his characteristic discourses on "Lessons for the Clergy," to a very numerous and highly attentive and evidently appreciative audience in the large hall of the Cooper Institute.

The speaker prefaced his remarks by saying that he had "never addressed a congregation under more delightful circumstances than the present. The gospel which he preached was free as the air we breathe; the offer of salvation which it makes is 'unto all men,' and why should not all men come to hear?" He also likened himself unto "Paul at Rome, preaching the gospel in his own hired house," and contrasted the audience he was then addressing with less numerous assemblages he had formerly addressed in the Houston street church, saying that the latter "might be counted by units, while the former must be counted by hundreds, thanks to God, to the New York HERALD, and the good common sense of the citizens of the metropolis of America. Welcome, brethren, ye are all welcome to my hired house this afternoon. I thank the HERALD of October 18 for the suggestion to secure a larger place in which to hold my meetings. It was well thought of and well-timed, for if the people who are here to-day had gone to Houston street that church could not have accommodated them." The reverend gentleman here paid a highly eulogistic compliment to American enlightenment and institutions, and said that "no person but those who appreciate that sentiment can comprehend either how a great newspaper can be conducted upon the broad principles of liberality and justice toward all men, nor how an humble minister of the gospel can have a cosmopolitan heart to love all men and exclude from his mind the contemptible distinctions which are made by petty, paltry, peddling politicians on the one hand, or by surly, sectarian, sickening sycophants on the other." He then proceeded to reply to John O'Mahony's letter of October 22, calling in question a statement made by the lecturer on a previous occasion, and denying that he (O'Mahony) had styled Romanism "effete bigotry," and stated that he had concluded not to reply to it by letter but from the pulpit, and said that he was glad Colonel O'Mahony remembered having given him the document to which he had alluded in a previous lecture, and which was as follows:—

FENIANS BEWARE.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1866.

Whereas, a certain document has appeared inviting Fenians to controversial discussions at Clinton Hall this evening on some subject tending to the revival of "effete bigotry;" and

Whereas, all subjects connected with difference in religion are foreign to the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood.

It is hereby ordered that no Fenians will be present or take part in said discussions.

By order of JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

The lecturer then stated that he had always respected John O'Mahony, and had taken the impression that he had advanced so far in the progressing enlightenment of the age, that like Garibaldi and other Italian patriots, he had at least become careless about the distinctive peculiarities of the church of Rome, and consequently considered them unworthy of "controversial discussion," and that they constituted the "subjects connected with difference in religion, represented as foreign to the objects of the Fenian Brotherhood," and urged that no one could be astonished that he had put upon the letter the interpretation with which O'Mahony finds fault, stating that a comparison of the phraseology of O'Mahony's letter of October 22, with his note of March 16 would naturally lead to such an interpretation. "O'Mahony" he said "could not have alluded to the protestant religion, and as there were but the two religions in question—the Catholic, or the old one, and the Protestant, or the new one; and as the meaning of the word "effete" is "worn out with age," what could be inferred but that he meant the former," and concluded by saying that in speaking in the manner he had done of John O'Mahony he considered that he was paying a compliment which he would appreciate, when he represented him as a liberal and sincere man, and cited the above mentioned document as evidence of the fact; "but he may rely upon it I shall never do so again." He then proceeded to the main subject as announced, viz.:—Lessons for the clergy from the common schools, parental obligations in the rearing of children, and a comparison of the power of the teacher's desk with that of the pulpit, and said in regard to the common school system of this State, that he "knew of no common school system in any country which may be called its superior. He had visited a large number of the schools of the rural districts and of the city, and was glad to see the happy results of its workings. The teachers of our common schools exhibit a degree of intelligence and refinement highly commendable, and maintain a discipline which is truly astonishing. There is an increase in the number of schools and of new and well constructed schoolhouses and in the salaries of the teachers. The whole number of pupils in this city is 222,210, and of schools 260. He then spoke favorably of the systems of instruction pursued in these institutions.

Centennial Celebration of St. Paul's Church.

Yesterday the centennial celebration exercises of St. Paul's church were commenced in that building at half-past ten o'clock in the morning, and consisted of religious services, the holy communion and an appropriate sermon by Rev. Benjamin T. Haight, D. D.

On the 30th day of this month, when George III. was on the throne of England and the State of New York was subject to his rule, St. Paul's chapel, at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street, was dedicated to the worship of God. A hundred years have since passed away, and the centennial celebration, which will last for three days, was commenced yesterday

THE SERMON.

The Rev. Dr. Haight selected as the subject of his sermon, "A Remembrance of the Mercies of the Century." He remarked that he approached the services of celebration of such an occasion with a feeling of great reverence. St. Paul's church was one of the oldest public buildings in the city, and was one of the few churches still standing that were in existence one hundred years ago. Christ church in Boston, Trinity church in Newport, Christ church in Philadelphia, Grace church at Alexandria, St. Michael's church at Charleston, and Trinity church in this diocese, were about all which stood at that distant time and still stand. St. Paul's church stood, therefore, almost alone, like some monarch of the forest, a relic of bygone days, and to whose root the axe has not been laid. It was a church wherein for three generations the name of the Most High has been worshipped, and wherein the holy altar has ministered to vast multitudes that spiritual food which is the life of the soul. From this pulpit the precious truths of the gospel have been proclaimed Sunday after Sunday, year after year, to great congregations, converting sinners through the power of God, and teaching to the edification of the believing people. From the material building and its many interesting and sacred associations he turned to a consideration of the services of those who had endeavored to erect a spiritual building, and for whose faithful services in their calling they should now give thanks to that Lord who by His spirit called them to work and made them able ministers of the New Testament, to His honor and glory and to the welfare and salvation of the soul. Of