EUROPE.

Garibaldi at the Moment of His Arrest.

Revolutionary Agitation in the Italian Cities.

Count Bismarck on the Italo-Roman Question.

Russian Circular on the Relations With Turkey.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S SPEECH IN VIENNA.

The French Transatlantic Company's mail steamship, St. Laurent, Captain Bocande, from Havre on the 6th and Westville 9th of November, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday afternoon, bringing mail advices as late as the files and correspondence of the Cuba from Boston. The St. Laurent brings a valuable cargo and two hundred and seventy-seven passengers.

Our European files and correspondence by the Cuba, dated to the 9th of November, reached this city from Boston yesterday evening. From both sources we have interesting reports, in detail of our cable despatches, to the 9th inst.

The London *Star* of the 7th November says:—

There is every prospect of a fair stand up political fight for the representation of Manchester. A meeting of the Bazley and Bright Committee was held yesterday, at which deputations were present from the reform associations of the town. The result was that a resolution was unanimously passed in favor of Mr. Jacob Bright as the candidate for the vacant seat. Mr. Alderman Bennett is in the field on the tory side; but, with no split in the liberal party, there can be little doubt of Mr. Bright's return.

A telegram from Constantinople of the 7th of November says:—

A letter from Canea, dated the 3d of November, states that several districts which received the first proposals of the Grand Vizier coldly have decided to send delegates to him. Pacification proceeds rapidly in Candia. Since the arrival of Ali Pasha not a shot has been fired by the imperial troops. The note presented to the Porte by the representatives of France, Italy and Prussia appears to be an act of complaisance towards Russia. In reality the Powers leave the Turks face to face with the Cretan insurgents and the Greek volunteers, only treating the latter with indulgence. In form the note is favorable to the Greeks, but in substance to Turkey. The fifty-five millions borrowed by Turkey from the *Société Générale* have been employed in paying off the most onerous debts; the loan is therefore far from constituting an additional charge on the Treasury.

A conference has been held between the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway company of Canada and the deputation appointed at the meeting of shareholders held in London on the 31st of October. The result is that, as regards the bill to be presented to the Canadian Parliament, all the clauses to which objection was taken relating to the conversion and consolidation of bonds are withdrawn. The powers to be given by the bill are confined to the raising of a sum not exceeding £500,000 in Equipment Mortgage bonds No. 2, and to varying the terms of the agreements with the Buffalo and Lake Huron and Champlain Railways, with the consent of the respective companies.

The suspension of Messrs. Theodore Knaus & Co., general merchants and cotton exporters, is announced from Liverpool. Their liabilities will exceed £200,000. It is stated they hold six thousand bales of cotton, and to this fact their failure is attributed. Messrs. Knaus & Co. have a branch house in Liverpool.

GARIBALDI'S ARREST.

SPECIAL MAIL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The General in the Hands of the Italian Soldiers—How the Act Was Accomplished—Protest of Garibaldi's Friends.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5, 1867.

A number of friends and companions of Garibaldi, including the Deputies Crispi and Guerzoni, have drawn up a solemn protest against the arrest of the General at Figline. The document is as follows:—

The undersigned friends and comrades of General Garibaldi, witnesses to his arrest at Figline, make this declaration:—

At Passo Corese, after having taken part in the dissolution of the corps of volunteers fighting upon Pontifical territory, the undersigned were authorized by General Garibaldi to travel by the special train that had been granted him upon the express condition that he should be conducted in perfect liberty to Florence. During the journey no act, either upon the part of the General or of those by whom he was accompanied, could give any pretext to change the arrangements made for sending on the train to Florence. As a proof of the pacific intentions of General Garibaldi, Deputy Crispi telegraphed, at Narni station, to the Ruostilino Company, asking, in the General's name, for a steamer which should carry him from Leghorn direct to Caprera.

At Figline the train was stopped and Lieutenant Colonel Camezzi, of the carabineers, approached General Garibaldi asking to speak to him alone. The station was militarily occupied by a division of bersaglieri, under the orders of Major Fiastri, and by a strong detachment of carabineers. A few minutes afterwards the General left the carriage and we all left with him. We then heard General Garibaldi say, in a loud voice, to Colonel Camezzi, "Have you the regular warrant of arrest?" The colonel replied, "No; I am simply ordered to make the arrest."

The General answered, "Then you commit an illegal act. I am not guilty of any hostility against the Italian State, or against its laws. I am an Italian deputy, a Roman general, elected by a legally constituted government and an American citizen. As such, and not having been taken in any flagrant offence, I cannot be arrested; and you, and those who send you, violate the law. But I declare that I will not yield except to violence, and that if you wish to arrest me you will have to carry me by force."

At this moment we were all ready to defend the General's person, the law and good right. The General declared that he would not permit the violence employed towards him to be met by further violence, and that he would never be a party to a conflict with Italian soldiers. "Therefore," he continued, "abandon all idea of resisting in arms. If I had wished to resist by arms I should have begun by making use of those that were at my disposal in place of giving them up at the frontier." We obeyed.

As many spectators had gathered round, in order to avoid any collision and to put an end to a sight so humiliating to the country, Deputy Crispi telegraphed twice to the President of the Council of Ministers demanding in the name of Italy a reversal of the order and affirming that the General only wished to return to his home at Caprera. We asked Colonel Camazzi to afford the delay necessary to receive an answer from Florence, and we also begged him to telegraph himself supporting our request. Colonel Camazzi, however, positively refused to accede to this latter request.

About an hour having passed without any telegraphic reply being received from Florence, the colonel of the carabineers declared that the time had come to carry out his orders. Notwithstanding the statement, several times repeated, of General Garibaldi, that he was fatigued, ill, exhausted by several days' privation, and that he could not endure the serious trial of a fresh journey, the colonel remained inexorable. Four carabineers approached the General, and the non-commissioned officer by whom they were commanded invited him in the name of his superiors to follow. The General, persisting in his first determination, was lifted up by the carabineers, carried from the spot where he was seated in the waiting room, and thus transported, amid the most solemn silence of his friends, to the carriage destined for him. Deputy Crispi, in the name of all present, energetically protested against this violation of the law and the insult thus offered to the greatest citizen of Italy.

The General's family and servants had received permission to accompany him, but his son-in-law Canzio was the only one who remained with him. Colonel Camazzi was seated in the same compartment, and several carriages, filled with bersaglieri and carabineers, preceded and followed that in which the General was confined. Garibaldi left for a destination unknown to us, and this is not the place to say by what feelings we were animated.

We attest the above as the exact and historical truth of what took place.

Twenty-nine signatures follow.

ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Excited Demonstrations in the Cities—King Victor Emanuel's Statue Broken in Turin—French Hopes of Negotiation—Austria and England in Accord.

(Florence (Nov. 3) Correspondence of La Liberté of Paris.)

The revolutionary demonstrations are continued almost everywhere—at Naples, Milan, Genoa, Brescia. At Parma, the students having flung stones at the troops, the latter, it is said, received orders to fire. Several persons were wounded, and two killed.

There was a fresh manifestation at Turin on the evening of October 31. The band of the national guard, in obedience to the demand of the people, played Garibaldi's hymn. During the music and amidst the bravos of the crowd, a man with sledge hammer in hand rushed to the marble statue of King Victor Emanuel and struck it repeatedly. The King's arm, which was resting on the sword of Gaeta and Pastrengo, fell at the first blow to the ground, and the sword was broken in three parts. The man was then arrested, and it was found that he was a working smith who said that he was only executing the orders of his master.

In Naples the shops are closed at nightfall. General Carrano, the commander of the national guard, on seeing the royal proclamation, resigned his command in disgust, and the twelve colonels of the twelve legions of the guard wished to follow his example, and only consented to hold their command provisionally, in order to preserve order in the town.

The "Turn-Out" in Parma.

[From the Patriota, of Parma, Nov. 2.]

Yesterday afternoon an attempt was made to get up a demonstration here. Some persons carrying a flag marched through the streets shouting and raising cries. The assemblage, mostly composed of mere lads, caused no excitement and soon dispersed.

The Restoration of Order.

A telegram from Paris of the 8th of November says:—The *Moniteur* announces that the news from Italy is satisfactory. Tranquillity continues to prevail at Florence and most of the cities. At Milan and Pavia, where manifestations organized by the Mazzinians rendered the interference of armed force necessary, the population have not responded to the appeals of the agitators, who chiefly obey the orders given by the secret societies. Some arrests have been made and order has been re-established at the two cities.

A Florence despatch of the 8th of November says:—The rumors which have been current here that popular demonstrations took place to-day at Naples, Genoa and Turin are unfounded. The public mind, however, in the two last named cities is in some degree agitated.

Nothing has as yet been decided by the Italian government relative to the time for convocation of Parliament.

Garibaldi is still at Varignano.

A night popular demonstration took place last night at Turin. It was principally directed against France. The other cities of Italy are tranquil.

The Italian Parliament will be convoked before the end of November, probably on the 26th.

The Italian Mission to Napoleon.

(Paris (Nov. 7) correspondence of Journal du Havre.)

Having proceeded to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the General was able to explain to the marquis de Moustier the painful and dangerous situation of Victor Emanuel. His account was illustrated with interesting details which presented the attitude of parties in Italy under quite a new light. The General ended by asking either that the Italian troops should be allowed to remain quietly where they were in the Papal States, or else, if they were absolutely compelled to recross the frontier, that a promise should be made to Italy to allow her to annex Viterbo, which was indispensable to her, both from a national and from a "strategical" point of view. The instructions received by the Minister had not anticipated any demand of this kind.

Without even discussing this fresh claim of the Cabinet of Florence, the Marquis de Moustier declared positively that, in the opinion of the Emperor, war could only be avoided by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Italian troops. The General insisted on the sincerity of the semi-official efforts made by Duke Bonnelli, who had gone on a personal mission from the King to Garibaldi to persuade him to abandon his enterprise. But as General La Marmora could not give any satisfactory reply as to what Italy would do in the event of Garibaldi not consenting no definite resolution was come to. The diplomatic question has therefore not advanced a step.

Defence of the Action of King Victor Emanuel.

[From the Gazette of Florence (official), Nov. 7.]

Garibaldi, in spite of the counsels given him by the royal proclamation to withdraw with his volunteers behind the lines of the army, continued his attempts on the Pontifical States. His columns, while advancing on Tivoli, were attacked and beaten, and he was himself obliged to take refuge at Passo-Corese. From that place he started by special train for Leghorn, to go to Caprera. But the government, resolved to maintain the King's authority, and to remove all cause of disturbance for public order, believed it necessary to retain him, having him guarded at Varignano.

During the late events many localities of the Holy See have held plebiscites and voted their annexation to the kingdom of Italy. The King's government not only did not call forth those manifestations, but openly discountenanced them. It in consequence had to refuse with regret to accept the results, so as not to complicate the situation still further, and to be so much more at liberty to efficaciously defend the wishes and interests of the nation. Meanwhile, it is making the most earnest endeavors that the persons who have taken part in these manifestations shall not be disquieted. The dissolution and disarmament of the volunteers having put an end to the necessity of intervention, and the King's government, not considering it opportune to remain longer in the places which had been occupied, has adopted the resolution of ordering the troops to re-enter the kingdom. Military and political considerations, moreover, counsel that determination, which, by rendering the government more independent of all engagements, will permit it to expound its reasons with greater authority in the present grave circumstances. As the Pontifical territory has been evacuated by the volunteers and all danger of aggression has disappeared, the recall of the troops removes all motive and all pretext for the new French intervention in Rome.

The French Minister of Foreign Affairs declared on the 25th of October that as soon as the Pontifical territory should be delivered from its invaders and public safety re-established France would consider her task at an end and withdraw. The Italian government places confidence in those promises, and when they shall be realized Italy may open negotiations with a view of *finally settling the Roman question, and endeavoring to arrive at a solution which may conciliate the aspirations of the Italians with the interests of the Catholic religion, and put an end to a permanent cause of agitation for Italy, for the public conscience and for the peace of Europe.*

The King's government has made every effort, by the aid of a firm policy, to preserve the State from the terrible crisis through which it has just passed, and it will submit its acts to the judgment of the Parliament.

French Hopes of Negotiation.

(From the Paris Constitutionel, Nov. 7.)

The news we awaited yesterday has arrived. A great scandal, which was at the same time an audacious violation of international law, has ceased; the honor of a treaty signed by France is safe. *The revolution committed an act of folly;* civilization has done its duty. It must undoubtedly be regretted that so much blood should have been shed; but the struggle was inevitable, and if this is not the time, in presence of the conquered, to say up to what point they have been guilty, one is still forced to admit that they were the aggressors, that they had placed themselves above all law, and thus they not only effected an unjust work, but might further have caused terrible complications to arise between France and Italy, perhaps involving Europe. We are assured that the Pontifical army behaved admirably and rendered by its courage the support of the French soldiers useless. The Italian army, upon its part, has kept the engagements made by its King in the proclamation in which he affirmed the rights and dignity of his Crown against all revolutionary intriguers. The soldiers of Victor Emanuel have given a denial to the sad prognostics of their enemies. *The military work is finished, and the diplomatic work is about to begin.* The difficulty that has just disappeared has been for some days a subject of so much disquietude throughout the world that France, Italy and the European Powers cannot abstain from setting themselves to work to seek a solution to a question always full of danger. We have once more seen what evil the fanaticism of the revolutionary parties is able to bring about; *let us now hope in the wisdom of the governments and the peoples.*

Austria and England on the Temporal Power.

[From the Vienna Presse, Nov. 6.]

Baron de Beust went to London to enter into personal relations with the leading statesmen of England, or rather to renew those relations with them, for since the conference on Danish affairs he has been held in esteem in London. When it is considered that people here await with the greatest impatience the arrival of this politician, since it now rests with him to make the new machine of the State work, it is evident that important reasons must have determined him to spend even so short a period as two days in the English capital. Among those reasons the chief one is the desire to realize the long promised understanding with the Western Powers, and to act in this way on Prussia through the medium of England.

But, besides this, we believe we can affirm with certainty, a thorough consideration will be given to the Italian question. The Emperor Napoleon desires, as is known, that a conference should take place. Austria considers that she ought not to oppose any obstacle to it; but she would not lend herself to that kind of proceeding unless England consented to join in the conference. Baron de Beust wishes to know clearly what position it is best to maintain on that question. As for ourselves, we are in no wise partisans of the projected conference. The conference which took place in regard to Luxemburg had an end traced out beforehand, especially after France had declared that she renounced any desire for the acquisition of the principality. Whether the town should be evacuated or not was the issue. Can the Roman question be defined in that way? Evidently not. *Europe will no more decide to abolish the temporal sovereignty of the Pope than to guarantee it.* The majority of the Powers convoked will leave the solution of the question to events, and, since France has thrown herself between Rome and Italy, upon the Cabinet of the Tuileries will rest in the first instance the care of all that shall follow. It is not necessary to be endowed with the gift of prophecy to perceive that *England will not bind herself to the project of a conference;* and in *that case Austria must not only refuse to take part in it, but even decline any responsibility for what may occur at Rome.* Let us not assume the position either of champion or oppressor of the Holy See; let us not meddle with things which in no way concern us.

COUNT BISMARCK'S NOTE.

Circular of the Prussian Premier on the Italo-Roman Question.

A telegram dated in Berlin on the 7th of November says:—The *New Prussian (Cross) Gazette* of this city publishes the following despatch, said to have been recently forwarded by Count von Bismarck to the Prussian representative at Florence. The *Gazette* considers the authenticity of the note dubious, and various papers share its doubts, while the genuineness of the document is, on the other hand, strongly affirmed. The despatch is as follows:—

"Your Excellency's reports of the —— have been duly received. In reply thereto I beg to communicate to your excellency the following considerations, by which the King's government must be guided in its resolves. Your Excellency remembers the unexpected dismissal of Baron Ricasoli, whom we were accustomed to regard as a supporter of the national efforts, and as the representative of an Italian policy working in alliance with Germany. It was this minister who stood in the critical times which the events of the last year brought with them at the helm of Italian policy, and whose antecedents could not fail to inspire us with full confidence. His dismissal was unexpected, and we are forced to seek the motives for that step in a quarter which withdraws itself from our view. The European press at that time characterized the change which set Rattazzi in Ricasoli's place as the beginning of a new era in Italian policy, which had selected the Franco-Austrian alliance against Prussia as basis, and had taken the ingratitude of Austria, under Schwarzenberg, towards Prussia as the pattern of its action with regard to Prussia. Your Excellency will remember the rumors respecting alliances against Prussia with which the newspapers teemed regarding France, Italy, Austria and even England, until in France the wise and peaceful policy the Emperor personally had never abandoned obtained the upper hand. No intelligence reached us at that time that these attempts, in so far as they took practical shape, encountered decisive opposition upon the part of Italy. Only since the Salzburg interviews clearly demonstrated the positive refusal of Austria to enter such alliances have the semi-official and other reports as to readiness for alliance against Prussia, without being denied by the semi-official Italian press, ceased to make themselves heard. Some weeks later, and scarcely a month ago, we first received, as your Excellency is aware, intelligence of negotiations stated to be pending between France and Italy as to a modification of the September Convention in its application to the Papal possessions rumors which were confirmed from many quarters, but which did not come more plainly to light until after Garibaldi's arrest. Your Excellency is best in a position to know that if such negotiations really existed they were certainly kept secret from you upon the part of Italy. These events, supported by other indications which we were able to extract from your Excellency's reports, hitherto prevented any doubt arising here as to the continued perfect understanding of the Italian and French imperial governments. We had some ground to suppose that the Italian government thought itself able to calculate, up to a certain point, with regard to the Roman territory, not perhaps upon the assent, but upon the abstinence of France. We should have thought ourselves indiscreet if we had not waited for the initiative of the Italian government in a communication it might be disposed to make to us. We have neither addressed questions to Florence nor to Paris as to the nature of the negotiations between the two Cabinets. I informed your Excellency at the time that Ribad been sounded by private persons in a most confidential manner as to the opinion of Prussia with regard to an enterprise against Rome, and that I had replied we had no reason to regard the present Italian government as otherwise than friendly, and that I could not, therefore, negotiate upon Italian questions without its knowledge. Your Excellency will have perceived therefrom that the uncleanness as to our relations towards Italy, in which we had been placed by the substitution of Rattazzi for Ricasoli, and the consequent phase of Italian politics, had not induced the King's government upon its part to abandon the perfectly loyal attitude prescribed to us by our traditions towards friendly governments. But we are equally unable to divest ourselves of the duty of foresight imposed upon the King's government by its station at the head of a great confederation.

The change from the most intimate understanding between France and Italy, in which we have hitherto had cause to believe, to a tension between both Powers, which made it possible to regard a breach between them as probable, was too sudden to justify us in considering the situation created by it as undoubted and definitive. I have not one moment credited the calumny that the understanding between Rattazzi and the Cabinet of the Tuileries had never even yet ceased; that the development of the drama had been foreseen upon both sides up to the final scene; and that, notwithstanding the threatening attitude of both parties, the only question now remaining was to ascertain whether it would be possible to render a division of the Roman territory into town and provinces acceptable to the public opinion of both countries. I willingly believe that the reserve which the Rattazzi ministry has since maintained with regard to us is a natural result of its position, and I do not deduce therefrom the conclusion that the relations of that Cabinet to the other Powers must necessarily be of a character opposed to Prussia. But a Power like Prussia can, in its present position, only act upon perfectly secure bases, with a clear view over the state of the chessboard, and I must openly confess that I have not gathered that degree of security to the extent you appear to be convinced of from your personal impressions in your individual capacity. I am not entirely free from the fear lest, by intervening in the disputes between the Rattazzi Cabinet and its former friends in Paris, Prussia should play the part of the uncalled-for mediator whose interference in domestic squabbles secures the displeasure of both sides. The consideration that the inclination of King Victor Emanuel and of the politicians standing closer to his heart might, in vacillations of the political balance between France and Germany, even against the wish of the ministers, easily incline the scale in favor of France, will be appreciated in Florence as fully as it is here. The royal prerogative might finally, even if Rattazzi were seriously resolved to make Italy independent of French influence, give an unexpected turn and summon ministers of undoubted attachment to France in Rattazzi's place. Your Excellency cannot be animated by more sincere good will for the prosperity of the kingdom of Italy than that of which I have given proof in the course of my official functions; but we, notwithstanding, require the certainty, before forming our decision, that we shall not be led by the agreement of two apparently hostile parties into a course to follow which would not be useful to the policy of our own country. It is evident that if one may suppose in France those warlike tendencies towards Germany which I hitherto doubted, she would have a far more favorable pretext for hostilities if Germany could be induced to intervene in favor of the independence of Italy, with a war of attack against France protecting the Pope. The war party in France would thereby be saved the unpleasantness of confessing that it is the national endeavor of Germany against which war was declared.

This aspect of the question discloses a vista which also requires to have a clear light thrown upon it in considering our position in the matter. The Catholic population of Germany has the same claim as the evangelical to regard being paid to its religious convictions. This consideration forbids a state with a mixed population to advance against the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church in a manner which would wound the hearts of the Catholics. One of the preliminary conditions for making ourselves competent to take up a definite position in the matter would therefore be an assurance whether, according to the Italian or the French view or the view common to both governments as to the future of the Papacy, it should be secured a position that would also be recognized as a worthy one by the German Catholics. Neither of the parties concerned appears hitherto to have designed a clear picture of the future in this direction. The position of affairs is therefore, as your Excellency has yourself foreseen, not yet suitable to furnish you with instructions by which the King's government would definitively regulate its determination. We must wait until the Powers apparently in strife shall take up their position with more definiteness, and the threats and yieldings hitherto exchanged by both parties have given place to a settled situation. Up to the present time I am unaware of the extent of the differences which might separate the Rattazzi ministry and the Cabinet of the Tuileries. Your Excellency will agree with me that the Italian Cabinet, if desirous to make a serious impression upon the King's government, would commence by forwarding instructions to its ambassadors, and would have definite statements made to us through him as to its policy now that, as your Excellency is aware, Count Launay has left Berlin, and official communications have not since then reached me from the Italian embassy. The character of this despatch requires that it should be solely intended to suggest to your Excellency the attitude it is desirable you should assume and the tone by which you should be governed, without giving you occasion to avail yourself of its contents either as an official or confidential communication, await with interest such further reports as a purely observant attitude may enable you to furnish.

BISMARCK.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Russian Circular on the Attitude of the Porte—Dangerous Complications and Necessity of a Christian "Concert."

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 18, 1867.

You are aware of the course pursued by the imperial Cabinet in respect of the affairs of the East. You know that since the year 1860 it has called the attention of the Porte and of the great Powers to a state of things which, in its opinion, daily became more and more serious. In fact, on the one hand, the Christian populations, seeing the collective action of the great Powers, which had become their sole guarantee, paralyzed by want of agreement, gradually lost all hopes of an improvement of their lot and their confidence in the support of Europe. On the other hand, their aspirations were excited to the highest degree by the doctrines which they beheld triumphant in other places, and by accomplished facts in neighboring countries. This double current acting upon these populations could not fail to render their position more painful and their resignation more difficult. Partial and successive outbreaks in Syria, in the Lebanon, Servia, Bosnia, the Herzegovina, Montenegro, and finally in Candia, occurred to confirm our apprehensions and to attest the imminence of a crisis which became more dangerous as it became more general. Nevertheless, our warnings remained fruitless. When in the last instance the insurrection in Candia revealed the progress of this situation, the imperial Cabinet renewed their efforts with the Turkish government and the great Powers. It addressed to the Cabinets invitations to join with itself in exhorting the Porte not to allow this insurrection to increase, which might provoke imitation throughout the Christian East and become the first spark of a general conflagration. By anticipating an outbreak by means of wise concessions to the grievances of the Candiotes, by an equitable satisfaction of the demands of the Servians, and, finally, by serious reforms, which should assure to the Christian subjects of the Sultan tolerable conditions of existence, there was reason to hope for a calming down of people's minds which would leave to time, to the progress of ideas and to the development of interests the pacific solution of the social and political difficulties of the Eastern question. Notwithstanding our representations, the accord of the Cabinets has remained ineffective and their language has not produced the desired impression on the Turkish government. It has continued the rigorous mode of repression which has only rendered the struggle more bitter, passions more ardent and negotiations more difficult; so that its partial efforts at conciliation, arriving at the last hour, have lost their opportuneness and efficacy. In this conjuncture the Russian Cabinet has not deviated from the course it originally adopted, and which was traced out for it by the views which actuate the policy of our august master, by the traditions of Russia, and her interests as a coterminous and great European Power, conjointly responsible for the repose of the East and the maintenance of general peace.

In its opinion, if there was still a chance of preventing imminent complications by counsels addressed to the Turkish government, that task belonged exclusively to Europe, interposing her collective authority between the contending parties and speaking to them with firmness a unanimous language.

If this chance was lost and the crisis inevitable, the duty and the interest of all was to circumscribe it in setting aside all intervention and so prevent it from compromising the general peace. This is what the Russian Cabinet proposed under date of the 16th of November, 1866. Some of the great Powers having adhered to these views the first part of the programme has been carried out.

The result is known. The pressing and reiterated instances of the Russian Cabinet and of the government associated with it have failed before the resolutions of the Porte. The personal efforts at persuasion of our august master at the time of the mission of Fuad Pacha to Livadia had no better success. Since then this Cabinet has thought that nothing remained for it but to acquit itself of the second part of the task reserved to the Powers; and this is the object of the declaration which it proposed and which, with some verbal amendments suggested by the Cabinet of the Tuileries and accepted by those of Berlin and Florence, has just been remitted to the Porte by their representatives at Constantinople.

In transmitting to you the text herein annexed I think it necessary to explain the sense which we attach to that document. Our august master considers it advisable to disengage his responsibility from a situation of which his Majesty foresees the perils and which he has done everything to conjure away.

He wishes to prevent political rivalries from adding to the complications, already so grave of the Eastern question, those which the present situation of Europe contains. It is with that intention his Majesty has laid down the principle of non-intervention which he is ready to observe so long as it shall be respected by the other Powers.

However, that principle cannot imply indifference. That is why—more than the Cabinets which have joined us—we can renounce the generous mission which their consciences impose on the great Powers on occasions when humanity requires it. That is why also, in putting aside all isolated action which would aggravate the existing complications in the East, the Russian Cabinet will be always ready to assist in a European concert having for object to solve them. It has the firm conviction that such an accord could only have for object a work of equity worthy of Christian Powers, conformable to the general interests of peace and civilization, before which all political rivalry and all exclusive views must be effaced. You will express yourself in this sense to the government to which you are accredited.

GORTSCHAKOFF.

The declaration of the four Powers is as follows:—

From the commencement of the lamentable occurrences in the island of Crete the great Powers have been moved by a state of things which not only wounded their feelings of humanity, but the effect of which, among the Christian populations of Turkey, might endanger the tranquility of the East and the interests of the general peace. Several of them have agreed to recommend to the Porte to put an end to the effusion of blood, and to seek with them for a solution of the deplorable conflict by an inquiry into the grievances of the Candiotes. In the meanwhile they have insisted upon releasing from the calamities of war the families of the insurgents. The Ottoman government has offered no material impediment to this work of humanity, but it has opposed to the counsels, the exhortations, the pressing and reiterated request of the Cabinets, a *vis inertia* which nothing can overcome. The act of amnesty by which it offered to suspend hostilities offered no guarantees which could render that measure really serious, and its definitive refusal to make a collective inquiry leaves no prospect of any solution of the pending questions, nor any remedy for the abuses which have provoked the rising of the Candiotes, agitates the Christian East and causes anxiety to the great European Powers. Notwithstanding these pressing instances no organic reform has been adopted hitherto to satisfy the wishes of the other Christian populations of the Ottoman empire, for whom the spectacle of this ferocious contest is a permanent cause of excitement. In this conjuncture the Powers which have offered their advice to the Porte have the consciousness of having accomplished that which was dictated by their sentiments of humanity and sympathy not only for the general interests of the Christian races, but still more for the future of Turkey itself, for it is indissoluably bound up with the well-being and tranquility of the populations placed under the sceptre of the Sultan. The Cabinets are apprehensive that the prolongation of this sanguinary conflict and the obstinate resistance of the Porte to friendly exhortations will dissipate among these populations, at the very moment when they clung most strongly to the hopes held out, all expectation of a real amelioration of their position, thus precipitating the crisis in the East which the Powers have sought to prevent.

They believe they have exhausted their efforts at conciliation and friendly councils, and therefore, without renouncing the generous mission imposed on them by their consciences, they feel that nothing remains for them but to disengage their responsibility by abandoning the Porte to the possible consequences of its acts.

In the path which it has chosen and in which it persevere, the Ottoman government cannot certainly count on a material assistance on the part of the Christian Powers. But the Cabinets, after having vainly attempted to enlighten it, believe their duty requires them to declare that henceforth it would in vain demand their moral support in the midst of the embarrassments which Turkey has prepared for herself by the want of deference to their advice.

Austria and France in Accord.

A telegram from Dresden, of the 7th of November, reports:—The government journal publishes a letter from Vienna, apparently of semi-official origin, confirming the existence of a circular from Baron Beust, dated the 1st November, addressed to the ambassadors of Austria at Paris, London, Berlin and St. Petersburg. This communication is said to declare that Austria is willing to take part in a conference, and to bear witness to the identity of views of France and Austria on the Eastern question. The circular adds that the collective policy of France and Russia relative to the island of Candia is the result of previous engagements, but that their past action cannot be considered as a basis for fresh proceedings.

With respect to Germany, Austria and France have agreed to abstain from all intervention in the internal organization of that country and to avoid everything that could excite its susceptibility. The circular is also said to express the confidence that Prussia and the States of Southern Germany will appreciate that attitude of reserve.

FRANCIS JOSEPH AT HOME.

The Emperor's Speech on His Reception in France.

A telegram from Vienna, dated the evening of the 8th of November, gives the following account of the reception of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria on his return from France:—The Emperor arrived here at half-past four this afternoon, on his return from Paris. His Majesty was received at the railway station by the chief civil and military authorities of the capital, deputations from both houses of the Reichsrath, and by the Burgomaster and Common Councillors.

The Burgomaster addressed his Majesty in a lengthy speech, laying special stress on the statement that the words spoken by the Emperor in Paris had been most joyfully re-echoed throughout the entire Austrian empire; for it was only by peace at home and abroad, and under the protection of liberal and popular laws, that the happiness of Austria could be secured. He expressed the pleasure of Austria at the brilliant reception given to his Majesty in Paris, and the delight with which the people hailed the return of a sovereign who respected and protected popular rights. He concluded by calling for three cheers for the Emperor.

His Majesty replied—I thank you much for the hearty reception the inhabitants of the capital have prepared for me. The sympathies I encountered everywhere in France were mainly based on the conviction that, by unity at home, Austria will resume with renewed strength that station to which she is entitled, and that the object for which we are therefore bound to strive peacefully is the strengthening of the country. These manifestations can only encourage me to step boldly forward in the course already entered upon, and in so doing I count on the support of all patriotic Austrians.

The Emperor's speech was received with enthusiastic applause. His Majesty drove to the Hamburg in an open carriage through gaily decorated and crowded streets and enthusiastic cheers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England Afraid of Another Volume of American Despatches.

[From the London Times, Nov. 7.]

The Alabama claims, after being allowed to sleep a few months, have once more been brought before the attention of the public in America, apparently by the direction of President Johnson's administration. * * * Whatever we may think of the accuracy of Mr. Seward's narrative, his probable object in calling the notice of the American people to it is one which the government of this country has every reason to approve. Mr. Johnson's foreign secretary is evidently becoming weary of keeping open a contention which has long ceased to be of any value as an instrument in domestic political combinations. A man of Mr. Seward's experience and acuteness must by this time clearly perceive that the Alabama claims cannot now be brought up with effect at elections. The public irritation has subsided, and the American people are fully aware that the English government has made a fair and straightforward offer to refer the claims on both sides to arbitration. * * * The expression "moral responsibility," in Lord Stanley's despatch, is the portion of this passage which has given abundant scope for the well known ingenuity of Mr. Seward. Those two words, it is very easy to see, may be made the foundation of an endless series of complete volumes of despatches. * * * The Alabama claims should be disposed of first, and the attractive question of "moral responsibility" attacked afterwards; and this, we trust, will be the plan towards which Mr. Seward will eventually incline himself.

A SAD STORY OF DEPRAVED GIRLS.—On Friday evening last two young ladies, sisters, named Maggie and Mollie G——, who reside on Freeman street, in the vicinity of Fifth, with a widowed mother, left home unaccompanied for the purpose of attending the Great Rebellion Allegory at Mozart Hall. They were seen at the hall, and left together, unaccompanied, as they came. But they did not return home, and the mother, after passing the night in terrible anxiety, on the following day placed the matter in the hands of Chief of Police McGrew. This officer entrusted the affair in the hands of detective Hazen and officer Pettit. They learned that after leaving Mozart Hall the girls, aged respectively eighteen and sixteen years, were joined by two young men, named S. L—— and J. S. C——, and that the four repaired to a house of assignation, near the corner of John and Seventh streets. Here the officers learned that the four had secured private rooms for Friday night, and that the young men left about four o'clock on Saturday morning, and that the girls did not depart until after six o'clock. The young men were soon arrested and locked up in the Ninth street station house. The officers again went to work. They traced the erring women from house to house, and finally, yesterday afternoon, found them at a well known house of prostitution on Sixth street. The officers took them to the station house, where they were questioned by the Mayor and Chief of Police. They stated that they preferred the course of life they had chosen to any other, and persistently refused to return home. They also said that the young men under arrest were not their seducers, and consequently the young men were discharged from custody. The Mayor and Chief of Police endeavored, by good advice, to induce the girls to return home. They absolutely refused, however, and there being no charge preferred against them, they were allowed to depart. The last seen of them they were wending their way to the house of prostitution from which they had been taken by the officers. One of the poor creatures was a school teacher at a salary of $400.—*Cincinnati paper, Nov. 18.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Question of Annexation to the United States—A Day Among the People—The Press on the Situation—How the Island is Governed—The People Rebelling Against an Autocracy—They Look to Washington for Succor—Chinamen on a Strike—Indian Artists—Congressional Delegates for Sitka—The Weather.

NANAIMO, Vancouver's Island, Oct. 4, 1867.

In my late letter from Victoria I gave the readers of the HERALD both sides of the annexation question. I am happy to say that there are not two sides of the question here. The fact is, it is all one sided. The people of this place are earnest in their desire for annexation, and the only paper published here, the Nanaimo *Tribune*, is a vigorous and able advocate of American democracy. Your correspondent has to-day freely conversed with all classes of citizens, and is convinced that, government officials excepted, the hoisting of the American flag would be hailed by them as a deliverance, no less miraculous than the delivery of the historic army that crossed over the Red Sea. In speaking to the wife of a hotel keeper this afternoon I remarked that trade looked brisk in town. Her reply was that business was very brisk just now, but generally speaking they had an awful dull time of it. "Why," I asked, "is it brisk now?" The lady answered that there was an American steamer in the bay, and that the passengers were on shore spending their money freely and having a good time generally; and she added, with a selfish wink of her eye, "Ah, I wish there was an American vessel in port every day." The woman was a genuine Briton; but the question of bread and butter was of more vital importance to her than any traditionary love.

While conversing with a gentleman connected with the Harewood Coal Mining Company, a London organization, I very naturally sounded him on the question under debate. We met at the Mechanics' Institute, and being alone my companion unbeared himself very freely. He confessed that the present condition of the colonies was most deplorable, that the people were disheartened, that the country was being fast depopulated, and that, unless the American government became possessors of the country, the citizens of the colonies would have to become a portion of the American people. More than half the population had deserted British Columbia and Vancouver's Island for the United States within the past four years, and the depopulation was going on at a rapid rate. As a question reduced to the actual, vital principle of material life, these people believe in annexation. As regards their "loyalty" for the mother country such a sentiment exists, but they will freely sacrifice it for the beneficent results arising from their incorporation with our government.

The *British Colonist* of to-day has an article favoring the confederation of the colonies with the Kingdom of Canada, but I assure you this confederation scheme is not at all popular with the masses. The *Colonist* being published at Victoria, and being the government organ, having besides the patronage of Governor Seymour, it would most naturally affiliate with everything non-American. It cannot be denied that its influence is felt, as it is ably edited, yet the miserable condition of affairs and business throughout the Colonies more than offsets all its arguments in favor of the blessings of confederation with the Canadian Kingdom.

If I remember aright, a telegram appeared in the columns of the HERALD in May last—and it was the only paper that contained the important news—to the effect that Secretary Seward and the late Sir Frederick Bruce, in negotiating for the Alabama claims, were trying to settle the "Alabama difficulty" by estimating her damages to our commerce at so much, and that these damages were to be considered a part payment in the purchase of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia by the United States. The *Nanaimo Tribune* (edited by McClure) of May 11, 1867, in referring to this subject, has an editorial in which it says:—"The Victoria press is now openly out on the subject of annexation, and the two papers representing public opinion in that city appear emulous which shall be considered first in this great and highly necessary movement." The two papers referred to were the *Daily British Colonist* and the *Daily Morning News*. Since then the former organ has taken another tack, and is now, as already stated, a confederation advocate, while the *Morning News* still clings to its first love. Of the three papers published on the island now two favor annexation. This conclusively shows which way public sentiment is drifting.

Since the agglomeration of Vancouver Island with British Columbia, which was effected in November last, the inhabitants of the island consider themselves little better than serfs. The Governor (Seymour) has the power of appointing two-thirds of the members of the Council—the colonies have only one legislative body known as the Council—and the people elect the residue. The Council consists of twenty-two members. Yet the delegates elected by the people can only take their seats by consent of the Governor, while the officials, principally colonial officers, nominated to the Council by this gentleman can take their seats and hold them, however repulsive they may be, individually or collectively, to the people. So that, in reality, Governor Seymour is master of the situation, and is as much of an autocrat in the colonies as is the Russian Czar in his dominions. Do you wonder, then, that an Anglo-Saxon race should be rebellious? Under the present