EUROPE.

Papal Address to the Soldiers of the Church.

The German Laborers' Association on Disunion in Fatherland.

Religion, Reform and Fenianism in Ireland.

French and Turkish Reports from Candia.

England's Points of Entry to Abyssinia.

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool, by way of Londonderry, October 25, passed Father Point on the way to Quebec before nine o'clock yesterday morning.

The Cunard steamship Java, which left Queenstown on the 27th of October, arrived at Halifax at seven o'clock yesterday morning and sailed for Boston in the afternoon.

According to a statement of Messrs. Feuerheerd & Co., of Oporto, the port vintage of 1867 having been favored by excellent weather, some very superior wines have been obtained. The quantity, however, has been seriously affected by oidium, which appeared with extraordinary severity in May and June, causing a loss of about one-third of the grapes. The total production of this year is estimated at from 40,000 to 45,000 pipes, against 60,000 pipes in 1866, 96,000 pipes in 1865, 66,500 pipes in 1864 and 83,800 pipes in 1863. About 10,000 pipes of 1867 may be considered of superior quality, 20,000 pipes good and medium, and the remainder common, being suitable only for the still and consumption in Portugal.

The Servian government has refused to grant the use of a wire for the direct telegraphic service between Constantinople and Vienna, although it had been previously arranged for. This procedure will cause a continuance of the irregularity of communication with Western Europe which the public have had so much reason to complain of for some time past. It is not probable that the Servians are likely, under these circumstances, to agree to any system of through railway communication upon which the Belgian *concessionaires* of the proposed Adrianople line have so much depended.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ROME.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Tide of War Against the Garibaldians—How the Revolutionary Army is Recruited and by Whom—Address to the Papal Soldiers in the Field—Review of the Army in Rome.

ROME, Oct. 16, 1867.

It is beginning to be an undisguisable fact that in spite of all the exaggerated accounts published in Italian journals respecting the successes of the Garibaldians and the part taken with them by the inhabitants of the places invaded in the Pontifical dominions, the troops of his Holiness have as yet had the best of the contest and his subjects have abstained from all participation in it.

The ecclesiastical journals complain lamentably that the volunteers who are endeavoring to upset the Pope's government are not dissatisfied subjects of his Holiness, but merely the scum of the population of the various provinces which now form the kingdom of Italy, and the official journal, in confirmation of this fact, publishes the birthplaces of one hundred and fifteen Garibaldians, made prisoners at Ragnarea, of whom only sixteen were Pontifical subjects.

The Italian journals reply that the real foreigners in the Pope's dominions are not the Italian volunteers but the zouaves and the Antibes legionaries.

The following hymn of triumph has been published by the *Osservatore Romano*, purporting to be an address from "the Romans" to the Pope's victorious troops. There will certainly be many of the ecclesiastical party who fully sympathize in these sentiments, but the greater part of the citizens must be much enraged to see such a rhapsody printed in their name:—

PONTIFICAL SOLDIERS OF THE PROVINCE OF VITERBO:—

In these moments in which the eyes of all Europe are turned toward you, applauding the valor with which you pass from success to success, let us also direct our salutations, congratulations and thanks to you. Yes, we salute you with lively joy, O valorous defenders of the most holy of causes, intrepid champions of the tiara of Peter, admirable soldiers of the sacred banner of the Vicar of Christ, symbolizing honor, virtue, justice, liberty, religion—the safeguard of every domestic, civil, social, human and divine right. Yes, we congratulate you most heartily on the rapid and continual triumphs which, at the price of your sweat and blood, you gain every day over the mortal enemies of God, the holy Church, Catholic Italy, and our Rome, the seat of all grandeur and guardian of Christian civility. In eight days you, a handful of brave men, in comparison with the multitude of enemies who invade on every side the beautiful province entrusted to your guard; in eight days you have already fought and conquered ten times, putting the invaders everywhere to flight, gaining trophies, taking more than three hundred prisoners, killing and wounding upward of a hundred more, without losing even twenty of your own number, and in Ragnarea in two hours you achieved an undertaking which would have done honor to the most warlike troops of Europe. Yes, we thank you with most inward affection for the protection which you afford to the peace, property and lives of the people, our brothers, for the glory which you increase towards our country, and for the honor which, fighting and conquering so bravely, you acquire for Rome, the state of St. Peter and Catholicism.

Valorous soldiers of Pius IX., noble remnants of Castelfidardo and Ancona, your praises sound unanimously on the lips of as many as feel what faith, honesty and military courage are. You are blessed by two hundred millions of the faithful, who acclaim you as heroes and call you fortunate martyrs of the liberty of the Church and the world. Courage, therefore, and constancy! Our hearts and our most earnest prayers to the God of armies are with you and for you. Heaven and earth implore for you the reward of the strong champions of the faith; celestial and terrestial glory; the fading laurels of time and the immortal aureola of eternity. Pontifical soldiers of the Viterbese! Go on fighting and conquering, and we at the conclusion of the struggle shall anxiously expect your return to this great Rome, to cover you with flowers, to embrace you and shout as you pass—Long live Pio Nono, Pope and king! Long live the heroes of Valentano, the glorious stormers of Ragnarea! THE ROMANS.

ROME, Oct. 7, 1867.

The Garibaldians on the Sabine frontier have taken Nevola and other Pontifical villages. In the northern districts they have fortified their positions at Farnese, on the Tuscan frontier. The most serious danger, however, seems to impend on the side of the southern provinces, as a body of nearly three thousand men are said to be collected in the mountainous districts overlooking the upper valley of the Anio and the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone. Day before yesterday an advanced guard of this corps passed the frontier and entered the town of Cervara, known to every painter in Rome from the picturesque costume of its inhabitants. Fifty Garibaldians exacted rations there and proclaimed a provisional government, under the dictatorship of Garibaldi, after which they recrossed the frontier.

Yesterday General Kanzler, the ex-Minister of War, reviewed the garrison troops of Rome in the piazza of St. Peter.

GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Petition of Working Laborers to the Prussian Reichstag—Want of Political Education—Increase of the Navy—Discovery of Amber—The Berlin Fire Department—Future Governor of Hanover—The King's Journey.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, 1867.

A set of resolutions adopted by the Laborers' Association of this city, to be sent in as a petition to the Reichstag, commences:—"Whereas the valiant people have twice spilled their blood in defence of the country they are entitled to political liberty and a share in the government; whereas without securing and promoting the constitutional rights of the people no harmony in the German Fatherland nor stability of power can be counted upon; whereas the striking incompleteness of Germany cannot possibly last any longer, and a future union with the Southern States can only be induced by a liberal North German constitution; and whereas only a free and united Germany can successfully cope with foreign interference in its internal affairs, from whatever quarter such interference may come:—We pray for a most prompt and liberal reform of the constitution; especially do we ask stipends for our representatives in the Reichstag, as without these the direct and secret franchise remains illusive; for a transformation of all indirect duties into direct ones, as the better mode of equal taxation; for the introduction of a civil rights bill on the basis of that of 1849, and for the abrogation of the exemptions of the military code within the jurisdiction of the Bund. We expect that the Reichstag will devote all its energy to bring about these reforms and frame laws to further them."

Among the thousand and one petitions that are sent to the Reichstag, and disposed of by the committee without further consideration in the body of the House, this one is certain to be numbered. The general franchise is made illusive not merely as stated in the petition by the lack of per diem for the delegates, but also by the want of political education. In the thirty-eighth election district in East Prussia, two voters, both proprietors in neighboring villages, arrived at the polls at noon, and were told by the presiding officer that their votes could not be accepted, as the inspectors of the election were not all present. Returning at two o'clock they received the same answer, and, having waited another hour, they had to leave without exercising their right. At five o'clock in the evening the missing inspectors had made their appearance, and a few votes were then registered. In another district a legal voter wished to witness, at the close of the polls, the counting of the ballots, when he was told to "make tracks." Insisting upon his right, according to the election law, he was unceremoniously put out by the gens d'armes. From the Silesian district of Oels complaint is made by an owner of real estate, who states that he and seven of his acquaintances, all of whom are government employés, and whose names he offers to give, have handed in tickets with the name of Count Dyhrn as their candidate, but that the return showed a unanimous vote for Prince Biron of Cureland. These and many other election irregularities and protests will come before the Reichstag, and absorb considerable time for their disposal. Some members complain of not having been notified of their elections at all—they only learned the fact from newspapers. Still further examples of political inanity could readily be cited, as in a case of the Dusseldorf district, where the conservative party, anxious to defeat the candidate of the liberals, gave their votes to the social democrat, Herr Von Schweitzer, though the said Schweitzer had openly declared in his stump speeches that the social democrats and the Fortschritt party were friends, and that he considered the conservatives a political pestilence. The election of General Vogel Von Falkenstein is to be impugned by protests from Konigsberg, on account of the soldiers having been brought up to the polls and made to vote under the guidance and direction of their officers; but I may refrain until the debates in the Reichstag disclose the authenticated facts.

As the second session of the Reichstag was exclusively devoted to proving election credentials nothing of general interest was presented, it having been moved and carried to first pass upon those elections the regularity of which is unquestioned; to-day has been occupied by committee sittings.

A new Navy bill, to be placed before the Reichstag, proposes an increase of the marine establishment to correspond with the size of the North German Confederacy and her thirty million souls. Heretofore Prussia alone had borne the whole expense of the navy, but henceforth the burden must be shared by all the States. Denmark, with a population of one and a quarter million, has a larger navy than Prussia, with nineteen million inhabitants. The latter, without any frigates at all, has but four heavy corvettes of twenty-eight guns and 400 horse power each—Arcona, Vineta, Gazelle and Hertha—to which Denmark can oppose four frigates, the Iytland and Niels, forty-four guns each, the Sjaland, forty-two guns and the Jordenskjold, thirty-four guns; the first three of 400 horse power, the last of 200 horse power. Prussia possesses further four smooth deck corvettes, the Medusa and Nymphe, each seventeen guns and 200 horse power, and Augusta and Victoria, of fourteen guns and 400 horse power, while Denmark can boast of three corvettes, the Dagmar and Himdal, of sixteen guns and 200 horse power each, the Thor, of twelve guns and 160 horse power, and two powerful screw schooners, the Fylla and Diana, of three guns and 120 horse power each. To set off against Prussia's sidewheel steamers—Prussian Eagle, four guns and 300 horse power, Lorelei, two guns and 120 horse power, and Grille, two guns and 160 horse power—Denmark has four strong steamers, viz.: the Holger Danske, Geyser, Hecla and Schleswig of six guns and 200 horse power each. The Danish gunboats can fully compete with the Prussian, and unlike the latter are good sea boats. To match the powerful Danish screw ship of the line Skyold, of sixty-four guns and 300 horse power, Prussia has absolutely nothing except the half finished corvette Elizabeth, of twenty-eight guns and 400 horse power, which, however, will not be completed before the middle of next year. Thus far Denmark's predominance in wooden steamers; in monitors it is still greater, Prussia having only the scarcely seaworthy Armenius, of four guns, and the ram Prince Adalbert, three guns, useful only as a coast battery, while Denmark possesses the monitor Rolf Krake, four guns, and proved efficient in the late war; the Danebrog, fourteen guns, 400 horse power; Peder Kramm, thirty guns, 600 horse power; Danemark, twenty-three guns, 500 horse power; and the monitor schooners Esbern Snare and Absalon, of three guns and 150 horse power each. The monitors ordered in England and France by Prussia, viz:—Prince Frederick Charles, sixteen guns, 950 horse power, and Crown Prince, sixteen guns, 950 horse power, are not yet delivered, and it will take considerable time to fit them out for service.

If Denmark does not increase her fleet, Prussia, or the North German Bund, may, in the fall of next year, be enabled to compete with her, provided the monitor William I., of twenty-three guns and 1,150 horse power, now in process of construction in England, is finished and fitted out by that period.

It has generally been supposed that the valuable bitumen, amber, occurred only on the shores of the Baltic, where it is thrown out by the sea, or dug for in shafts and pits. But as far back as fifteen years ago pieces of it were found in such quantity on the occasion of digging a canal near this city, that a turner, who purchased them from the laborers, filled his shop with amber ornaments. Quite recently again, in excavating the ground for a building in the suburbs, very handsome pieces of amber were discovered, and some speculative miners are proposing to form a prospecting company to look up amber mines.

Some extracts from a late report of the Berlin fire department, a very excellent institution, may not be uninteresting. During the year 1866 only 2 large fires, requiring more than two engines for their extinction, have occurred; of medium fires, such as required one or not more than two engines, 79 are recorded, while of small fires, extinguished by one engine, or without one, 558 took place, besides 17 chimney fires and 24 false alarms. Compared with other cities, this result is a very favorable one respecting large and medium fires, but the reverse with regard to small fires, proving the effectiveness of the brigade, which, ever promptly on the spot at the first alarm, prevents small fires from extending to the other two categories. In the city of Breslau, for instance, with 150,000 inhabitants to 600,000 in Berlin, 8 large, 4 medium and 138 small fires occurred during the same period; in Konigsberg, with about 100,000 inhabitants, 9 large, 6 medium and 25 small fires; in Cologne, 125,000 inhabitants, 6 large, 8 medium and 4 small fires; in Dantzic, near 90,000 inhabitants, 3 large, 9 medium and 24 small fires. It is obvious that the frequency of conflagrations does not merely depend upon the number of inhabitants and houses, but in a great measure upon the construction of the latter and the industrial or commercial pursuits of the former. A proof, however, that the citizens of Berlin may sleep more tranquilly than those of smaller cities is afforded by the number of false alarms, which in Breslau amounted, in 1866, to twenty, in Danzic to twenty-five; Stettin, fourteen; Aix-la-Chapelle, fourteen, &c.; while in Berlin to but twenty-four. From 1851 to 1861 the greatest number of fires in this city, in any one year, was 335; in 1862 it suddenly rose to 450, and has ever since kept on the increase, being 524 in 1863, 679 in 1864 and 708 in 1865, diminishing slightly in 1866, which figures with 677 fires. No reason can be assigned for this rapid growth since 1861; the great augmentation, however, is mostly caused by small fires, otherwise the premiums on insurances of movable property would have risen, while in reality it has constantly declined, and ranges at present as low as three-fourths and even two-thirds per mille (seventy-five cents) for $1,000.

No little gossip, especially among the numerous spinsters of the nobility, has been created by the betrothment of General Steinmetz, the victor at Nachod and Skalitz, to Miss Von Krosigk, daughter of the Major General and commander of the Tenth brigade. Though seventy years of age, with hair white as the driven snow, the venerable General has won the heart of a beauty of seventeen, and is going to espouse her, as the journals say, in accordance with the expressed wish of the King.

With much more pleasure the *Kreuz Zeitung* dwells upon the person of the future civil Governor of Hanover, Count Otto Von Stolberg, a Simon pure Junker and sovereign of the estate of Stolberg-Wernigerode at the foot of the Harz Mountain. This individual, mentioned in the Gotha almanac as only lieutenant in the Prussian army, is praised as extremely rich, having £60,000 yearly revenue—which here is considered an enormous fortune—and the feudal party is quite proud of the display of luxury which Von Stolberg is expected to make in his future residence, the city of Hanover. As he is said to receive, moreover, very liberal sums from the government for a dignified representation of the Prussian Crown, nothing short of the splendor of a vice royalty is counted upon. As to the Count's capacity to fill such a difficult position, requiring a vast store of political knowledge, experience and equity, the feudal journals prudently keep mum. Count Stolberg was returned to the Reichstag by his own district once, but not again; all his activity there amounted to putting his name to an amendment which gave the entire control of the military budget into the hands of the government until another law should be framed. At present thirty years of age, he has never profited by a collegiate education; upon assuming the rule of his domain he married a lady corresponding in rank, and has recently received a Major's commission in the army. He has excited public attention by re-instituting a regular body guard around his sovereign person, and general derision by a despotic edict regarding the picking up of cast off deer horns. When a few years ago he expected a visit from the Crown Prince, he had the impudence to order that nobody should be allowed to mount the summit of the Harz mountain, the well known Brocken, but a storm of popular indignation roused thereby made him hide his diminished head. In the law suit carried on by him against the Crown of Hanover, for the possession of the county of Eibingrode, a compromise has been agreed to by the Prussian government, which accords to the Count a tract of fine land and a forest, valued at more than a million thalers. Foremost among those who hail the appointment of the wealthy Count will be the former purveyors to ex-King George.

The autumn journey of King William has been fixed. His Majesty will first visit the island of Mainau, in Lake Constance, where his only daughter is sojourning with her husband, the Grand Duke of Baden. The King will next stop at Heckingen, at the burg of his dynasty, the Hohenzollerns, whence a visit to Sigmaringen and Prince Hohenzollern is intended.

IRELAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Religious Difficulty—Meeting of the Catholic Bishops—Their Opinion of the Status of the Protestant Establishment—The Reform and Fenian Movements.

DUBLIN, Oct. 22, 1867.

The state of rebellion in which the Roman Catholic population of Ireland has existed for some time past, against the maintenance of the State Church, has at length found formal expression. By direction of the Pope an assembly of Irish bishops was held in Dublin at the beginning of the present month to consider the best means of bringing forward the demands of the members of their faith. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen presided, and has now made known the result of their deliberations in a most elaborate pastoral, which he issues as the mouthpiece of the five million Roman Catholics in Ireland. The many questions of which they complain are carefully detailed, and the manner in which the government of the country is conducted condemned in undisguised terms. His Eminence plainly intimates that neither peace nor prosperity will find resting place, nor secret societies, and even open insurrection, cease till radical changes be made in the mode of government.

First of the changes imperatively demanded is the complete disendowment of the Protestant Church, for which demand the following reasons are assigned:—

The ministers of an establishment founded on injustice can have no claim to the endowments of the past ages of our Church. They teach not her doctrine; they have abandoned her discipline; they revere not the memory of her saints; they are strangers amongst us; unlike our forefathers in the faith, they hold not the communion of the See of Peter, on whom Christ built His Church, and to whom he gave the keys of the kingdom of Heaven. They have no claim to Holy Orders; the Catholic Church regards their ordination as invalid, and when any of them return to her fold they are received only as laymen, or they are reordained, should they wish to be ranked among her clergy. During the past three hundred years those ministers of a foreign church, with some honorable exceptions, have generally supported every enactment hostile to our people that was proposed by the ministers of the crown; and they still cease not to clamor for such measures when introduced. It was thus that during Elizabeth's reign they were the agents of persecution, and led our priests and bishops to the scaffold; it was thus that, under Charles I., they solemnly declared it to be a mortal sin to tolerate the Catholic faith in this Catholic country; it was thus that, under Charles II. they frustrated the just settlement of the Irish Catholic claims; thus, too, that under William III. and Anne, they urged on the agents of the government to deeds of bloodshed and bitter persecution, and the enactment of cruel penal laws. Thus, in the beginning of this century they were generally determined opponents of emancipation, and even in later times, when some foolish and wicked men would fain invade our convent enclosures, the hallowed retreats of piety and self-sacrifice, the then Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and many other dignitaries of the established church, encouraged them in their criminal course, and made no secret of the exultation with which they hailed the dawn of a new era of persecution among us. It need not be added that by many ministers, forgetful of charity and truth, the pulpit is used for the purpose of assailing and misrepresenting Catholic doctrine, and of exciting hostile feelings in their hearers against their Catholic fellow subjects, and that their revenues are frequently applied to the promotion of a corrupting and degrading system of proselytism. It is surely time that the justice of the English people should put an end to such an establishment, which, having no mission from heaven, is unable to propagate any religion, and only serves to uphold abuses, and to create feuds and dissensions.

As the position of the establishment is likely to be brought under consideration of Parliament in the course of the next session, if the royal commission can conclude its labors in time. The leaders of the liberal party are using every means to procure data on which to found a strong case. With this object a "people's commission" has been appointed to visit every parish in Ireland and compare the numbers of the inhabitants Roman Catholic to Protestant, and procure such information as may assist what is looked forward to as likely to be one of the most severe contests in connection with this country. To remove the impression that the priesthood desire the revenues of the Church to be transferred to themselves, the Cardinal clearly explains that such is not their wish, in the following words:—

"The resolutions of the bishops further declare that we will not accept for ourselves or clergy any State endowment or any portion of the property of the established church, and that we will continue to rest for the maintenance of religion on the generosity of our faithful flocks. This declaration does not in any way condemn the practices adopted for the support of the clergy in other Catholic countries, nor does it prevent us from holding that the Church has a full and independent right to possess property and to receive endowments from charitable donors, and freely to dispose of her revenues in works of mercy and piety, and other good works in conformity with the law of God. But for ourselves we refuse State pensions and government gifts, because, were we to accept them in the circumstances of this country, the liberty of the clergy would be fettered, the free and beneficent action of the Church would be paralyzed and its influence for good greatly diminished. While our poor are in such sad circumstances what more desirable than that some share of the ample revenues of the establishment should be restored to their original objects, and devoted to the relief of the suffering members of Jesus Christ, who had been so long deprived of that assistance to which they had a fair claim? This is what the Irish bishops suggest in the resolution which they adopted regarding the revenues of the Protestant establishment, viz.:—'That by appropriating the ecclesiastical property of Ireland for the benefit of the poor the legislature would realize one of the purposes for which it was originally destined, and to which it was applied in Catholic times.'"

At a meeting of the members of the Irish Reform League held this day, the following resolution was submitted:—

That the council of the Irish Reform League quite sympathize with the English Reform League, and the English masses in English cities and towns, and trust that under no pretext whatever will the English people allow themselves to be ruled by a corps of gens d'armes.

Mr. Doyle seconded the resolution, and said the government were also afraid of the volunteers. Under the pretence of protecting the arms of the volunteers from Fenians, they were actually depriving the volunteers of their arms.

Mr. Fagan observed that there seemed to be an effort making in England to excite class conflicts.

Mr. Keevil said the press of the upper classes were trying to excite the English people against the Irish for their own purposes, but the attempt would fail. The working men, both English and Irish, were united.

Mr. Mowatt said the London press were powerless in England. They were disregarded, while the reform leaders, who spoke differently, were cheered in the great cities and towns. During the American war the English press worked day after day to prejudice the English public mind against the North, and they kept till the last declaring the South was winning and should win; but the English people all through sympathized with the North.

The resolution was put and carried.

Although Fenianism has now carried the war into the enemy's camp, and makes England the base of operation, there exists considerable apprehension here of another outbreak. Sorties in search of arms, examination of strangers and such like precautions have again commenced. Up to the present there has not been any sympathy shown here with the disturbances in England; but the mind of the public is daily excited by reports and stories of intended outbreak. Among the latter I may mention one which has gained much credence here; and, whether unfounded or otherwise, has a little disturbed castle routine—namely: that a band of Fenians have made arrangements for the seizure of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to convey him to some of their mountain retreats, and hold him as a hostage for the lives of the Manchester party.

ENGLISH TRADE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Business Dull in London—An Animated Wind Up of the Winter Trade Expected—The Cotton Trade Unsettled and a Crisis at Hand.

LONDON, Oct. 19, 1867.

There is nothing very new to report upon in connection with the London trade this week. The houses are falling off a little in the amount of business they are transacting just now, and count on a good month's trade again in November, when the winter trade will be virtually over and they will turn their attention to fabrics for the spring. Already the unsettled state of the cotton market is producing its results, and every one is contracting his operations as much as possible. Raw cotton and manufactured goods, however, often occupy antagonistic positions, and the fortunes of one are not always in harmony with or consonant to the other. In Liverpool the coming "cotton crisis" is heralded by one of the partners in a firm of cotton brokers being committed for trial at the Assizes on the charge of obtaining several thousand pounds from a Liverpool bank on the reputed security of cotton. It was naturally urged by the defence that, owing to the great depreciation of the staple from the 4th of July to the present time, the fall in prices had reduced the value of cotton in their hands to the extent of £90,000 or £100,000.

Although there has been a slight advance in the price of the raw material lately at Liverpool, goods have been gradually falling, and the universal opinion is that they must come down lower still; and, as I remarked in a previous letter, even if there was no well founded reason for such an opinion, the general assent to, and unanimous belief in, such a result, would be certain to bring it about in time and so shape the event itself.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Turkish Firman for Executive Reform and Local Relief.

The following is the official and complete text of the Firman granted to Crete by the Padisha:—

The general administration of the Isle of Crete will be entrusted to a vali (governor general), appointed by his imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the command of the imperial fortresses and troops of the isle to a commander-in-chief. The functions of vali and of commandant will be independent one of the other. However, his imperial Majesty reserves his right of uniting, if necessary, the functions of vali with those of commander-in-chief. The vali governs the isle conformably to the general laws of the empire and to the rules especially relative to the isle. The vali will be assisted by two councillors appointed by his imperial Majesty and chosen among the Christian functionaries of the Empire.

The isle will be divided into as many sandjaks, or districts, as necessary. Those districts will be governed by putéssaries (governors) chosen among the functionaries of the imperial government and appointed by imperial iradés. One-half of those governors will be Mussulmans and the other half Christians. The Mussulman governors will be assisted by pouavins (under governors), who will be Christian, and the Christian governors will be assisted by Mussulman pouavins, all appointed by the imperial government.

The sandjaks will be subdivided into kazas (parishes), and the kazas will be governed by kaymakams, chosen and appointed by the Sublime Porte and taken, according to the requirements from among Mussulman or Christian functionaries of the imperial government. Those kaymakams will be assisted by mouavins, according to the rules above mentioned.

A council of administration will assist the Governor General; such council will also assist the governors and the kaymakams. The Council of Administration of the general government will be presided over by the Governor General, and will be composed thus:—The two councillors, the first judge (musettichibukkiam), the Greek metropolitan, the directors of finances (defterdar), the directors of the correspondence (mektoubdjis), and six other members, three being Mussulmen and three Christians, elected by their respective communities.

The financial administration will be entrusted for the general government to a defterdar (a director), for each sandjak to a mouhassebedji (under director), and for each kaza to a palmudiri. Those divers functions will be confided, according to circumstances, to employés, either Mussulman or Christian.

The official correspondence in the isle will be carried on in two languages. It will be entrusted with two mektoubdjis for the general government, and to two bachekiatiesi (directors of the correspondence) for each sandjak.

The council of administration for every mixed sandjak will be composed, under the presidency of the governor, of the pouavin, the judge, the bishop, the pauhassebedji, the directors of the correspondence, and six members, three being Mussulman and three Christian, elected by the population.

In the Sandjaks, which are entirely Christian, that council will be composed, always under the presidency of the governor, of the pouavin, the bishop, the pauhassebedji, of the directors of the correspondence and of six Christian members elected by the population.

The following rules will be also applied to the council of administration of the kazas:—

Courts of justice to judge the civil and criminal cases will be instituted at the seat of the general government and in the sandjaks and the kazas.

The courts of justice at the seat of the general government and in the mixed sandjaks and kazas will be composed of Mussulman and Christian members elected by the population.

In the sandjaks or kazas which are entirely Christian those courts will be wholly composed of Christians. At the seat of the general government and in each mixed sandjak a Mussulman court will be instituted to judge lawsuits between Mussulmans. Each commune (parish) will have a council of elders. Each sandjak will have a demogerontié or council of eldera, for each of the two Mussulman or Christian communities.

The members of those councils will be elected by their coreligionists.

All civil, criminal and commercial cases between Christians and Mussulmans, and every other mixed litigation, will be judged by the mixed courts of justice.

Special regulations will determine the competency and the attributes of those courts, and also of the religious Mussulman courts and the demogerontiés.

At the seat of the general government a general council elected by the population will be instituted. Each kaza will be represented by two delegates. Each kaza entirely Mussulman will send to the general council Mussulman delegates. The same regulation will be applied to the kazas entirely Christian; lastly, each mixed kaza will be represented by two delegates, one Christian and the other Mussulman.

The proceedings of the election of those two delegates will be by special regulations.

The mission of the council, which will meet once a year, will be to examine questions of public utility, such as the development of public roads, the formation of loan banks—in a word, everything tending to favor agriculture, commerce, industry, and the means of spreading public instruction. The Imperial government will grant from the revenues of the isle funds to be applied to the ameliorations proposed by the general council.

The inhabitants of Crete, having been always exempted from direct taxation, which every other province of the empire is paying to the State, there will be collected in the isle only the tithe, the exoneration duty from military service, the duty on intoxicating drinks, the customs duty, the duties on salt and tobacco, created to compensate for the reduction of the customs duties, and certain other duties which will be paid by the inhabitants of the isle, as in the other portions of the empire, and the modification of which is now the object of an inquiry.

No other tax will be levied in the isle.

The examination of the best measures to ensure the integral collection of the State revenues and to afford to the population of the isle facilities and advantages to pay the tithe and the military tax is entrusted to the general council. The imperial government will adopt the proper means to put those ameliorations into execution, according to the with expressed by the general council.

The Local Situation.

VALONA (Dalmatia), Oct. 20, 1867.

While the telegrams from Constinople state that the island of Candia has accepted the propositions of the Grand Vizier Ali Pasha, we learn from a sure source that the National Assembly and eight of the provinces have rejected them, and ask for an international commission. The insurgents, instead of accepting the armistice and laying down their arms, have attacked the Turks, and obtained some advantages. The emigration of families continues, but Ali Pasha is endeavoring to prevent it by limiting the places of embarcation to four, which are occupied by the Turks.

ABYSSINIA.

The Points of Entrance to and March in the Emperor's Territory.

The following communication has been addressed to Colonel Merewether by W. Munzinger, the French Vice Consul at Massowah. The information contained in it is the result of a journey from Amphilla to the Abyssinian plateau, undertaken by Mr. Munzinger in June of the present year, at the express invitation of Colonel Merewether, and becomes of much interest now that the English expedition has sailed:—

Abyssinia has many easy entrances. There are oblique plains and successive terraces bringing up to the high table land—through the Afar country to Adadi; from Tudjurra to Hayk; from Massowah to Kajakor; from Sogos to Hamaseu; from the Baika to Adjabo, &c. The difficulty begins on the table land, it being divided and cut in pieces by a great quantity of very deep ravines with water streams, so that there is great difficulty in communication from one portion of the table land to the other. The King's camp being at Debra Tabor, and the prisoners at Magdala, action will evidently be directed towards the south; but I cannot but suppose that at the end of the rainy season, on the news of an army having invaded the country, the King will change his residence. Most probably he will block himself up at Magdala with his prisoners; less probable is it that he will stay at his present residence so as to induce the enemy to approach Magdala, and then make a retreat to Kuara, taking his prisoners with him. For him it would be very easy work; not so for an army, the road from Magdala to Debra Tabor being intersected by many deep and steep ravines. I repeat that it is the less probable supposition, because the King is at present not in a position to expect from his soldiers the devotedness the fatigues of such a retreat would require. But, nevertheless, it may not be wholly useless to calculate on its possibility.

The principal direction being so fixed towards Magdala, there is an option between the two roads. The first is that which would bring an army as quickly as possible to the high table land, the edge of which should be pursued until the latitude of Magdala is reached; the second, along the great line of the mountains, profiting by the terraces which accompany steadily the highlands. I will begin by examining the first road. The shortest line from the sea to the highland is that from Zula, or from Massowah to Tokunda. As for the starting points, there is no great difference between Zula and Massowah; the former is shorter by a few miles and has more water, but has no good landing place. Both roads join at the river Hadass, which offers a very easy road till the ascents of Tokunda. From Tokunda till Lake Hayk the road follows the edge of the tableland. 6,000 to 7,000 feet high, with very little irregularities, and no deep valley to cross; touching Senafey, Addigrat, Tshelikut, Woodjerat and Hayk, which is only three journeys distant from Magdala. It is useless to quote here some itineraries I have collected about this road, because the true distance could not be ascertained, and happily they will not be needed, because this track has plenty of water and vegetation, and no difficult, narrow or steep passages. It is well cultivated, well peopled and has a cold, healthy climate. The second road starts from Hanilla point. I have already described the first part of it, but I permit myself to make here some observations about its practicability. During summer it would certainly be a dangerous undertaking to bring a body of soldiers across the Salt Plain; the line from Boka coast to Roguely would then be preferable, but from December there would be no great difficulty.

From Hanfila to Didik there are water and wood. The narrow passage of Didik would easily be mended in a few hours. The great difficulty would be the section of the road from Didik to the edge of the Salt Plain, excepting heavy rains had fallen. The water on both sides of the plain is drinkable. The road is, as I have described, very rough, but the stones can easily be thrown aside. From Magdala upwards the roads leave nothing to be desired. From Ayla to the first villages of Azebo (Bedda) is four to five days' march. The first half of the road is made difficult by three ascents, after which the plains of the Doda are reached, extending to the frontier of the Azebo. The Azebo country extends to near Hayk, the road pursuing an immense plain, full of villages and rich in water and vegetation. Ashangi, which lies two thousand feet higher, would be left to the right. The Azebo country appears three thousand to four thousand feet above the sea. To reach Hayk there is a very high ascent, and then the road joins that of the highland. If the two roads are compared, it will be seen that each has its peculiar advantage. The higher road brings an army at once, without any fatigue from sun or climate, to a green and cold highland, an immense advantage for European soldiers. It goes through a well peopled and well cultivated country, where, the first antipathy being overcome, most victuals might easily be procured; it goes through Abyssinia proper. It has, however, the great disadvantage that it is not fit for a prolonged camel transport—not from the difficulties of the terraces, but from its climate, which is cold and dewy, while the country is poor in thorn trees fit to feed cattle upon. It would be an excellent road for mules, bullocks, &c.

As to the lower road, it has many disadvantages. Most of it goes through a very thinly peopled, hot, barren country, where nothing is to be got excepting meat; it requires several forced marches. The tribes of the country live without government, laws or religion. But its great advantage is that camels laden at Hanfila will reach Hayk, and even Santa, without difficulty, and will support themselves through the whole country. Besides that advantage, a part of the road being Egyptian, and the rest belonging to a great number of small chiefs, it would be easy to keep communications open without military occupation. The Egyptian government would protect its portion until the Salt Plain was reached, and the chiefs on the other side would be easily won by small presents. I am persuaded that the occupation of the salt market—a natural consequence of the road lying close by—would make a great impression on the Abyssinian people, who would feel that an important part of their very life had fallen into the hands of the invaders. In conclusion, I cannot but prefer the route to Hanfila in the winter time. A very small division of the army would suffice to go to Magdala; the rest would, I might suggest, be better encamped at Hanfila or near Adowa, preparing mules, &c., in case Magdala should be found deserted, and a second operation thereby become necessary on the other side of Takasey.

THE METEORS AGAIN.

A November Star Shower in 1867—Timely Warning to Professor Loomis.

A correspondent of a London journal writes under date of October 21:—

Your readers having already been made familiar, through the pages of your journal, with the most striking features of the November star shower, will probably anticipate that some public notice will be taken before the time of its reappearance in the current year. It is for the information of transatlantic observers that I take an early opportunity of offering the following remarks to point out on the present occasion of its return the notable and somewhat altered circumstances of the display. The star shower has continued to increase gradually since the year 1863, when a considerable shower of falling stars was noticed at Wolverhampton on the 15th, and Dr. Schmidt, at Athens, announced their appearance on the 14th of November. In the years 1864 and 1865 the meteors returned in such growing numbers that on the latter occasion about two thousand meteors must have been visible at Greenwich, and almost as great a number was counted in America. In the great star shower of last year about eight thousand meteors were counted at Greenwich, and at least an equal multitude of fireballs and falling stars was visible at the same time in Europe, Asia and in Africa, and at the Cape of Good Hope. While the gradual and steady increase of the shower up to the present time makes the appearance of a large number of the November meteors in the present year extremely probable, they have not yet amounted to the celebrated spectacle seen by Humboldt in South America in the year 1799, and by one observer in North America in 1833, who describes them as falling "about as thick as the flakes of snow in common snowfalls," or, by another, who relates "that their numbers seen at once often equalled the number of the fixed stars seen at a glance." At the time of the appearance of the November meteors in the year 1833 Olbers showed that they were preceded on the same date in the previous year by a nearly similar shower at the Mauritius, in Asia, and over the whole continent of Europe, and that thirty-four years before the great display in 1833 the same star shower was seen, in equally grand proportions, by Humboldt in South America. Relying upon the evident periodicity of the phenomenon, Olbers ventured to predict that after another interval of thirty-four years the star shower would return in the present year. Now that the interval has elapsed, and that the November meteors last year returned in the same multitude and in the same regions of the globe which distinguished their appearance in the year 1832, it is hardly too much to expect, what the circumstances strikingly appear to indicate, that another star shower like that of the year 1833 will this year be visible in America. Calculating from the time when the frequency of the meteors was observed at Greenwich on the night of the 13th to the 14th of November last the following approximate results were obtained. At about six o'clock A. M., Greenwich time, on Thursday morning, the 14th proximo, the earth will occupy the place where it encountered the first portions of the meteoric stream last year. At half-past seven o'clock A. M., a few minutes before sunrise, at Greenwich, it will cross the medial line; and at about nine o'clock A. M., when the sun is fairly risen in Britain, supposing that the course of the meteoric stream keeps its appointed place, the earth's passage across the current will be complete, and the rain of fireballs and falling stars, should its return be punctual, will cease. Observations on the morning before and on the morning after the expected date and at intervals during the night of the 13th to the 14th ultimo, inasmuch as the time of the phenomenon cannot be absolutely fixed, are, on account of a considerable degree of uncertainty, a safe precaution. The moon's presence a few days after the full, although in one respect a disadvantage, by its light will yet, by the effect of dispelling floating clouds, be favorable to a clear condition of the sky.

Owing to the approaching daylight the star shower will be only partially visible in Britain or on the continent. Westward from the British Isles, on the Atlantic Ocean, in Canada and in the United States of America, where during the whole time that corresponds to the duration of the shower last year, darkness will prevail, the circumstances are more favorable for observations. Allowing one hour earlier for every fifteen degrees of west longitude from Greenwich, the local times when the star shower will be at its height at a list of places within the region just named may be provisionally stated as follows:—

TIME OF MAXIMUM A. M., NOVEMBER 14,