EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE TO SEPTEMBER 28.

Conflicting Reports from Italy.

Napoleon Thanked by the Pope for Garibaldi's Arrest.

More Rumors of Fenian Movements.

THE REVOLUTION.

Reported Suppression of All the Riots—The Country Officially Announced as Tranquil.

FLORENCE, Sept. 27, 1867.

The recent riots by Garibaldian partisans in various parts of the kingdom have been suppressed, and it is officially announced to-day that the country is tranquil.

Conflicting Reports from Italy—Serious Riots at Modena, Milan, Genoa and Naples Reported—Garibaldi Going to Caprera.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.

The reports from Italy are very conflicting. The latest despatches received to-day, make mention of serious riots at Modona, Milan, Genoa and Naples.

General Garibaldi was going to Caprera.

THE POPE AND NAPOLEON.

His Holiness Sends His Thanks to Napoleon for Garabaldi's Arrest.

ROME, Sept. 28—Noon.

His Holiness the Pope has sent a message to the Emperor Napoleon, thanking him for the part he took in the movements which led to the arrest of Garibaldi and the suppression of the movement against Rome.

THE FENIANS.

Activity of the Manchester Police—Scores of Persons Arrested—The Prisoners Discharged for Want of Evidence.

MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 27—Evening.

The police of this city are very active in arresting persons believed to have been implicated in the recent Fenian riot. Scores have been apprehended since the last report. The prisoners are all discharged, however, as fast as examined by the court, nothing being proven to warrant their detention; nor has anything as to the plans of the Fenian organization been elicited.

Another Fenian Cruiser Reported on the Irish Coast—Precautions to Prevent an Outbreak.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.

The Fenian rumors are still current.

It is announced this morning that another Fenian cruiser has recently been seen hovering about the Irish coast.

The government is taking every possible precaution to prevent any outbreak.

PRUSSIA.

Defensive Preparations—Kiel to be Fortified.

BERLIN, Sept 28—Evening.

Kiel, a seaport town in the duchy of Holstein, situated on a fine bay of the Baltic, is to be immediately fortified by King William and garrisoned with Prussian troops.

TURKEY.

The Outbreak in Bokara Against the Czar—Official Denial of Aid Being Given to the Insurgents.

PARIS, Sept. 28, 1867.

The government of Turkey has officially denied the published statement that its aid has been or will be lent to Bokara in the struggle of the latter country against the dominion of the Czar of Russia.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Last Day but One of the Newmarket Races—Friday the Winner of the October Handicap and Athena Winner of the Foriorn Stakes.

LONDON, Sept. 28, 1867.

Yesterday was the last day but one of the Newmarket meeting. The crowd was large and fashionable, the weather delightful, and the racing spirited. The first race was for the October handicap, and was won by Friday. Trocadero came in second.

The second race for the Foriorn stakes was won easily by Athena.

JAPAN.

Ill Treatment of Christians.

LONDON, Sept. 28—Evening.

Late despatches received from Japan announce that the Christians in various parts of the island are despised and maltreated by the natives. This is especially true of the inhabitants of Nagasaki and its vicinity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Sept. 28—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 7-16. United States five-twenty bonds, 72 3-16. Illinois Central Railway shares, 77. Erie Railway shares, 40¾. Atlantic Great Western consolidated bonds, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Evening.—The cotton market, under a more favorable trade report, closed firmer and with more doing. The sales to-day have reached fully 12,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. Middling uplands, 8¾d.; middling Orleans, 9d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Evening.—The market is quiet and settled.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 28—Evening.—The market is firm. Lard has advanced to 55s. 3d. per cwt. for American. Other articles are unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.—LONDON Sept. 28—Noon.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar 25s 6d. Calcutta linseed 6s.10d.; linseed cakes £10 5s. Whale oil £40. Sperm oil £115. Linseed oil £29.

Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 28—Noon.

The steamship Virginia, Captain Prowse, from New York September 14th, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP TO SEPTEMBER 18.

The steamship America, Captain Ernst, of the Bremen line, which left Bremen on the 14th and Southampton on the 17th, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The America landed 206 passengers and a large cargo of merchandise. She also brings our special correspondence and European files to the 17th inst., being three days later than heretofore received.

The steamship Hammonia, Captain Ehlers, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Bremen on the 14th and Southampton on the 18th inst. She brings a large number of passengers and a valuable cargo. She also brings our foreign files to the 18th, being one day later than the mail brought by the America.

The news was unimportant.

A despatch from Berlin, dated 17th, reports the departure of the King of Prussia that night for Frankfort. The *Boersen Zeitung* stated that his Majesty would visit the Courts of Darmstadt and Stuttgard to inspect the Hessian and Wurtemberg troops in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the North German Army. The royal Princes will visit the Queen at the Castle of Hohenzollern.

A royal decree, published on the 17th, convoked the Hanoverian Provincial Diet on September 21.

A despatch from Berlin, dated the 17th, states that in that day's sitting of the North German Parliament Dr. Simson was elected President by one hundred and thirty-two out of one hundred and eighty-seven votes. The Duke of Ujest was elected first, and Herr von Bennigsen second Vice President—the former by one hundred and fifty-eight votes out of one hundred and eighty-nine, the latter by ninety-nine out of one hundred and eighty.

Baron von Beust arrived at Riechenberg on the 17th, and was received by the authorities of the town. In the speech he delivered he laid stress upon the necessity of a reconciliation taking place between the national parties in Bohemia. It was positively stated that the Baron would visit Dresden, Saxony, the next day on private affairs.

The Lauenburg Diet has resolved that a special assembly representing the duchy of Lauenburg should continue to exist, and that the union of Lauenburg with Prussia should remain a personal one. A proposition that the duchy of Lauenburg should become a private possession of the King of Prussia was rejected.

The *New Free Press* asserts that the Hungarian and Austrian Ministers have both determined to make the acceptance of the Ministerial proposals for agreement submitted to the Austro-Hungarian Conference a Cabinet question.

The Sultan has conferred the order of the Osmanie upon Baron Beust.

During his journey to Reichenberg and Dresden Baron Beust delivered a speech at Brünn in reply to addresses from the Vice Burgomaster and the President of the Chamber of Commerce. After returning thanks for the friendly reception accorded to him the Baron proceeded:—"This confidence is doubly valuable to me now that my course has became narrowed and more arduous. He who desires to ascend a steep path must pause at times for breath; but he does not necessarily lose sight of his aim because he does not select the most precipitous road to climb to the summit." Baron Beust further said that he considered the negotiations for agreement with Hungary as being brought to a successful issue. He entertained no doubt of the maintenance of peace, adducing in proof the fact that negotiations upon commercial relations with Prussia had been resumed. The speech was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mustapha Fazyl Pasha has arrived here upon his way to Constantinople. The Sultan addressed an urgent invitation to him to visit Turkey, which was delivered by Prince Zegiel.

The Queen of Denmark, the Princess Thyra, the King of the Greeks, with the Czarewitch and Grand Duchess Maria, arrived at Weisbaden on the 18th from the Castle of Rumpenheim.

In reference to the reported impending visit of the Emperor Napoleon to Berlin, the Paris *Etendard* o Saturday evening, September 14, says:—

Several journals announce as certain that the Emperor Napoleon will shortly pay a visit to Berlin, adding that Count von der Goltz, the Prussian Minister at Paris, has gone to Biarritz to present the Emperor Napoleon with an official invitation from the Prussian sovereign. This intelligence is inexact. The invitation from King William was received by the Emperor some time since, and Count von der Goltz has not required to renew it, but the probable period for the journey has not yet been fixed.

On the same subject the *New Prussian Cross Gazette* of the 16th remarks:—

However agreeable an impression a fresh meeting of the sovereigns of Prussia and France would create, neither the first communications made in Paris nor more recent steps justify, to our knowledge, the supposition that such a journey of the Emperor Napoleon to Prussia is expected.

The King of Holland opened the States General in person, on the morning of the 16th, with a speech from the throne. His Majesty confirmed the international separation that had taken place between Lemburg and Germany. Experience had proved that the Scheldt dues were not prejudicial to reciprocal friendly relations with Belgium, which had become more and more durable. A good understanding existed with all other foreign Powers. The King announced that several bills would be laid before the Chambers, among others a measure for the reorganization of the National Guard, and another for the reduction of the stamp duty upon newspapers.

On the evening of the 14th it was announced in Madrid that the last of the small bands of insurgents in Catalonia had disappeared and that general tranquillity prevailed.

The difference between Italy and France relative to the Antibes Legion has been settled extra-diplomatically. The Emperor Napoleon wrote to the King, and admitted that the legion, as held by his Minister of War, was infringing the convention of September, and that henceforth only liberated French soldiers would be admitted in it. The King answered that, on his side, he would prevent Garibaldi from attempting a raid in the Papal States.

The Vienna *Evening Post* (official) denies emphatically the rumors that the Austrian government intends to confiscate the church property in order to meet the present financial requirements.

The *Presse* announces that the ministerial proposals made to the Austro-Hungarian Conference are, that a capital represented by interest to the amount of 25,000,000fl. is to figure as a separate item in the total amount of the public debt. This portion of the public debt is to be borne by the cis-Leithan provinces only, as the capital has been employed for purposes connected exclusively with the non-Hungarian provinces. Of the interest on the remaining State debt, amounting to 125,000,000fl., Hungary is to bear thirty per cent. The Hungarian quota of the whole empire is also thirty per cent. Thus Hungary is to contribute 52,000,000fl. to 54,000,000fl. towards the payment of the public debt and the general expenditure. The same paper states that the deficit of the budget of the whole empire amounts to 48,000,000fl., or, according to another version, to 50,000,000fl., or even 55,000,000fl.

The same paper has the following:—

An English newspaper attributes a very important mission to M. de Goltz. According to it the French government has expressed a desire to have the sense and execution of the treaty of Prague clearly defined in notes to be exchanged between the Cabinets of Paris and Berlin. It is for this that, according to the writer, M. de Goltz has gone to Biarritz to sound the Emperor. It is very possible that, in the present position of Prussian policy, ignorance or an imperfect knowledge of the intentions of France would be very embarrassing to the Berlin Cabinet. It is possible that the visit of M. de Goltz may have some analogy with that which M. de Bismarck made to the same sovereign in the same place in 1865. Finally, it is possible that certain indiscretions may have led Prussia to conceive misgivings as to the manner in which France proposes to interpret the treaty of Prague; but it is hardly probable that the initiative in proposing an exchange of notes on this subject should have been taken in Paris.

The writer thinks that it is not the interest of France, however much it may be that of Prussia, to take a step which could be advantageous only to the latter Power.

The unveiling of the statue of M. Billault, the celebrated French statesman, took place at Nantes on the 15th. The first speech was made by the Deputy Mayor. He was followed by M. Rouher, Minister of State, who was received with great applause, and who delivered an address, in which the career of the illustrious subject was traced in appropriate terms. A banquet at the theatre in the evening and a display of fireworks concluded the event.

King Victor Emanuel opened the new Victor Emanuel Gallery at Milan, in person, on the 15th. A large crowd was present and his Majesty was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. H. Labouchere, M. P., while recently travelling in Germany, got into a difficulty with a person named Luigi di Baroni Farina. The Baron, it would seem, was not fit society for ladies with whom Mr. Labouchere was acquainted, and the latter accordingly went and told his friends to beware of the foreign nobleman. Mr. Labouchere further informed Farina that he had no right to the title he was assuming; to which Farina replied, "My brother is a baron, and I will give you a good thrashing." After this we have a tableau in which Mr. Labouchere seizes the Baron, or the Baron's brother, by the throat, and "was about to give him the punishment he deserved, when the bystanders interposed and pulled him from me." This is the statement of Mr. Labouchere. On the other hand, Farina, in a letter to the *Europe Nouvelle*, asserts that he thrashed the Englishman to his "heart's content," and for subsequently asserting that he was "supported by women" threatens to "flog him again."

A Paris paper announces the marriage of a son of Mrs. Trelawney, "better known under the name of the Countess de Beauregard, and especially as Mrs. Howard. The son, whose birth was long prior to the marriage of this lady, has married a rich Hungarian."

The last Prussian troops of the Luxemburg garrison evacuated that place on the 9th instant, and thus the stipulations of the London treaty have been fully carried out on the part of Prussia. On the same day a division of Luxemburg militia entered the fortress as its future garrison. The Luxemburg *World*, of the 11th reports that occurrence in the following manner:—"On the morning of the day before yesterday the last battalion of Prussian troops quitted our town. Before marching to the railway it drew up on the Wilhelmsplatz, where the colonel of the regiment exchanged the parting salutations with the burgomaster, and proposed three cheers for the inhabitants, amid whom the garrison had passed many pleasant days. The burgomaster, in his reply, expressed the same kind feelings for the Prussian garrison. From the Wilhelmsplatz the battalion marched to the government building, where it filed off before Prince Henry. The Prince, dressed in his admiral's uniform, and attended by the commander of the Luxemburg Chasseurs, his adjutant and several other officers, went down to the battalion in order to take leave of it. From the government building the battalion marched to the railway station, whither it was accompanied by many citizens and by the Luxemburg officers."

A despatch from Constantinople on the 14th, reported that the cholera at Teheran had greatly diminished in violence, the number of cases being reduced to ten daily.

A letter from Biarritz, dated Wednesday, says:—

The Empress and the Prince Imperial left the Villa Eugénie yesterday afternoon, accompanied by the Maréchale Serrano, Admiral Julien de la Gravière, Commandant Lamey, the Marquis de Caux, and others for Bayonne. Two court carriages and four with postilions conveyed the party. The object of the short excursion was to visit the Chamois advice boat, Captain d'Aries, placed by the Minister of Marine at the disposal of their Majesties during the stay of the court at Biarritz. The same day had arrived from the building yard of M. Armand of Bordeaux for their Majesties a large barge, and from Rochefort, where it was built, a small steam cutter, thirty feet long. The Prince, the Maréchale, and some others of the imperial party embarked in the barge, and made a short trip out to sea. The Empress and the Admiral remained on board the Chamois. At half-past five the party returned to Biarritz.

The telegraphic conference of representives from the French, Austrian, Turkish and Swiss governments has determined to reduce by one-third the telegraphic charges for passing over their territories of messages between England and India, and between London and Austria, provided that this reduction should be ratified by their respective governments.

The betrothal of the King of the Greeks to the Grand Duchess Olga will take place about the middle of next month.

The Emperor of Russia will not return to St. Petersburg before the 22d of October.

The *Boersen Zeitung* of St. Petersburg, referring to an article which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, on the Panslavist Propaganda, says that the Russian government has never taken any part in the Panslavist demonstrations which have recently been made.

The Grand Duke of Baden has just definitively nominated the Prussian Major-General Leszainski Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Grand Duchy.

The Prince and Princess Giovanelli, of Venice, are at present in Paris. The Princess is the niece of Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia recently sent the following telegram to Mgr. Philarète, Bishop of Moscow, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his entering the episcopacy:—

In congratulating you, venerable prelate, on this remarkable occasion, we call to mind, with a feeling of particular esteem, the course of the services which you have rendered to the orthodox Church and to our dear country. We pray the Almighty to give you strength and to prolong your precious days.

ALEXANDER.
MARIE.

The Duke della Roca, son of Queen Christina, the German journals state, is about to marry Mlle. Grobecker, a performer at the Kart theatre, of Vienna.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Hoping for Peace, but Excited to War—The Prussian Pacific Assurance—Napoleon's Attitude and Difficulty—Another Meeting at Biarritz—Prussian Military Education in French—A "Dead Friend" of the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 13, 1867.

There is a wonderful calm in the political situation, but it is only momentary. Nothing is changed essentially. The semi-official journals affect to consider the King of Prussia's speech as satisfactory, because they have orders to try to reassure the Bourse. But it is plain that, although the King says little—leaving the talking to be done by his son-in-law and lieutenant, the Grand Duke of Baden—he is steadily going ahead. He does speak of taking a "decisive step"—an expression implying more steps to be taken hereafter—and everybody knows that the object aimed at is the unification of Germany. If any hesitation about that is felt at Berlin it is only in this point of view, that the Prussians want such a unification as would be a Prussification, not one which would lead to the absorption of Prussia by Germany. The Grand Duke of Baden, however, has no such misgivings. He as representing one of the Southern States is ready and eager to make all the "sacrifices" necessary to consolidate the union of the German nation, and he exhorts his Parliament "without delay" to vote all measures necessary for putting the Baden army under the tried guidance of the King of Prussia. Baden is going to vote the pretty stiff contingent to begin with, for such a little State, of thirty-one thousand men as a peace establishment, and forty-four thousand in time of war.

The Bourse here laid hold of the word "peace," twice repeated in the King of Prussia's speech, as an excuse for a rise which after all has amounted to very little. The rente is now only at 70, which, as the dividend is to be struck the day after to-morrow, is equivalent to only 68.50.

The word peace, as used by the King of Prussia, signifies nothing. Of course he means peace if France will let him do as he likes in Germany.

The question of peace or war depends now, as it has done for a long time, upon whether Louis Napoleon will have the pluck to back up his remonstrance against Prussian aggrandizement by action. On that point all is uncertainty, and the prolonged uncertainty under the circumstances in which France is placed is almost as bad, commercially considered, as war.

I have just learned that Count de Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador, has been ordered by his government to wait upon the Emperor at Biarritz. The ground stated is that the French government has expressed a desire to have clear and decisive notes exchanged between the two cabinets, not only on German affairs and the treaty of Prague, but on European questions generally. This, if true, is serious, and may bring things to an issue.

Every non-commissioned officer in the Prussian army has lately been furnished with, first, a French grammar; second, a French and Prussian pocket dictionary; and third, a map of the east and north of France, in which are marked all the rivers, woods, hills, roads and railways. This at any rate shows that Prussia is prepared for a collision.

I expect that the Credit Mobilier will "bust up" very soon. The negotiations now going on for assistance from the Bank of France, if they lead to anything, which is doubtful, will only produce moderate advances on the express condition of a winding up and the dismissal of the present directors.

The Emperor's illegitimate son by the late Miss Howard has just married a rich Hungarian lady, whose name the papers do not mention. It will be remembered that Miss Howard, when an actress at a minor theatre in London, became Louis Napoleon's mistress before 1848. When he became President of the republic he caused her to come to Paris and installed her in a mansion just opposite the side entrance to the Elysée, in the Avenue Montaigne, where he saw her constantly. She was very useful to him and by her influence with Jews in London got him a considerable sum of money, which he wanted for many purposes. After he became Emperor he continued to keep up relations with her till he married Eugénie de Montijo. Then he rewarded Miss Howard by creating her Countess of Beauregard, and giving her, besides a great lump of money, a chateau and handsome estate called Beauregard, two miles from St. Cloud. Some time afterwards, and in order to get her more completely off his hands, he got a foolish English gentleman of old family to marry her. She signed a deed, granting him a large mortgage on the property. As might have been expected, such a marriage led to no happiness. They soon led a cat and dog life, and her husband was very much away from her.

In London he naturally found himself cut by all his old friends. One day he was openly reproached with being a woman's man, and got into such a rage that he took the deed out of his pocket and tore it up to show his disinterestedness. He knew, however, that his wife was a bad life, her constitution being impaired, and under a mistaken notion of French law he supposed that he would have a life interest in the Beauregard property after her death. When she died he went over to France to take possession, but found that the Countess' son was before him. So confident was he of his right that he got a blacksmith to break open the locks of the outer door. For this act he was handed over to the police, and a lecture from the Commissary informed him, to his sorrow, that the son was the sole heir to his estate. So he went back to England. Beyond the run of the kitchen at Beauregard, for a short time, this heavy swell never got anything for marrying a cast off mistress. Everybody must say, "Served him right."

The Emperor never took much personal notice of Miss Howard's son after his infancy. It was, perhaps, humane not to bring up the young man to look upon him as a father. But he took care to have him well educated. He is, I am told, a gentlemanly fellow, belongs to the most fashionable clubs, and takes a very good place in a rather fast section of good society. He is called a countsomething or other, but I cannot at this moment remember the title. Many of his associates of the Jeunesse Dorée do not know that he is the Emperor's son.

The *Liberté* complains that out of four New York HERALDS which arrived by one of the last mails it only got one; the other three were confiscated by the French government as containing matter which Frenchmen could not be trusted to read.

The remains of Daniel Manin, now lying in Montmartre Cemetery, were to have been disinterred on the 22d of this month and removed to his native and beloved Venice, which is now free; but the translation has been postponed till March 22.

The price of admission to the Universal Exhibition park (not the building), after six in the evening only, is reduced from one franc to fifty centimes for the rest of the season. Season tickets from now to October 31 may be had for twenty francs.

THE ABYSSINIA EXPEDITION.

Another French View of the Prospect of Success—King Theodore Has Properly no Army.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of the 16th, writes as follows in reference to the Abyssinia expedition:—

As a set off to the doleful prognostications of Count Bisson, who, it appears, once organized an unsuccessful colonizing expedition to Abyssinia, and has naturally retained an exaggerated impression of the difficulties and dangers there to be encountered, we find in the *Liberté* an article far less unfavorable to the prospects of the coming campaign. The writer appears to have some acquaintance with that part of Africa, or, at any rate, to have been among the Bichàri and Chaghié, the Abyssinian tribes crossed with the Arabs, who wander, or have settled, between the Nubian Nile, the first ranges of the Abyssinian mountains and the Red Sea. Those tribes and the Mussulman Gallas, to the south of Abyssinia, are the particular enemies of the Emperor Theodore, or Tedros, as it appears he is called by the Bichàri:—

"Thus the English will have to contend only with the Christian population of Abyssinia proper—that is to say, with the people of the high table lands. As auxiliaries they may reckon on the Beni-Amr, all the Bichàri tribes, the Bargara Hamran, all the Arabs of the province of Gedaréf, the Chaghié around Mechref, the Galla Abyssinians—all old enemies of the Amharas or Abyssinians of the high *plateaux*. In his youth Theodore seems to have had a presentiment of the theory of great agglomerations. He dreamt of uniting under his sceptre all the Abyssinians—that is to say, all the Christian Amharas (the name the Abyssinians call themselves by) of the Ethopian rite. Not that he disdained the Mussulmans, or even the mere heretics, as subjects, but his ideas of proselytism have always been subordinate to his pro-slavery practices, and the Abyssinian chivalry has largely contributed to people the East with young Gallas. It must be added that the Galla true believers, and particularly the Chaghié and Bichàri, have handsomely retaliated on the Abyssinian chivalry by making money out of the young subjects of Tedros, King of the Kings of Ethiopia. It is to be noted that not all the people of the high table lands are, or even have ever been, very warm partisans of Tedros, who in reality is of no family at all, although he has manufactured a genealogy for his own occasions, and pretends to be descended in a direct line from David and Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, thus upsetting all our ethnological notions. In the little feudal confederation out of which his empire is formed he was nobody at all. His cunning, courage and physical strength alone raised him above his fellows. The warriors of the Tigré, of the Takazzé, seeing in him a good leader, a dreaded chief, with whom there was always probability of victory and certainty of plunder, followed him in preference to another. Some Europeans who happened to be with him or near him on the Egyptian frontier gave him much advice and a few arms. All these fortunate circumstances combined enabled him to beat his numerous rivals in detail. It must be added that in knightly fashion he himself slew some of them with his own hand."

The writer in the *Liberté* proceeds to deny that Theodore has ever had what could properly be called an army. He has had under his orders an extremely fluctuating force, consisting of the warriors whom the more or less favorable chances of a razzia assembled around him:—

"A few thousand filthy brawlers, armed for the most part with javelins and long, straight swords, with the Ethiopian dagger fixed to the arm—among them a few muskets, with or without flints. It is true that those European sovereigns who have taken Todros *au sérieux* have presented him with superb arms, with all sorts of revolvers and needle-guns. But I will answer for it that with the exception of the arms of the Negus Tedros himself, repaired by European hands, there is not a revolver in all Abyssinia that would go off. The people have already broken them to see what there was inside."

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Opinion of the London Times on the Recent Amnesty Proclamation—Congress Overriding the Two Other Departments of Government—The Last Constitutional President Elected—Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

[From the London Times, Sept. 17.]

Mr. Johnson's proclamation of amnesty to almost all the inhabitants of the Southern States who were implicated in the rebellion fails in its object, like most of the measures he has originated. The work of Congress has been too thoroughly done to admit of any evasion of its purpose on the part of the President. The Southern citizen is disfranchised by the federal legislature, and it can afford him little comfort to be told that the President pardons him. If the confiscation scheme favored by some of the leading radicals were to be brought forward Congress could easily find means of bringing within its operation every man who fancied himself exempt under the provisions of a general amnesty. The bloodless revolution in the government which we are now witnessing has lasted long enough to prove that the legislature, *when supported by a majority of the voters, can freely override the two other departments of the national system, and ignore, almost without challenge, the constitutional appliances for confining it within a limited sphere.* The members of the conventions which met to deliberate upon the constitution were not indifferent to the possible occurrence of such an event; but they were obliged to confess their inability to invent any efficient safeguard against it. The President could only make himself influential by becoming the *convenient instrument of Congress.* Half Mr. Lincoln's popularity was to be traced to the quickness and dexterity with which he absorbed the opinions of the leaders of his party and abandoned his own prejudices. The present republican leaders were the true authors of the Emancipation proclamation and of the vigorous blows which decided the fate of the South. Had Mr. Johnson been as pliant in accommodating himself to the demands of those who elected him he might to-day have been as powerful, although his character and temperament would have prevented him being as popular, as Mr. Lincoln himself—*the last of the Presidents as Presidents were intended to be made by the constitution.* It is curious that even in this most hopeless stage of his career Mr. Johnson should have found an able lawyer willing to sacrifice his name and reputation by advising him to carry the war still farther into the ranks of Congress. The Attorney General has never been accused even in America of adopting opinions for the sake of interested considerations, and, without discussing the tendency of the policy pursued by Congress, we may fairly say it is fortunate for the country that some of its chief legal authorities are not afraid to protest against the informal abrogation of the essential laws on which the republic is based. It has always been insisted, by every constitutional writer in America, that no duty could ever press more solemnly upon the nation than the duty of preserving its written law intact, or of altering it only with the consent of three-fourths of the States. If the lawyers of high standing at the present day unite in casting discredit upon this principle a stable and fixed central government would be indefinitely postponed. The men who have made themselves famous at the bar, with but few exceptions, have opposed the assumption of all the functions of government by Congress with an earnestness which we may suppose would have animated Kent and Story in the same thankless task. They have all suffered in their own localities; but Mr. Stanbery is the only one who has had to bear the displeasure of the nation. * * * Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has recently made the singular admission that if the federal constitution applies to the Southern States all the work of Congress in connection with reconstruction is mere usurpation. No one has yet pretended that there is any power in the constitution by which a portion of the States once admitted into the Union can, by a vote in the legislature, deprive the other States of their privileges under the national law, and set up instead an irresponsible military government. It is no wonder, then, that lawyers like Mr. Stanbery should persistently affirm that the constitution has been violated, that the tribunals in the South are unlawful, and that the laws lately passed will carry authority so long only as they are enforced at the point of the bayonet.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

The South Without Protection for Property or Redress for Grievances—Their Position Under a Tyranny—The People at Bay.

[From the London Times, Sept. 17.]

The position of the excluded States during this discussion will be memorable in all future history. They know nothing of the constitution or of federal law in any form. *They have no protection of property and no means for redressing injuries or grievances.* They are being taxed and governed, and their State laws are cancelled and new laws made for them, at the uncontrolled will of a majority of twenty-six States. It is said by Northern writers that the tyranny of subordinate officers of the military government—bureau agents, tax assessors, and collectors—is oppressive and irritating to the last degree. "With very few exceptions," writes a correspondent of a republican journal from Georgia, "the lesser officials are bitterly hostile to the residents, and speak to them and of them in the harshest manner." Since these officials must know that any excess of authority upon which they may venture will be regarded as a certain indication of loyalty in the North, and that clemency would expose them to suspicion and unpopularity, their alleged line of conduct is very natural. The Southern people still exasperate their rulers by refusing to extend to them the commonest hospitalities or civilities, and Congress has not yet attempted to pass laws compelling the Southern citizens to give federal soldiers a welcome to their households. The Legislature is, indeed, supreme, but there are some things it cannot do, and one of them is to eradicate the hatred of the conquered towards the conqueror. General Wade Hampton, while advising the people of South Carolina to encourage the exercise of the franchise by the blacks, urges them to abstain from taking any part in the government. "It is," he tells them, "my honest and firm belief that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered." *It may possibly be recognized hereafter, even by the most strenuous advocate of total disfranchisement, that nothing was to be gained by asserting the principle that a State government is a system which exists only so long as the majority of the hour chooses to permit it.* The whole Southern population, if we may trust the accounts in Northern journals, *has been driven to hay and States which assisted to make the constitution are demolished at the fiat of a Congress in which the majority of a section have obtained the exclusive representation.* In this anomalous state the government of the United States must remain until the people consent to listen again to the interpreters of a written law *which was supposed to be incorruptible.* With an introversion of the protecting power which might be amusing to the cynic we find a negro candidate for Congress, in the State of Georgia, promising, if elected, to "do all he can to ameliorate the condition of the whites." Could we find a more striking commentary upon the work of reconstruction done by Congress, or upon the condition of the South, than that which this single sentence presents?

PRUSSIA.

Discontent with the Royal Speech—Nothing Said About South Germany—War Preparations in France—Fortifications Being Erected and Cannon Mounted.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, under date of September 13, writes as follows:—

The royal speech with which the Imperial Diet was opened on the 10th inst. has excited discontent, especially by its silence as to the relations towards South Germany and by only designating the political state of things in a general way as being satisfactory. The real son of the former circumstance is the unfinished condition of affairs; the reason of the latter is the uncleareness prevailing in reference to the designs of France. To speak of the forms things will assume which are still entirely belonging to the future would have been not only impolitic, but out of taste; moreover, there was no reason to speak of the political state of Europe, because the Imperial Diet has nothing whatever to do with this. In reference to the political situation of Europe, it was only possible to express a confidence that the work of peace, for the accomplishment of which the Imperial Diet has been convoked, would be achieved and terminated in peace. By expressing this confidence the King said far more than he would have done by the most elaborate discussion of the political state of Europe; for that confidence is based partly on the conviction that the national movement of Germany has now no more to apprehend any serious checks, since in the North German Confederacy it has found its regular spring wheel, and that the diplomatic relations are absolutely favorable to the work; and partly on the consciousness that Prussia possesses a defensive force which permits her to look forward with perfect tranquillity to any future event.

Meanwhile the contrast which has here been occasionally preserved between the words and actions of the French government appears to assume an aspect more and more singular. Travellers who are coming from France and have no reason for misrepresenting facts unanimously affirm that France is arming. This, indeed, is nothing new; but in the face of such proceedings it behoves Prussia not to remain inactive. The dismissal of certain-age categories from the army, or their being called into the service, is a matter of comparative indifference. The principal thing is the fortification labors, the supplying of the fortresses with stores, the accumulation of provisions and the purchase of horses, and in all these departments France is now performing most extraordinary feats. The purchases of grain, above all of oats, in Italy, has long ago excited attention in that country and led to requisitions extending as far as the South of Germany. The term of delivery is short, and the principal condition of the contracts is a speedy delivery at Marseilles, whence the oats are forwarded by railway to Lyons, Freyburg, Nancy and the North. In Strasburg very large quantities of flour have lately been introduced. The fortifications of Belfort are still being assiduously strengthened. The detached forts block up the roads. The entrenched camp erected at that place commands the valleys of the Rhine, the Moselle and the Saône. It is distant only twelve hours from the Rhine and four hours from the frontier of Switzerland. The French attach much importance to this position, because a turning of the left wing is, in consequence of the large number of lakes north of Belfort, possible only by penetrating deeply into the mountains, while a turning of the right wing would have to be prepared already from Basle as a starting point, for instance, via Delle, on the road to Montbeliard. The railway from Paris also passes close to Belfort. Ever since the year 1860 great efforts have been made for strengthening this position. To the fort Des Barras strategists attach a peculiar value. The Doubs Valley, between the Voghesi mountains and the Jura towards the Rhine, is closed by this group of fortifications. The forts of Strasburg are not less assiduously perfected. Even laborers from Baden have been hired for the purpose. The Fourteenth battalion of Chasseurs was expected to arrive there from Chalons. It is said that the garrison is already armed with Chassepot guns. This is open to doubt; probably Springfield guns are meant; they have been transformed on the Roberts' system. Somebody who passed through this, on his way from Strasburg, affirmed that the inhabitants of the town were themselves alarmed at those warlike preparations. On the ramparts it was easy to recognize the new cannon. There, too, are mysterious exercises with a new sort of cannon in progress. That many French officers familiar with the German language are at present travelling in North Germany, for the purpose of paying strict attention to all military arrangements in Prussia, and of reporting them, is discussed as a well known fact.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

Military Strength and Immense War Power of Fatherland.

[Berlin (Sept. 12) correspondence of the Cologne Gazette.]

The military strength of the army of the Northern confederation, including the Grand Duchy of Hesse, is imposing in every respect, and does not exist, like that of the late Germanic confederation, on paper only. According to the arrangement of the contingents it will include, on a war footing.

First—Field troops, not including the siege artillery which may be formed and the reserve pontoon corps, 11,950 officers, 497,573 petty officers and men, 152,428 horses, 1,284 guns, 12,873 wagons.

Second—Troops at the depots, 4,477 officers, 188,000 men, 22,955 horses and 220 guns.

Third—Ordinary garrisons, 4,066 officers, 143,146 men, 2,331 horses.

Fourth—Other military corps remaining in the country, 472 officers, 5,760 men, 1,290 horses.

Thus at the first moment of the mobilization there will be placed on foot 20,965 officers, 834,433 rank and file, 178,914 horses, 1,504 guns, and the wagons above mentioned.

To those forces may also be added:—

Fifth—The remainder of the garrison in fortresses:—1,688 officers, 57,658 men, 30,141 horses and about 150 guns, which makes a total of 22,653 officers, 892,141 men, 209,055 horses, 1,654 guns, and 12,873 wagons. The peace effective is 270,000 rank and file, besides officers; the duration of service is three years; the four years of the reserve include, a deduction of twenty per cent being made for non-effectives, 288,000 men, to which number must be added 315,000 men disposable of the landwehr, which forms, with the permanent army of 300,000 men, in all 903,000.

In addition to these forces are those of the three States of Southern Germany—Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden—which are united to Prussia by offensive and defensive treaties. They consist of about 102,000 men in the field, 37,100 in the depots, and 226,564 in the garrisons. If those of the Northern confederation with Hesse are only taken at 892,141 men, that makes a total force of 1,101,241 men, besides 28,000 officers.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The London Times on the Council—Anglican Bishops Beyond England—The Synod Accomplishing Nothing.

[From the London Times, Sept. 17.]

The Pan-Anglican Synod, as it has been rather idly termed, is certainly in one respect an interesting assembly. It illustrates the remarkable manner in which the English Church has been recently copied in communities of English descent. The Bishop of Louisiana, in the address we reported yesterday, observed that before the Declaration of Independence there was not a single Anglican bishop on the American continent. He has discovered indeed that this omission was the chief cause of the success of the United States in their revolt from our allegiance. If this be a tradition of American episcopacy it must be regarded, we fear, as another instance of the "unhistorical" character of theologians. It is to be hoped this is not an instance of the way in which history has been manufactured by religious writers. However, the fact remains, that within a century there was not a single Anglican bishop beyond these realms. There are now no less than forty-three bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, deriving their succession from our own bishops, and as many as forty-eight bishops in our colonies. A certain class of churchmen has had quite a passion of late years for exporting bishops from the mother country. Some of these have taken root. Some have found the climate ungenial, and have either died out or are lingering through a hopeless stage of decline. What may be the result with these forty-eight bishops remains to be seen. However, there they are—a little copy of the Church of England, sent out from home, like an iron church, "to be put together on the spot." The result is that this episcopate now outnumbers our own. * * * What remains, then, to justify all this apparatus of special services and private prayers issued by archiepiscopal authority, and the ambitious title of a Pan-Anglican Synod? Nothing, it seems, but a few details of diocesan arrangements, for which, after all, the assembly is not competent. There is, it is true, another purpose much spoken of by the promoters of the Synod. It is the reunion of Christendom and the furtherance of "intercommunion." It is hard to see what the Synod is to contribute toward this object. The mother and the daughters retain their affection for each other, but it is not apparent how the spectacle of domestic affection can be regarded as any sign of general friendship. The family may be very happily united at home without having made any advance toward a union with other families. The truth is that here again the Synod has *debarred itself from the only subject which would advance its pur