EUROPE.

Effect of Lord Lyons' Presentation to Napoleon.

The American Presidency, United States Debt, Radical Rule and the Trade.

The Sultan and the Pope as the Enemies yet Allies of Civilization.

The German mail steamship Saxonia, Captain Haack, which left Southampton on Wednesday, the 13th of November, arrived at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing mail details of our cable despatches one day later than the compilation from our files by the America, published in the HERALD on Sunday.

The Italo-Roman struggle is designated in the *Nord* of Brussels as a political ballet which terminated earlier than the hour indicated on the bill—a ballet that has cost the manager a good deal of illwill. As when Venice was Austrian no true Venitian would purchase a single article of German manufacture, Italian patriots now follow the example of their brethren, French merchandise is *mis à l'index*, and, however tempting the brocade fresh from the Lyons looms or exquisite the wreath arrived by the last train from Paris, no fair daughter of Italy will deck herself with aught that derives its origin from the land of the conqueror.

An American lady, Madame Jessie Mario White, wife of one of Garibaldi's lieutenants, is spoken of in terms of the highest eulogy in Italy. This brave hearted lady went to Rome in the midst of the hostilities in order to render assistance to the wounded, and specially to watch over the body of Rico Cairoli, who, with his three brothers, risked and lost their lives in the cause of Italian independence.

The *Toulonnais* says that the French general who commanded at Mentana was greatly surprised to find young lads of fifteen among his prisoners, and that he remonstrated with them. "General," replied one of these youthful soldiers, "it is never too soon to learn how to do well."

The Emperor Napoleon and M. Haussmann disagree on the subject of the custom dues enforced at all the gates of Paris on merchandise entering the city. His Majesty has been strongly impressed by the remonstrances laid before him from various branches of trade, and is anxious to make concessions in favor of free trade to the metropolis.

Mr. Bernal Osborne addressed his constituents at Nottingham. He satirized the remarkable conversion of the tory party to liberal principles with humor. He, however, denied that the reform bill passed during the last session was a settlement of the question. He said he should insist upon the fullest explanations from the government before agreeing to the Abyssinian estimates.

The Foreign Minister of Italy addressed a circular to the diplomatic agents abroad explaining the development and state of the Roman question. His memorandum enlightens the Powers on the Roman question, and enables them to decide whether it will suit them to accept or not the proposal of France to meet in conference.

The King of Italy signed a decree allotting fifty thousand francs to be distributed in aid of the wounded in the Roman expedition and of the families of the killed.

Quite a number of workmen remained on "strike" in Oxford, England, and further breaches of the peace were anticipated. Large numbers of citizens were sworn in as special constables, and the volunteers enrolled themselves for the prevention of riot. Two companies of the Guards were expected from Windsor. The shops were closed and business entirely suspended. A later despatch says, that a company of one hundred and twenty-one Grenadier Guards arrived at Oxford. Several thousand persons congregated in the streets, but no serious riot occurred. The windows of the police station and some of the bakers were broken. The Mayor read the riot act and appealed to the populace to disperse, as he did not wish to call out the military. Four hundred special constables, and the military with arms piled, were ready for emergencies.

Summonses were issued for a meeting of the English Cabinet Ministers at the Earl of Derby's private residence, in London.

In the Austrian legislature at a session of the Committee of the Lower House, on the compromise with Hungary, the Finance Minister made a speech, in which he announced that henceforth all excess of expenditure over revenue would be entirely avoided, and that there was every prospect of a settlement of the financial position of the Empire.

Telegraphic communication between Malta and Alexandria is again interrupted.

Le Journal du Bas Rhin says that the last season at Baden-Baden has been the best in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 53,000 strangers there, and "no adventure, not a suicide, not a scandal."

It is stated that a parcel of 32 bills, to the aggregate amount of £12,830 14s. 6d., and another of 33 bills, to the amount of £17,135 7s. 6d., endorsed by Messrs. Rothschild, of Vienna, on the 8th of November, to Messrs. L. Behrens & Sons, of Hamburg, have been stolen. Caution must therefore be exercised by all dealers in the negotiation of such paper.

Arrangements had been made for a prize fight to take place near London. The police went early in the morning and took into custody the men who were to have fought. They were brought before the magistrate at Bow street and charged with an intention to break the peace. They were bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, and Mr. Flowers stated that the government had given instructions to the police to act in every case as they had in this. If it came to their knowledge that a prize fight was arranged, they were to take into custody the intending combatants. Such an order vigorously acted upon will put down pugilism as a profession in England.

At the Mansion-house, London, police court, William Thompson, cashier of Messrs. Barnett, Hoare & Co., bankers, was examined on the charge of having robbed his employers of £250, and committed for trial.

NAPOLEON AND VICTORIA.

Effect of Lord Lyons' Presentation to the Emperor.

[Paris (Nov. 12) correspondence of the London Times.]

The words spoken by Lord Lyons on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, and his Majesty's reply thereto, are generally considered as faithfully characterizing the relations subsisting between the two governments and the two nations, and have given much satisfaction. The assurance that the instructions of the Queen had been that nothing should be spared to maintain and strengthen their relations "we receive," observes *La France*, "with joy and hope." This organ of the Senate, or at least, of the majority of that body, and edited by a Senator, repeats that the union of France and England has, in its judgment, always been, *and is still, a certain pledge that the great international questions will be resolved in the liberal spirit of modern civilization;* but that if the same intimacy had always been as complete in acts as well as in sentiments, many events which have troubled the general situation and deranged the equilibrium of the Powers would not have taken place. England ceased for some time to take any interest in continental affairs, or in the policy of the west of Europe, which yet was a policy essentially one of peace and progress, and her influence has consequently suffered. Lord Stanley, however, on a recent occasion, protested against this systematic abstention, when he declared that Great Britain could not be at peace if the other States of Europe were at war; and it must be admitted that the friendly interference of the English Cabinet had in recent instances excellent results, and contributed greatly to the removal of grave difficulties.

La France says:—We hail, therefore, *as a guarantee of right and order in Europe* the sympathetic words of the new Envoy of Great Britain. We believe them to be calculated to establish between the two governments and the two peoples bonds all the more solid and durable as, on examining the state of Europe, we see principles and interests common to both, which bring them closer together; and we see none that can divide them.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

English Opinion of the More Prominent Candidates—The Radical Policy Towards a War of Races.

[From the London Standard, Nov. 13.]

The recent American news must have satisfied those of our contemporaries who have most resolutely supported the extreme radical faction in that country, and most credulously repeated its assertions, that they have for once been completely deluded. They insisted, with the same profound faith that they have always reposed in the explanations of their Transatlantic friends, that the defeats of the republicans in California and Pennsylvania were due to purely local and accidental causes, or at worst to the low personal character of their candidates, and that there was no national reaction against their policy. Events have since utterly disproved this theory. Ohio, New York and New Jersey have condemned by large majorities the policy of Messrs Sumner, Stevens and Butler—the policy of vengeance and negro ascendancy. Elsewhere, though the republicans still retain their power, their majorities have wofully diminished. Even in the very cradle and stronghold of radicalism—in the State that has been foremost for twenty years in every assault on Southern men and Southern principles, that went into mourning and tolled its church bells on the execution of John Brown—even in Puritan and radical Massachusetts there are symptoms of a reaction in favor of the democrats. There can now be no shadow of excuse for denying the fact that the tide of opinion has turned; and though it would be folly to pretend to say how long the new current of feeling may continue to set in the same direction, or how far it may go, it is clear that the radicals have sustained a great moral disaster. They feel it themselves. They are shaken in confidence and divided in opinion; like every defeated army they are bandying accusations and recriminations against each other. The men of violence who have hitherto controlled the party, declare that it has failed through insufficiency of violence; because their followers refused to combine in favor of proscription, confiscation and negro suffrage; and Mr. Sumner even talks of forcing the latter doctrine by act of Congress upon the Northern as it has been forced upon the Southern States. The more moderate and sober section, long silenced and discouraged, have gained confidence to protest against the extravagance of their leaders, and to repudiate all connection with the menaces of impeachment against the President, so loudly uttered by the organs of the party before the late elections. In a word, the radicals feel that the game is going against them; the rational republicans that their only chance is to throw radicalism overboard. * * * For an actual war of races the time is probably not yet come; but of outrage, crime and violence there is no doubt very serious danger, and none the less that the negroes and their friends have got possession of the conventions which are to reorganize the State governments, and are likely to use their power unscrupulously in carrying out the desires of their excited constituents. All these things—all this oppression and maltreatment practised upon white men and women by ignorant, demoralized and half barbarian blacks—are calculated to alarm and disgust the more respectable portion of the Northern population, to excite their sympathy for their Southern countrymen and their indignation against the negroes and their ringleaders, and to alienate them more and more from the party which has inflicted negro ascendency on the South, and striven to force negro suffrage on the North. And if any serious violence should be done by the negroes, under the instigation of such men as Brownlow, Hunnicutt and Underwood, upon white Southerners and their families, we believe that the outburst of wrath and reactionary feeling at the North would sweep away the republican ascendancy in a single week. In any case, the negro tyranny in the South must be of short duration. *It is an anomaly in American politics, as well as an enormity in nature; it is not only a government of the superior by the inferior race, but a government of an American majority by an alien minority; it cannot endure for a month after the Northern people have returned to their ordinary state of mind and feeling.*

The idea of the republicans is that they may retrieve their fortunes in the Presidential election of 1868 by taking General Grant as their candidate. It seems evident that if the General remain silent and passive for a few weeks longer he may ensure his nomination, if he desire it, not on their terms, but on his own; and in that case his election would in itself be a satisfactory result of the recent reaction. He is not vindictive towards the South; he has never been bitten with the negro mania; he is believed to be a constitutionalist, and he is more free from sectional animosities and prejudices than any other man who could possibly be chosen by the republican party. On the other hand, the conservatives seem to believe that they could return a candidate of their own even against General Grant; and, if so, their success is certainly to be desired. They speak of McClellan as a probable candidate, and McClellan's election would carry with it a conciliatory significance wanting to that of Grant. McClellan's name would be a symbol of *bona fide* reunion; Grant's, only of a mild and statesmanlike use of the military control established by conquest. But either Grant or McClellan would rule in the spirit of a gentleman or a statesman, while the present chiefs of the radicals have shown a want of sense in their policy almost equal to their want of moderation, and a temper scarcely less impolitic and unwise than it is unchivalric and unchristian.

THE AMERICAN DEBT.

How the Burden is Effected by Tariff Protections.

[From the London Times, Nov. 13.]

The public debt of the United States is officially returned at 2,630 million dollars—that is, about 520 millions sterling of our money. That it should stand at so large a figure two years and a half after the complete termination of the war may be a disappointment to the sanguine financiers of the Union, but is no more than was foreseen by lookers-on. The accumulation of such a debt in four years and the difficulty of dealing with it are terrible novelties to the American mind, which has faced many impossibilities, but not till now the task of repaying a real debt of old European proportions. Nor is the task made more agreeable by the reflection that a high tariff, which was a principal cause of the war, has become its principal consequence. The European mind has been thoroughly educated and inured to debt. We find ourselves scarcely able to separate indebtedness from our simplest notion of a civilized and respectable State. We all owe more or less, generally more rather than less, and any State here enjoys a character for solvency which goes on paying its dividends without having to borrow for the purpose. If it can do this, the sum total of its obligations can be left to the attention of posterity. For even more definite reasons we are able to offer substantial comfort to the United States. Our own debt, instead of being a little over five hundred millions, stands, after half a century of economy and sinking funds, at eight hundred millions. This debt has to be paid out of a territory that cannot be increased, and from resources limited to that area, instead of out of the continent which the United States are rapidly overrunning and absorbing. It must be added that by far the greater part of the American debt is in terminable annuities. It will expire of itself in a few years without the aid of national debt commissioners. Then, four hundred and sixty million dollars—about ninety millions in our money—of the American debt bears only currency interest, and is, therefore, lighter and more tractable. More than four hundred million dollars—about eighty millions in our money—bears no interest, and is, in fact, the paper currency of the Union, which, it appears, keeps afloat much more of the circulating medium than we do. Further, against the total debt must be put more than one hundred million dollars of coin, and more than thirty millions of currency, in the Treasury, which, in effect, bring the debt, less cash, under five hundred million British pounds sterling. The annual interest payable on such a debt in this country would be about sixteen millions sterling. The annual interest on the American debt *is considerably more than twice that sum*, because it is not only interest, it is also repayment of capital, and while it is paid the debt is paid too. Considering what we paid, and are still paying, and shall leave our children to pay for the pleasure of taking our part in a continental settlement which has long since vanished and left not a wrack behind, we may consider that the Americans have bought the last keystone of their Union arch cheaply. Even at the present rate, and with a certain degree of disappointment, they are not unlikely to pay off their debt in twenty years.

But the shoe pinches. The Americans are not used to debt. They never liked rent; they know nothing of tithes or fines, and they have always associated high taxation with despotism, oligarchies and established churches. The Union is most laudably, and thus far inflexibly, determined to pay its debt to the last dollar; but this can only be done by distributing the burden as evenly as possible. That is evidently the leading idea of the tariff, and we are not sure that it has not been carried further than could be prescribed by the financial cunning of these older countries. *Equality, however, there must be in the United States in finance as in everything else; and it is sought by enveloping everybody, every consumer, every producer, every manufacturer, every master, every man, every article made, and every material with which it is made, with a uniform atmosphere of financial pressure.* The pleas for exemption, which in this country have acquired a sort of sacred character, in favor of the materials of industry are not listened to there. The only inequality—and an an inequality it is on the very face of the tariff—is found in the immense duties upon all imported goods, out of all proportion to those of home manufacture. We beg the Americans to do us a small trifle of justice in this matter. There is not a murmur of complaint in this country at the excessive weights with which our industry is clogged at the American Custom House. We see they are resolved to pay their debt, and therefore it is that our manufacturers quarrel not with the means thought necessary for the purpose. The American manufacturers themselves neither follow our example of patience nor remember the loud complaints made by their own fellow citizens, now a quarter of a century since, against the British protectionist. For years they supplied the league with its most telling facts—the quays of New Orleans covered with mountains of corn and pork, and the harvests of the Mississippi allowed to rot on the ground for want of foreign customers. There must be jealousy as well as selfishness, it was said, in the laws which stood between the mouth that hungered and the food that went to waste—which paralyzed at once the hands of the Manchester artisan and the American settler, brothers in blood and friends in need but for our sliding scales. All this, apparently, has been forgotten in America, and the manufacturers are crying out for downright prohibition and absolute protection, without mincing the matter or disguising what they want.

So all the old familiar talk of protectionists is now heard in the States as if it had never been heard before and as if the grievance were one of purely American origin. How can they manufacture, they ask, to a profit, or to sell at all, against the produce of European pauper labor? Just as our own farmers used to be told of continents of inexhaustible fertility, cultivated by peasants or slaves living themselves in worse habitations and upon worse food than our own horses and cattle, so the American manufacturers are now told of European factories in which crushed and famished multitudes struggle and perish in the attempt to clothe the human race and supply it with all its wants for nothing. As we are not now impugning the rigors of the United States' tariff, we shall content ourselves with observing that to the English eye its differences in favor of the home manufacturer seem all but prohibitive, and we can only wonder how our own people can force their goods into the United States in the face of such discouragement. But the American manufacturers don't understand why foreign produce is to be admitted at all if they are themselves taxed, or why they should be taxed if they are to be also exposed to competition. They are quite sure, they say, that they would be better off without any taxes at all, and they cannot see the good to the State of armies of men collecting taxes upon cotton, and other things necessary to their work. Labor itself, at all events, they think ought to be untaxed. Nothing can be more natural than such remonstrances, unless it be admitted that everybody must bear his share of the public burden. But, however the controversy may fare in the United States, necessity leads only to one conclusion—that so long as the Union persists in its present honorable design every body must bear his share of the burden, and the tariff, therefore, must be thoroughly purged from "protection."

THE SULTAN AND THE POPE.

Why the Porte and Temporal Papacy Are Tolerated.

[From the London Times, Nov. 13.]

There are two European States which, in the opinion of many men, have no moral right to exist. They are the Papacy as a temporal power, and the Ottoman empire on the European side of the straits. Both are looked upon as mediæval edifices obstructing the path of modern progress, hopelessly rotten throughout their framework and undermined at their foundation, and both are suffered to encumber the ground, not from any conservative regard for their picturesque beauty, or from any associations with their past greatness and usefulness; *but simply from practical considerations of the safety of the adjoining buildings*, of the difficulties attendant on their demolition, and the disposal of the rubbish. That both the Pope and the Sultan are out of place as members of the present community of civilized nations is agreed from a variety of grounds, among others from the fact that in Rome there is no possible emancipation from ecclesiastical law, while in Turkey something stronger than the law itself disqualifies a subject from bearing witness before a tribunal, on the mere ground of his religious creed. Without freedom of conscience and equality before the law, society, it is urged, cannot exist in our days, and the Vatican and the Divan are therefore outside its pale. But even if on the strength of this reasoning it could be established that those two states deserve to fall, and are doomed to fall, it might still be natural to allow their fate to accomplish itself without recourse to extraneous forces. What must be must be; interference meant to avert what is inevitable may hasten as well as retard it; it may only break the fall to make the ruin more complete.

Rome and Turkey, however, will not be suffered to go their own way. *The Pope has a friend in the Catholic world, represented, at this present moment, by the Emperor Napoleon. The Turk has a foe in the Christian world, represented by the Emperor of Russia.* Whether either cause will be eventually aided or damaged by unfair and unseasonable interference time will show. In the meanwhile it is impossible to deny that Rome and Turkey are States to which the common principles of right and wrong do not apply. At Rome the conclusive argument against anything that may be urged in behalf of freedom or nationality is simply that the Catholics must have a Pope, that he must be a King, and must reign in Rome. If the Romans wish to have him, so much the better for the Romans; but, whether they wish it or not, they must have him all the same. Men reason in the same way with respect to the Ottoman empire. There are in Turkey a conquering and a conquered race. Whether equal rights can ever be established between them may well be questioned. "The abolition of legal and political distinctions between Christians and Mohamedans," says our Athens correspondent, "would dismember the empire and cause bloody civil wars in many provinces." Yet feelings of humanity and the sympathies of a common faith, as it is alleged, engage certain Christian Powers not only to demand justice and equality, but actually an exchange of destinies, by which the conqueror should be trodden under the heel of the vanquished. Were Greece and Russia to have their own way, they would be satisfied with nothing short of the actual supremacy of the Christians over the Mussulmans. It so happens, however, that the Turk, unlike the Pope, has a life of his own that he is strong enough to resist, and that there is still enough left in the mere shadow of European international law to protect him from too open violence.

When Crete first rose against the Sultan and demanded annexation to Greece, the first general impulse throughout Europe was that the contest should not, if possible, be allowed to proceed. A war between Greeks and Turks is at all times an outrage to humanity. Were the Cretan war to be prolonged for any length of time, the only certain result would be the depopulation of the island. Rather than Crete should be turned into a wilderness, it seemed natural to wish that Turkey, who, it is thought, could not eventually keep it, should give it up before, instead of after, the struggle. Events, however, to a great extent defeated all anticipations. Turkey not only showed herself able to hold her own against her subjects in Crete, and against their Hellenic sympathizers, but proved to the satisfaction of many persons, first, that she had given her Christian subjects no just—at least, no great cause for complaint; next, that the Cretan movement was mainly, if not wholly, the result of foreign elements; next, that if those elements were to prevail against her in Crete their action would be equally fatal to her in Epirus, in Thessaly, in all other parts of her dominions; finally, that she was ready to deal with her enemies, both native and foreign, both in the island and on the mainland; and all she asked was to be left to do her own work. She asked that the principle of non-intervention, on which international law is grounded among other Powers, should be extended to her case. If she were left to deal with her disaffected subjects, or even with her treacherous Greek neighbors alone, she not only felt confident of complete victory, but so sure of it as never to be tempted to abuse it.

Everything we hear about the attitude lately taken by the Porte towards the Powers which for the last fifteen months have been worrying and harassing it almost beyond all endurance, affords the best proof that interference, whether direct or indirect, whether military or diplomatic, is apt to defeat its purpose and lead to results contrary to what it contemplated. Turkey refuses to listen to further intercession on behalf of her subjects, and the ground she stands upon—as summed up in our correspondent's letter—ought to seem unassailable to all who think that, for Turk as well as for Christian, there ought to be only one weight and one measure. It would seem that the plain and pithy language of the Divan has not been without effect, for Russia, followed by Prussia, France and Italy, has betaken herself to new tactics; she engages, henceforth, to desist from her friendly and disinterested advices, and allows Turkey to follow her own policy, simply conveying with a parting word an ominous warning that "she will have to take the consequences."

We hardly know whether Turkey has any reason to feel reassured by this specious declaration. The more than open war that Greece carries on against her by means of blockade runners, the preparations which are being made for more active hostilities on the opening of spring, and the passage offered to Cretan fugitives by the vessels of neutral powers, "when neither their lives nor their property are in the least danger," are as many arguments in support of the assertion of the Turkish government that "the Christian powers, when dealing with the Ottoman Empire, set aside their precept of doing to others what they wish that others would do to them." If the Turk is not to be put on a footing of equality with the Christian in all matters connected with international law, we can have no reason to wonder if he shows little disposition to place his Christian subjects on a footing of equality with his Mussulmans in what concerns his own national law. If every man's hand is to be against him, we may well expect that his hand should be against every man. Unquestionably, were his might commensurate with his right, there has hardly been a day during the last twelvemonth in which he might not have been entitled to go to war with Greece. The odds against him, if he looks North and West, are certainly great enough to make him pause before he draws the sword; but for any insult that he has to put up with from abroad, retaliation, at home too easily suggests itself. The Porte itself may well resist the natural promptings of vindictive feelings; but in remote provinces, away from its direct influence, there has been, since the outbreak in Crete, a fresh outbreak of the old animosity between the Christian and the Mahomedan population, and in any contest within the boundaries of the empire it will be long before the Cross can have the upper hand of the Crescent.

THE PAPAL QUESTION.

Archbishop Manning on the Situation.

[From the London Star, Nov. 13.]

Yesterday morning a solemn high mass was celebrated in Moorfields chapel for the repose of the souls of the Papal soldiers who have fallen in Italy.

A large number of the Roman Catholic clergy of the metropolis officiated. Archbishop Manning assisted in the ceremony, and afterwards preached a sermon on Rome and the Papacy. He maintained that Rome was the capital of Christendom and not of Italy, and said that any attempt to disturb the temporal sovereignty of the Pope should be denounced by the entire Catholic Church. Non-intervention on the part of any Catholic nation when the Pope's position was attacked would be nothing less than absolute apostacy. Referring to the conduct of the Italian government as regarded the Garibaldian invasion, his Grace asked was it not strange that so powerful an army as that of Italy, instead of at once crushing a petty band of marauders, should have merely followed in their path and awaited the inevitable consequences? He knew well what Englishmen would say if the Americans had adopted the same course on the occasion of the Fenian raid on Canada. Notwithstanding the machinations of the Pope's enemies, who were composed of the seditious, unbelieving and anti-Christian of all nations, the Vicar of Jesus Christ remained undisturbed and firmly seated in the chair of Peter. The soldiers who had died in the defence of the Holy See had died in a noble cause, and were entitled to the praise and the prayers of the whole Catholic world. The bitterest enemies of Pius IX. could not deny that there was no juster prince or more merciful ruler. The only charge they could make against him was that he was a priest; and with Englishmen, alas! no other circumstance was needed to justify his dethronement. His Grace, towards the conclusion of his sermon, rejoiced that there were signs and harbingers of the return of the Italian people to the Catholic spirit, which had been their glory in the past.

Another Note from Italy.

A telegram from Florence, of the 12th of November, reports:—General Menabrea has addressed a note to the Italian Minister in Paris, dated the 7th inst., in which he points out that the condition of things now exists under which the French government, by its circular of the 25th of October last, solemnly undertook to consider its duty fulfilled and withdraw from the Pontifical territory.

General Menabrea says:—Now, relying upon the word of France, we expect that the imperial government in its turn will discontinue its intervention, which we considered unnecessary, which is for Italy a deplorable fact, and if prolonged, would form an obstacle to stable arrangements. Past events lead every one to the conclusion that the September Convention wholly failed in its object. Nothing has hitherto availed to mitigate the hostile attitude of the Holy See towards the Italian government. Yet a sincere agreement with Italy would remove all idea of peril for the Holy See, would secure the Peninsula against the renewal of deplorable bloodshed, and be a sure pledge of peace equally necessary to the Pontiff and to Italy.

In conclusion, General Menabrea says:—The soil which holds the tomb of the Apostles and is the depository of the traditions of the Catholic faith is the surest seat of the Pontificate. Italy will defend and surround it with all veneration and splendor, and make its liberty and independence respected; but for the attainment of this object arrangements for harmonizing the interests of the Holy See and Italy are indispensable. If Italy is to be an element of order and progress, it is necessary that the cause which keeps her in a permanent state of agitation should be removed. I trust that you will produce a conviction that it is of the greatest urgency to settle the Roman question without delay.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Amnesty Forestalls the Opposition—Meaning of this Stroke of Policy—Description of the Entombed Remains of Maximilian in Mexico City—All Saints' and All Souls' Celebration—Miramon's Sarcophagus—Hull Fights in Aid of the Matamoros Sufferers.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 10, 1867.

Threatened earthquakes or pronunciamientos, an Austrian Admiral rapping at the door of Mexico for the body of Maximilian, the coming together of the approaching Congress, all find Juarez and his Cabinet comparatively undisturbed, and though money is scarce and creditors are plenty, time passes and history unrolls its page. As in Washington city, so in Mexico, Congress soon meets; and already we have among us very many of the elect, who are to almost immediately figure in the Mexican arena. We shall record the Pitts, the Clays and the Websters of this august body, whose great opportunity has, however, been lost to them by a decree of amnesty issued a few days since by President Juarez and his Cabinet. As hinted in my last letter the expression of several prominent and influential Mexicans, at a late banquet given by the government to Mr. Quentón Quevedo, Minister and Envoy from Bolivia, was so strongly in favor of clemency to the conquered, that it occurred to your correspondent at once, who was present, that President Juarez would make a very strong point by immediately declaring a generous amnesty—thereby placing himself properly before the world as a man of humane impulses, and at the same time forestall the coming Congress in its probable action upon this subject. We feel sure that this proclamation of amnesty has done and will do much to abate the fury of such of the foreign press as have for several months been berating this republican leader.

There now remain but eighteen political prisoners in this city, and the number of military prisoners who are imprisoned in various parts of the country are daily becoming less. We regret to have to record that Padre Fischer, who served as private secretary to the late Maximilian, remains among the civil and political prisoners. It should be a cause of regret that so many of the false friends of Mexico and of Maximilian should have escaped from the prison, under this decree, while Padre Fischer, who is actually entitled to his pardon also under it should be retained, while the more fortunate ones escape to Europe and other countries, there to distort facts in regard to Mexico and to belie the truest friends of the Emperor. The trust reposed in Father Fischer by the late Maximilian, who, by a notarial act, amply witnessed, made him custodian and editor of the documents which accumulated during and even previous to the rule of the Archduke in Mexico, is one in which this country is especially interested, since the publication of these documents will bear most severely upon the part which Napoleon and Bazaine played in the drama, and but lightly, if at all, upon the present government. Notwithstanding the apparent injustice to one who had the confidence of the late Maximilian, and who, therefore, had very many enemies among those who frequented the palace for the purpose of imposing upon the easily persuaded Emperor, and thereby filling their pockets—notwithstanding this, we must contend that by this recent decree of President Juarez he set a worthy example to all nations who even boast of an excess of civilization and cant about the barbarity of Mexico. But a very few months have passed since the occupation of the capital, and nearly all of those captured with arms in their hands contending against liberal Mexico have been forgiven, forgotten or permitted to leave the country. Those who still are held as prisoners, it will be seen by the decree, have had the term materially diminished, and there is every probability that those who preach from the text of "Murderous Mexico" will soon be met by the argument of another amnesty, more sweeping and probably including all who were identified with the late empire.

As I informed you by telegram several days since, satisfactory credentials arrived here from Austria by the English steamer, and accordingly the body of Maximilian will be surrendered to Admiral Tegethoff. It was yesterday informally turned over to him. To-morrow the government will convey it to Vera Cruz under a proper and strong escort, and at that point the final papers and receipt for the body will pass between the Admiral and the representative of the government, which will end the historic page of the intervention in Mexico. Your correspondent saw the body to-day, which he immediately recognized from the resemblance to the photographs with which the shop windows of this city are filled. Having had some experience in the embalming of the dead during the war in the United States, I was prepared to see a much worse condition of the remains than they presented. The number of bullets which passed through the body at the moment of his execution, and the utter want of the proper means in Querétaro, rendered the usual and proper success an impossibility. Since its arrival here the greatest effort has been made to preserve it, and the authorities are entitled to credit therefor. Any defect which may have resulted to the nose has been properly supplied artificially; the lips are, of course, much thinned, and the teeth, which were so prominent in life, are, of course, more prominent in death. He is elegantly attired in a suit of black broadcloth, and firmly held in the coffin by cushions covered with black velvet. The coffin is made of the wood granadilla, most beautifully polished, and is ornamented with some slight carvings. The whole will be inclosed in an air tight tin or zinc case to insure the exclusion of air, and as far as possible prevent decomposition while passing through the hot climate. A satisfactory interview, and one full of thanks from Admiral Tegethoff, is said to have taken place between that person and President Juarez ten days since.

The feast days of the first week of November have been upon us, and though celebrated to an extent most wonderful to one born or reared in the States, are said not to have been distinguished by such solemn and gorgeous rites as were customary during the supremacy of the priesthood. We have had the festive games and penny theatres on the public plaza, pyramids of sweetmeats for the children, and the omnipresent contribution box of the priests. The booths on the plaza have been piled up with minature skulls of sugar, and any one, Protestant or Catholic, Greek or Jew, could purchase one for a penny, take it into that grand cathedral—a wonder of architecture—and for another trifling contribution could obtain the blessing of the same by any of the many priests who, beneath those grand pictures and domes, had stands or tables for that purpose—the process being the touching of a human skull which lay before him with a sort of silvered or gilt baston, previously dipped in holy water, and then passing the remaining drops to the miniature skull of sugar. Any one thus blest with a sugar skull is expected to ornament his apartment with it, and praise God that "He has done so much more for Mexico than for any other people." God was worshipped outside of the cathedral, upon the very spot where, twenty years ago, General Scott drew up his troops, by religious sales and purchases of miniature skeletons astride of green flying dragons, and all manner of horrid mimickry. Is this religious idolatry or devilry?

During these feast days the cemetery of San Fernando was, next to the cathedral, the great centre, the "swell" place of resort. Here lie in niches the fortunate sons and daughters of Mexico whose friends and descendants have sufficient funds to pay the annual sum to the clergy required to insure the undisturbed repose of their bones. Here in a splendid sarcophagus of stone, lie the remains of Miramon, upon that day surrounded with burning wax candles of marvellous size and value, while hundreds and even thousands of his friends and those of others whose remains lie here lingered about and so spun out the day.

We have had another excitement in this capital. Since its occupation by the liberal forces and government, the intention of the latter has been strongly expressed to suspend that favorite Spanish pastime, bull fighting, but on Sunday last an extraordinary occurrence transpired. An old fashioned entertainment of this sort was not only permitted, but patronized by the authorities, inasmuch as the proceeds were given to the sufferers at Matamoros. From five thousand to eight thousand people witnessed the entertainment, including the most fashionable ladies of Mexico. The entertainment commenced with a military drill by the crack regiment of Mexico, the Supremas Padores, and was interspersed with the national airs from several bands. But No. 1 finally enters and after playing his part, which consists of being made terribly mad and attempting to kill several men, but only killing a horse or two, running his horns into the poor animals, and so completely disembowelling them that their entrails sweep the ground, and, being killed himself, he was succeeded by many others, who, one by one, repeated the history of his predecessor, till all made very dangerous, because improperly heated, food was given to the poverty stricken. We counted nine horses which on that occasion were placed so completely *hors de combat* that we do not confide in their ever again snuffing the battle from near or afar. Six bulls also terminated their mad career. This pleasant pastime was followed by slinging bullocks by the tail by gentlemen on horseback, who volunteered for the horses—I might say, frightened bullocks. The financial result, it is said, footed up several thousands of dollars, which has been sent to Matamoros. It is stated that between $40,000 and $60,000 has been forwarded to the unfortunates of that city since the tornado.

Amnesty Proclamation.

MEXICO, Oct. 31, 1867.

WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENT.—SECTION 1.

The citizen President of the republic, in exercise of the ample powers invested in him, has seen fit to commute the corporal punishment to which those who served the so-called imperial government were sentenced in the following terms:—

First—Those who served as generals shall be imprisoned for four years in whatever place may be designated. Those of that rank who were only on retired service or who served in a passive manner shall be put on limits for the same term.

Second—Those who served with arms as colonels shall be confined for four years in whatever place may be assigned them; and those of the same rank who served in a passive manner or were on retired service, the same length of time under surveillance in whatever place may be assigned them.

Third—Lieutenant colonels and commanders of battalions or squadrons shall be for three years under the surveillance of the authorities, and captains, lieutenants and ensigns for two years.

Fourth—Foreigners who, as generals, served the so-called empire shall suffer the same punishment imposed upon natives of the same rank. All other foreigners, without distinction of grade, even the common soldier, shall be sent out of the republic.

Fifth—The ministers and under secretaries who signed the decree of the 3d of October, 1865, the regents and presidents of the Council of Ministers shall likewise be expelled the country and tried should they ever return.

The ministers and under secretaries who were employed in the ministries any length of time, the ministers plenipotentiary and special agents in foreign countries, shall also be expelled the national territory and not permitted to return without the previous consent of the government. The under secretaries who did not act as ministers and the imperial commissioners shall be imprisoned for three years.

Sixth—Those who figured as presidents of the courts martial shall be imprisoned two years.

Seventh—The counsellors of State and political prefects shall be confined for two years in whatever place may be assigned them.

Eighth—All other persons not included in the former articles, and who served the so-called imperial government in any manner whatever, shall be subject to the surveillance of the authority for two years.

This law does not include those whose trials are pending, nor those who, having been sentenced, have obtained a commutation of their punishment; but it extends to all other persons who served the so-called empire, although no steps may have been taken against them. Those whose sentences were more favorable shall remain subject to it.

All of which I make known to you for its fulfilment.

Independence and liberty. MEJIA.

To the Military Commander of ——.

Maximilian and the October Decree—Important Letter of Minister Lares to the Emperor.

QUERÉTARO, Oct. 25, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I send to your valuable paper a letter which was sent by Minister Lares to the Emperor Maximilian on the last day of the month of February of last year. I send it to you in Spanish, as I cannot translate myself, and yet I am told by those who have read it and understand it that it contains some hint of a feeling on the part of the late Emperor, in regard to the execution of prisoners, directly opposed to that attributed to him by those who attach blame to him for the October 3 decree. The humanity of the late Emperor is clearly made manifest, and I trust, through the publication of this letter, you will be willing to do justice to the memory of one who is not with us to defend himself. How I became possessed of this letter it is not necessary for the reading public to know.

Querétaro is regaining itself as rapidly as the condition of our purses and the confidence of the people will admit. We were all surprised, knowing how popular the Emperor was in Querétaro, to see what a large vote was polled here for Benito Juarez. We almost begin to believe that Mexican people have no opinion, at least not as we foreigners are in the habit of using the term.

MEXICO, Feb. 28, 1867.

SIRE—I have received the communication which your Majesty has done me the honor to send me the 25th instant, and whereby I am informed of the valor and enthusiasm that animated our soldiers and of the general spirit of the different corps of the army; as well as also that your majesty, without neglecting military operations, is busied in attending as usual to civil matters, and giving all possible aid to beneficent societies. The health of General Mejia being improved, his services will be of the greatest importance, and your Majesty will put to a good use the energy of General Vidaurri.

We are fully convinced that the speedy remission of funds is of the greatest importance for the successful issue of the campaign, and at this very moment, in accordance with your Majesty's orders, the Minister of the Treasury is busy in getting together the greatest possible amount of bills of exchange payable at sight, and which he will forward to-morrow in the manner your Majesty ordered. Mr. Aguirre will inform your Majesty what has occurred of importance.

As I had the honor to inform your Majesty, the Minister of Spain offered to mediate, in order to effect an exchange of prisoners, and, if it were possible, to bring about an arrangement so as not to shoot the prisoners that may be taken on either side, having written to Corona and Guadarrama, and charging with said business the Spanish Consul in Guadalajara, Martinez Negrete, he has come to inform me of the nature of the communication he has sent them. I have repeated to him the humane views of your Majesty, and of your government, and have assured him that there will be no difficulty in effecting an exchange, and urged that the Consul procure a list of the prisoners, and forward the same; and that as regards the arrangements that the prisoners be not shot, if it should be proposed, it will be taken into consideration—all of which, I hope, will meet with the approbation of your Majesty.

The military and political authorities have continued working with the required activity and vigilance, and there has been nothing new. I am, sir, with profound respect, your Majesty's obedient servant,

THEODOSIO LARES,

The President of the Council of Ministers.

Official Correspondence in Relation to the Surrender of Maximilian's Remains.

The following is the correspondence between the Austrian Minister Beust and Minister Lerdo de Tejada, of Mexico, in relation to Vice Admiral de Tegethoff's mission:—

COUNT BEUST TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER.

VIENNA, Sept. 25, 1867.

EXCELLENCY—A premature death having torn the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian from his relatives, his imperial and royal Apostolic Majesty his the very natural desire that the mortal remains of his unfortunate brother may find their last repose neath the vault that covers the ashes of the princes belonging to the house of Austria. The father, the mother and the remaining brothers of the august deceased share in this desire with an equal earnestness, as likewise do all the members of the imperial family.

The Emperor, my august master, has the confidence that the Mexican government, listening to sentiments of humanity, will not refuse to mitigate the just grief of his Majesty by facilitating the realization of this desire.

To that end, Vice Admiral de Tegethoff has been sent to Mexico with orders to address to the President a petition for the deliv