EUROPE.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Cabinet Note to Italy—Bonaparte's Alliance With Austria—A Coming Counter Check, with Prussia in the Lead—The Revolutionary Demonstration in the Cemeteries—Public Opinion of the Police Arrests.

PARIS, Nov. 12, 1867.

Unless the comedy being played between France and Italy is even a deeper one than those who believe it a comedy have supposed, the last despatch of the Marquis de Moustier, complaining of the surprise of the French government at the crossing of the frontier by the Italian troops, sets at rest the question whether Italy has been acting in accord with France. The reply of the Bourse yesterday to this despatch was a tumble of forty centimes in the French three per cents, and of everything else in proportion. Not that any immediate war between France and Italy is expected, but complications seem growing out of this Roman question which are grave and threatening.

The Emperor of Austria has, it is generally believed, accomplished something more while here than a visit to the Exhibition and an evening with the *Grande Duchesse* and a day's shooting at Compiègne; that he has formed at least a tacit alliance with the Emperor Napoleon. According to the circular of Baron Beust, "France and Austria are in accord upon all the principles of general policy." "Austria will participate in a conference upon the Roman question; she will maintain the treaty of Prague, and her policy in the affairs of the East will henceforth be identical with that of France."

This certainly looks very much like an alliance, and, if it be, it must necessarily lead to another—that of Prussia, Russia and Italy; the first desiring the annulment of the treaty of Prague of November 10, 1866; the second the treaty of Paris of 1856, and the third the convention of September 15, 1864. If this alliance means anything it means this:—Italy to be prevented from passing the Tiber, Prussia forbidden to cross the Main and Russia not allowed to float her war flag on the Black Sea. After these declarations of Baron Beust it certainly does not look as though there were much probability of a conference to settle affairs in which Russia, Prussia and Italy would seat themselves by the side of Austria and France. This alliance, if it has been formed, has undoubtedly been hurried by the fact of the uncertainty of the position occupied by Prussia upon the Italian question. Now that the French are in Rome this question may be patched up without any collision between France and Italy; but, in any event, another nail will have been put in the coffin of the prestige of France and her popularity among the mass of people in Europe—very much deserved by the course which she has taken.

On Saturday last I witnessed what the Parisians call a "demonstration" in one of the cemeteries of Paris. In a country where no public meetings are allowed for the expression of sentiments of gratification or indignation, where no twenty people can gather together for any purpose without a special permit from the police authorities, where four men cannot stop upon the sidewalk to talk without being asked to move on by a policeman, they are obliged to take advantage of circumstances as they arise to give expression to their feelings. Saturday was the *jour des morts* (the fête of the dead), the day in which all Paris visit the tombs of friends lying in the cemeteries and decorate their graves anew with pious offerings. In the cemetery of Montmartre, buried in the tomb of his friend, Ary Sheffer, lie the remains of Daniel Manin, who was elected President of the last Venetian republic. They were to have been removed last year to Venice, but various excuses were given for the delay. It was well understood that on Saturday last a "demonstration" was to be made at Manin's tomb—a demonstration not only in favor of Italian liberty and in opposition to foreign intervention, but one also favorable to republicanism.

Manin's tomb lies at the end of one of those broad and well paved avenues, which characterize the Parisian cemeteries and give them the appearance of real "cities of the dead." It is on the brow of a hill and easy of approach from several directions. Before entering the cemetery, about three o'clock in the afternoon, I found no difficulty in ascertaining its locality. The main body of the vast crowd inside were "all marching one way," toward it. But, upon reaching the avenue at the end of which it was, I found that the government had taken its "precautions." At least two hundred policemen in uniform, and heaven only knows how many *mouchards*, were stationed along, and pacing up and down, the avenue, requiring the crowd to "move on" and not permitting any one of them to stand still a minute. Before the tomb, in front of which several hundred wreaths of *immortelles* had already been piled up, about a dozen were stationed, and no one was allowed to stop there at all. Those who brought wreaths were not interfered with if they simply dropped them and passed on, but if they arrested their steps for a moment they received a reminder from one of the *sergents de ville* that they were to "circuler." No actual disturbance took place at Manin's tomb, although I heard several pretty loud grumbles at what was considered the too great officiousness of the police. Most of those who brought wreaths seemed to be students and workmen, and upon the faces of not a few of them, as they dropped their offerings in front of Manin's tomb, was plainly written a feeling of determined opposition to a government which treats its people like children and crushes out their higher aspirations beneath its iron heel.

On the way out of the cemetery from the tomb of Manin lies that of Cavaignac. Here most of the crowd which had visited the former stopped, and, the police not thinking that it moved on fast enough when ordered, was not so considerate as at Manin's tomb, and arrested about a dozen persons. As these were being hurried off to the Commissary of Police they were many of them addressed by their friends, who shook hands with them, and many of these latter were also arrested. Great indignation prevails among the indignant classes at what they consider a great outrage on the part of the police authorities.

Among the persons arrested were four journalists, Messrs. Hermina and Santon, of the *Cavaire*, a satirical political journal which has been in existence about a month, and whose sale on the streets during this period has been stopped half a dozen times, Victor Noir, of the *Journal de Paris*, and Constant Laurent, of the *Figaro*. Most of the others were students, one of them being a nephew of Jules Favre. A protest against the arrests has been published, and one of the parties arrested and afterwards discharged has commenced a prosecution against the policeman for an illegal arrest. His letter to the *Avenir National*, announcing his intention, shows the state of feeling about this affair. He says:—"It is a duty to present to justice this brazen-faced impudence of arbitrary force. I will perform it. Shall we allow ourselves to be robbed of even the liberty of mourning? I count upon you, Mr. Editor, to assist me in this cause. It is the cause of all of us. Godefroy Cavaignac, the the good man, good citizen, the brave journalist, would have received and defended it beneath his flag. You will act like Godefroy Cavaignac."

PRUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Bund Flag—Important Marine Law.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, 1867.

To-morrow 83,524 new recruits will be taken into the army; 53,960 go into the infantry and 12,800 into the cavalry. During the last war the quartermaster's department was unable to supply a sufficient number of uniforms, &c. Complete uniforms and equipments are now ready for the entire Prussian force of 600,000 men. Experiments in the military hospitals have led to the issuing of an order that the walls of public sick rooms shall be painted a light yellow with oil, excepting where a green tinge is requested. It is neither allowable to advertise nor deal in foreign lottery policies in Prussia. This is a matter in which the government will suffer no competition—not even from its confederates in the Bund. The boring at the salt spring in Sperenberg are continued day and night with no signs of approaching the bottom of the deposit, which is at least forty-eight feet eight inches in thickness.

Intelligence from Ratibor states that the rinderpest has made lamentable progress in the district, cases being reported in nineteen villages. The superior government councillor and the veterinary surgeon of the department are employing the strictest rules of the Prussian remedy, "stamping out."

Yesterday and to-day would years ago have been at least semi-holidays. On the 31st of October in days of yore the all-good Protestants were wont to celebrate the great anniversary of the Reformation, but this its 350th return is going by with scarce a passing notice. Yesterday the primary elections for the new Landtag were held, with the assistance of very few voters.

The law determining what ships shall be allowed to carry the Bund flag is so important that I give below a translation of the entire text:—

Law relating to the nationality of merchant ships and their right to carry the Bund flag. We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., in the name of the North German Bund and with the sanction of the Bund Council and the Reichstag, decreed the following:—

Sec. 1. Merchant vessels of the States of the Bund designed for trade have henceforth exclusively to carry as national flag the flag of the Bund.

Sec. 2. Merchant vessels are only empowered to carry the Bund flag which they are exclusively the property of citizens of the Bund. Like these purposes are to be regarded stock companies and commercial companies and associations founded in Prussia on the basis of the law of March 27, 1867, as far as these companies and associations have their seat in the Bund territory, and those commercial companies in which all the personally liable partners have the right of citizenship.

Sec. 3. Registers are to be kept in the sea coast States of the Bund for merchant ships entitled to carry the Bund flag. The laws of the land are to determine the officials to keep the registers.

Sec. 4. The ship register is open. Every one may examine the same during usual business hours.

Sec. 5. A vessel can only be entered in the ship register of the harbor from which it is to sail.

Sec. 6. The registry of the ship in the register must contain:—1st, the name of the ship and its class; 2d, its size and burden; 3d, the time and place of building, or, if it has sailed under a foreign flag, the circumstance whereby it acquired the right to carry the Bund flag, and, if possible, the place of building; 4th, the harbor from which it sails; 5th, the name and precise description of the owner, or, when there are several owners, the name and description of each and their respective shares; if a company is owner or part owner then the firm and the place at which the company has its seat, and if the company is not a stock company the name and the precise description of each of the partners therein are to be registered; in the case of commandit companies the register of all personally liable partners is sufficient; 6th, the legal ground on which the ownership of the ship or part of the ship was acquired; 7th, the nationality of the owners or co-owners; 8th, the day of the registry of the ship. Each ship will be entered in the register under an especial number.

Sec. 7. The entry of the ship in the ship register can only first be made, after the right of the same to carry the Bund flag and all the circumstances designated in section 6 have been credibly proved.

Sec. 8. A certificate corresponding to the contents of the entry in the ship register will be furnished to the officials. The certificate must show, besides, that the requirements of section seven have been fulfilled, as also that the ship is entitled to carry the Bund flag.

Sec. 9. The right of the ship to carry the Bund flag is proved by the certificate, and an especial sea pass is not necessary.

Sec. 10. The right to carry the Bund flag cannot be exercised before the entry of the ship in the ship register and the issuing of the certificate.

Sec. 11. If changes occur in the circumstances designated in section six after the entry, the same must be entered in the ship register and likewise noticed in the certificate. In case of the loss of the ship or forfeiture of the right to carry the Bund flag, the ship is to be erased in the ship register and the certificate returned, unless credibly shown that it is impossible to return it.

Sec. 12. The circumstances which, according to section eleven, make an entry or erasure in the ship register necessary are to be made known to the registry officials by the owner within six weeks after he has learned of the same, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section eleven, or to be credibly proved in case of non-return of the certificate. In default of notice and proof falls upon, first, all co-owners, when a navigation company exists; second, all members of the board of directors in case of a stock company; third, upon all personally liable partners in case of any other kind of association; fourth, in case of a change in the ownership, whereby the right of the ship to carry the Bund flag is not affected, upon the new owner or part owner.

Sec. 13. If a ship which, according to section two, is not entitled to carry the Bund flag sails under the Bund flag, the master of the ship is liable to a fine of 500 thalers or imprisonment for six months. Confiscation of the ship can also be adjudged.

Sec. 14. When a ship which, according to section ten, is not yet entitled to carry the Bund flag because its registry or certificate is not completed, sails under the Bund flag, the master is liable to a fine of 100 thalers or proportionate imprisonment, unless he proves that the illegal use of the Bund flag occurred without his fault.

Sec. 15. The penalty threatened in section 14 is incurred by whoever does not fulfill within the term of six weeks the duties laid upon him by section 12, unless he shows that he was unable to fulfil the same. The penalty is not incurred when the duty is fulfilled by one of the other interested parties before the expiration of the term; the penalty will be doubled against whoever delays for six weeks after the day on which he has been legally condemned to discharge his obligation.

Sec. 16. If a ship in a foreign port comes into the possession of a citizen of the Bund, and acquires the right to carry the Bund flag, its entry in the ship register and the certificate can be supplied by a certificate from the Bund Consul, in whose district the ship is at the time of the transfer; yet, however, only for the period of a year after the granting of such consular certificate, or for a period beyond this year only in case of unavoidably lengthened voyage. As long as the State consulates exist the Consul of the Bund State, to which the new owner belongs, is empowered to issue such certificate, or in the absence of such Consul or Bund Consul the Consul of another Bund State.

Sec. 17. It remains reserved to the individual States to determine what smaller vessels are to be allowed to exercise the right of carrying the Bund flag without entry in the ship register and granting of the certificate.

Sec. 18. Vessels entitled according to section 2 to carry the Bund flag, which are already entered in the ship register of a Bund State conformably to article 432, f. f., of the common German commercial statute book, and which are furnished with certificates allowing them to carry the flag of a Bund State, do not require to be registered anew or be provided with a new certificate to acquire the right to carry the Bund flag.

Sec. 19. The provisions of the State laws relating to the keeping of former ship registers are to be applied to the ship register required by this act, so far as they are recoverable with the provisions of the same without prejudice to their later change in the legal way.

Sec. 20. This law goes into force on the 1st of April, 1868.

For those ships which are now entitled to carry the flag of Mecklenburg-Schwerein the provisions of section two, relating to nationality, first go into force on the 1st of April, 1869.

Given under our own high hand and the impression of the seal of the Bund at the Palace of Babelsberg, October 25, 1867. WILHELM.

GR. V. BISMARCK-SCHONHAUSEN.

RUSSIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Political Conversion of a Red Republican Exile—His Surrender and Pardon by the Emperor—Progress of Reform and National Unity—What the Native Radicals Learn from the Abolition of Serfdom.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23, 1867.

For three or four weeks past our daily press, notwithstanding the tide of exciting foreign intelligence that comes pouring in with every mail, putting editors and newspaper writers in a state of unwonted agitation and activity, is in a continual and joyful flurry about a recent event, which would have formed the subject of my last letter but for the important and unexpected document brought by the Berlin *National Zeitung*. This event, on which the public and press justly congratulate themselves, is by no means an ordinary political nine days' wonder, but one of those momentous occurrences which mark an era in a nation's life; and by yielding it a living evidence of the way that has been made, the progress that has been achieved, raises its spirits and courage for the toil and strife that is yet to come. The fact is this:—one of our principal, because most active and talented agitators, Mr. Kelsieff, an emigrant and disciple of that school of Russian socialists and republicans, who for many years, with the well known political exiles, Mr. Herzen (alias Tekander) and Mr. Ogariff, at their head, have kept up their headquarters in London, and thence plied their revolutionary propaganda—having come to the conclusion that he, along with his brother exiles, had been laboring under a mistake and strayed from the right way of serving his country, presented himself at the Russian frontier and yielded himself up voluntarily to the authorities, asking to be brought to trial and casting himself on the Emperor's mercy. He was accordingly conveyed to St. Petersburg and kept in close confinement for about three months and a half, when the Emperor, having been made acquainted meanwhile with all the circumstances of the case, and without bringing it to trial, granted him a free pardon, with no restrictions or conditions of any sort. This summary exposition of bare facts already tells an eloquent tale; for any one who can boast even a superficial acquaintance with modern Russian history and politics gathered from general hearsay and newspaper reading, will easily agree that such a step, daring almost to foolhardiness as it appears even now, is not one that any man in his senses would have dared to contemplate, much less to execute, in the Emperor Nicholas' lifetime, for whatever the compunction which a high-minded man may feel for past errors, and whatever his willingness to atone, he could scarcely be expected to rush on a certain fate, and, to ambition, such a very fruitless atonement as that of pining away his life in the mines of Siberia. Mr. Kelsieff, of all others, active and enterprising as he proved himself in the cause with which he identified himself, was least likely to suffer even the homesick longing that embittered the latter part of his voluntary exile, to urge him to what would have been no more than a morbid act of bootless self-destruction.

That he acted as he did, afforded strong proof that times have changed, that the Asiatic despot rod has been exchanged for the milder sceptre of a civilized ruler. But there are more sides than one to the case, and the occasion for exultation would, indeed, be slight, comparatively small, if it amounted but to a solitary instance of individual clemency and wisdom on the part of a kind hearted sovereign. The reason of the great and general rejoicing with which Mr. Kelsieff's liberation is being hailed throughout Russia, is to be sought much deeper and farther. First of all let it be borne in mind that Mr. Kelsieff is not a commonplace conspirator of the vulgar stamp, nor is his recantation to be considered in the light of a shallow return to the comforts of ordinary routine no more than it is a denial of his former convictions or undoing of his life's work; he denies nothing, renounces no portion of his former self, but only undergoes a logical transformation, such as every thinking man is liable to who does not shut himself up deliberately in the theory he has built up for himself, and bid a sturdy and stubborn defiance to the modifying influence of events and thought, ripened by observation and experience. When he went forth, some ten years ago, a very young man—indeed a mere boy—fresh from school and its abstract world of ardent speculation, fuming and smarting, as all the gallant and intelligent part of the youth of Russia was at that ill-fated period, with the mortification inflicted on our country, fondly deemed all but invincible, by the disheartening results of the last campaign and the endless vista of abuses and fearful maladministration which opened before their startled sight, he did not go in a fit of peevish ill humor or to gratify a momentary fancy and indulge in a series of idle fears, to return and sit down a contented and dutiful subject, after having sown his wild oats in politics, as so many of our would-be democrats, but with the fixed purpose of laboring for what he considered his country's good in the way which he thought most conducive to it—a way which was not open to him within the boundaries of his native land. And now that he is returned of his own free will, and the secret hope which made him decide on so hazarded a determination has been happily fulfilled, he has not come to make his peace with and serve the government, but to put his hard earned experience and sound knowledge to account on behalf of his country, by directing to healthy and practical purposes those energies and valuable gifts which have been wasted for years on passionate but misapplied efforts towards an end which is not to be attained at the present stage of public life to which Russia has as yet arrived, and, if ever partially attained, would have entailed on the people nothing but intestine trouble and misery.

In the long and weary wanderings which Mr. Kelsieff undertook for the purposes of political agitation he came into most frequent contact with the people of the Sclavonic provinces of Austria and European Turkey, and through them he gained a deep and true insight into the probable political destiny of the Russian nation in connection to its own government and the other Sclavonic races, such as his book lore and abstract theories had never yielded. He saw that these disseminated and oppressed members of one great national family, speaking slight varieties of one common mother tongue, looked up to their powerful blood-ally, Russia, as the one source from which they hoped for assistance and sympathy in the struggle for liberty and life which lay before them; he saw the ties of kindred tightening and strengthening until hostile Europe, marking the sum of elements unknown to her, but misinterpreting the bearing and real signification of the growing attraction that Russia exercised on her fellow slaves, recoiled in terror before the self-created spectre—Panslavism—and he felt that the time was coming on which Russia, the long reputed barbarian, would appear in the character of liberator and assistant to nations longing for deliverance from an unnatural bondage.

He saw, on the other hand, that the very face of the country was changing apace. Millions of bondmen were being set free; the hand of reform was on every institution; courts of justice were opened to the broad daylight of public investigation; the control of public opinion, the principle of liberty of the press were recognized; each day some link of the old fetters fell to the ground, knocked off by the hand of that same government whose foe he had declared, whose destruction he had been plotting ever since he had entered active life. And the people hailed each innovation with genuine enthusiasm; the glow of gratitude and hope was in all hearts, their traditional loyalty was heightened to adoration by the great and lasting benefits conferred on them, and when he, the dreamer of republican perfection, attempted to set them up in revolt against the ruler, whose name they pronounced but with a blessing, they turned from him as from one whom they understood not.

He saw that the country was making rapid strides towards prosperity and civilization, but not by the road which he had marked out for her; that the great work for which he had thought and labored in his way was being done, but not through his agency; that the tide was rushing past him and leaving him a lonely and helpless looker-on of what he would gladly have given his life to bring about by the means which he had devised in his passionate search after truth. And then he knew that he had been mistaken. He had gone the wrong way; he had remained a stranger to the real spirit of the people, on which he sought to act in his attempts at revolutionary propagandism, and he understood that the popular soil of Russia was getting up a crop of liberties of healthy indigenous growth, and would never take kindly to the products of foreign political hothouses.

This, then, is a great and real cause for exultation. The fact that such patriots as Mr. Kelsieff, whose unimpeachably liberal principles will never suffer them to bow in subserviency to the government, no longer need to seek in exile and an abnormal political career the food for activity which their native land refused, but may find it in regular public life, and even legal opposition, which no longer is considered synonymous with high treason, and begins to assert its important and useful part in the great drama of national life.

We ask ourselves, is there not reason to hope that this wise and merciful decision of the Emperor Alexander may be followed by others of the same description, and that other political sufferers, doomed to hard work or exile in Siberia for transgressions infinitely less important than Mr. Kelsieff's, may be, like him, restored to their native country to become useful members of society?

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

Supreme Court—Special Term.

Held by Judge Miller.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.

Demurrer:—

No. 29—Mott on behalf, etc., vs. Connolly, Compt., et al.

Issues of law and fact:—

Nos.		Nos.	
291	Griffith vs. Alexander.	116	Kattenhorn vs. Tuska.
80	Kattenhorn vs. Tuska.		

Supreme Court—Chambers.

Held by Judge Ingraham.
Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.; call of calendar at 12 M.

Reserved cases:—

Nos.		Nos.	
228	Lockwood vs. Lockwood	166	Bamburger vs. Bamburger.
232	Lippmann vs. Hart et al.		
237	Bamburger vs. Bamburger et al.	113	Wilson vs. Wilson.
		135	Comean et al. vs. Noack, &c.
241	Corlies vs. Leavitt et al.		
246	Housman et al. vs. Van Praag.	155	Meyers vs. Meyers.
		174	Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Ingalls.
259	In re Estate of William T. Buck.	177	In re Russell File Co.
273	Schaur vs. Picker.	180	Banks vs. Croton National Bank.
276	Bonfort vs. Barrie.		
282	Stevens vs. Lipman.	198	Anderson vs. Anderson.
38	Ross vs. Johnson et al.	220	Collins et al. vs. Robertson et al.
63	Wolff vs. Anderson.		
98	Reford vs. Peck.	223	Lippman vs. Hart.
102	Hardaway Bolt, &c., Manuf. Co. vs. Central Bolt, &c., Manuf. Co.	244	Cottrell vs. Collins et al.
		246	Welter vs. Degener.
104	Bamburger vs. The Sheriff.	260	Ferris vs. Aspinwall.
		Call 284	Ullman et al. vs. Schoeller, &c.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part 2.

Equity calendar continued.

Marine Court—General Term.

Held by Judges Alker, Hearne and Gross.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	Tappan vs. Murray.	6	McLane vs. De Sever.
2	Cockroft vs. Lockwood.	7	McCauley vs. Ringlander.
3	Egbert vs. Jenner.	8	Hunter vs. Haas.
4	Pond vs. Clark.	9	Dally vs. Melville.
5	Schmale vs. Seelan.	10	Joseph vs. Lowenstein.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The False Imprisonment Case Against Secretary of State Seward—The Federal Courts Decide to Retain Jurisdiction.

Before Justice Nelson.

NOV. 27.—*George W. Jones vs. William H. Seward.*—This noted case came before this court on Wednesday, on a motion by plaintiff's counsel to remand to the Supreme Court of this State. The counsel produced affidavits showing the arrest of plaintiff and confinement in Fort Lafayette by defendant's direction, and the general history of the case, which has already been published. The action was originally commenced in the State Court. The defendant there moved its removal to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, by virtue of the provisions of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, commonly known as the Indemnity Act. That motion was denied at Special Term, and afterwards granted at General Term of the State Court. Plaintiff's counsel stated that there was such a diversity of opinion in various courts and quarters, as to the constitutionality of the act referred to and the regularity of the proceedings in the State Court, that he deemed it his duty to make the present motion with the view of obtaining a decision from this court on the question of jurisdiction that he might proceed to the trial of the case with safety; that he was equally well satisfied to proceed in this court, but he wished to ascertain now if it recognized the jurisdiction the defendant claimed for it; that the federal were courts of limited jurisdiction only, and it did not follow but that the defendant might at some future day object to a jurisdiction which he now insisted upon.

Defendant's counsel called the attention of the court to its decision in the case of Patrie vs. Murray as involving the same section of the act of Congress, and contended it was authority in this case.

Justice Nelson remarked that the motion in the case of Patrie vs. Murray was to remove after judgment in the State Court, while the present was to remove before judgment there; but he could see no material difference in the cases with respect to the law in question. That he allowed an appeal in the case cited and the questions therein involved would be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. He would deny the present motion, and at suggestion of plaintiff's counsel decided the order should contain a direction for the case to proceed in this court. The case will be tried at the next April term.

E. R. Meade counsel for plaintiff; W. C. Traphagen for defendant.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF MME. RISTORI'S DEPARTURE FOR HAVANA.—Cable despatches from Mr. Grau's agent in Havana, received here yesterday morning, contained the information that sickness was exceedingly prevalent in Havana, and urged him for no consideration whatever to embark with Mme. Ristori for Havana. Last evening a despatch was received announcing that arrangements had been effected for Mme. Ristori's appearance in Havana in February, when it is hoped, the island will be entirely relieved from all sickness. In the meantime she will resume her performance in this country.

ADDRESS OF EX-GOVERNOR LOWE, OF MARYLAND.—E. L. Lowe, ex-Governor of Maryland, delivered a lecture before a large audience at the Cooper Institute last evening, for the benefit of the House of the Sisters of Charity in West Twenty-second street, (St. Columba's parish). The subject of the lecture was, "The Catholic Church and in its Connection with Civilization." The address was able and eloquent, occupied two hours in its delivery, and held the auditory spell-bound. Its "points" were received with loud and long continued applause, and at its close the speaker received a shower of plaudits. It is the intention of the Committee under whose auspices the lecture was given to have it repeated at an early day.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Barney English, a man sixty years of age, died suddenly at his residence, No. 556 East Tenth street, from some unknown cause. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest on the body. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest at No. 96 Prince street on the body of Augusta Schmidt, a German woman, thirty-two years of age, whose death is supposed to have resulted from intemperance. James Hannegan, a man seventy years of age, died suddenly on Wednesday night, in room No. 17 of the tenement house 31 Park street. Wildey was notified.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a brother of Charles S. Spencer, was found floating in the water near Harlem Bridge yesterday evening.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—George Gilliard of the ship Enterprise, now lying at pier 19 East river, went before Justice Shandley, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and alleged that while he was standing in the ballroom of the Hotel du Nord, between the hours of three and four o'clock on Thursday morning, he felt some one tugging at the pocket in which his watch was (a silver one of the value of $18), and when it was finally pulled out he turned round and grasped the hand of Thomas Williams (who was present in court), in which was his watch. The accused was arrested by officer McCarthy, of the Tenth precinct, and arraigned as above. He was committed, in default of bail, for trial at the Special Sessions.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.—On Wednesday evening a woman named Ann Kelley, of 147 First avenue, met at the junction of Market and Division streets, two women, Catharine Williams and Margaret Donohue, who inquired of her the way to the Eighth avenue cars. As they pretended to be unacquainted with the city she gave them the necessary directions, they standing very near to her at the time. She then accompanied them to the Bowery, where she (the complainant) intended taking a Third avenue car for the upper part of the city. They left her at the corner of Division street and got into a Second avenue car, immediately after she missed her pocket book, which, however, contained but fifty cents in stamps. She at once signalled to the conductor of the car in which her quondam acquaintances took refuge, and on its stopping, entered it and caused them to be arrested on suspicion of theft. Officer Coombs, of the Tenth precinct, arraigned the accused yesterday before Justice Shandley at the Third District Police Court, who, in default of bail, committed them for trial at the Special Sessions.

HELD AS A WITNESS.—On last Wednesday night a number of gentlemen gave a ball at the Clinton Garden, Clinton street, kept by William Hochers, at which Julius Wolfsky, the complainant was present. That the conditions on which Hochers held a license to vend spirituous liquors, &c., might not be violated, he, precisely at twelve o'clock, closed his bar, the more cunning ones present having previously purchased *quantum suff.* for the evening, being aware of the requirements of the Excise law. Not so Mr. Julius Wolfsky, who, after the midnight hour, being particularly thirsty, and finding "the place of spirits" hermetically sealed, suborned one of the waiters—one who had an "itching palm"—to supply him with the ardent. Frequent imbibitions induced lively emotions in Herr Wolfsky—so lively were they at times that Hochers had to remonstrate with him and finally eject him from the premises. Of course such conduct on the part of the landlord was not pleasing to the customer, who swore revenge; and accordingly he (Wolfsky) went before Justice Shandley, of the Third District Police Court yesterday morning, and entered a complaint against Hochers, alleging that in violation of the Excise law he had permitted the sale of intoxicating beverages on his premises at and after twelve o'clock, of the morning of Thursday, 28th instant. The magistrate held the defendant in $100 bail to appear and answer to the complaint preferred by Wolfsky, when called on at the General Sessions. The complainant he thought proper to commit to the House of Detention for witness, that he might be within reach when the case is ready for trial—a contingency, it is believed, Mr. Julius Wolfsky, in seeking revenge, did not contemplate.

HELD TO BAIL.—There was little business transacted at the Fourth District Police Court yesterday, Justice Kelley presiding. Charles Washburn entered a complaint against John Garway for petty larceny of an unspecified character on the minutes of the court. Garway was committed in default of bail. Another person, Henry Beck (arrested by officer Barrett, of the Twenty-third precinct), was held to bail in $200 to keep the peace for throwing stones within the Fourth avenue tunnel and on the track of the Harlem Railroad. As no vicious motive was shown to have actuated the defendant in thus throwing stones, his Honor thought it was not necessary to proceed to extremities with him.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN TENTH AVENUE.—About twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th inst. a man named Warden Johnston, residing at No. 86 Tenth avenue, was going up town in company with another man, whose name is Patrick Williams. When they reached the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Tenth avenue they noticed a number of men in the middle of the block; but, thinking nothing wrong, they pursued their course until, as Johnston alleges, they were accosted by a man named P. Conway, and several of the gang that congregated on the sidewalk. After a few words passed between the parties, it is alleged that Conway seized hold of Johnston and beat him severely, then caught hold of his watch chain and pulled the watch from his pocket, and passed it to one of his confederates, Williams, who was with Johnston, then caught hold of Conway, and both men cried aloud for the police. Upon this the gang separated and ran, but Conway was held until officer Crassick, of the Sixteenth precinct, came up and arrested the prisoner. Yesterday morning he was brought before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was committed without bail.

CARRYING BURGLARIOUS IMPLEMENTS.—Thomas Smith was arrested by John Kilahan, of the Eighteenth precinct, on a charge of having burglarious implements on his person in the night time. At the time of Smith's arrest, it is charged, he was in East Fourteenth street, near First avenue, lurking around in a suspicious manner. Of late a number of the dwellings in this street had been entered and many complaints have been made to the police. An instrument known as a picklock was found in the possession of the prisoner. He was brought before Justice Dodge yesterday morning charged with the offence, and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD.—Charles Monger, a young man recently a journeyman in the employ of Messrs. George O. Street & Son, No. 15 John street, was arrested by officer Bennett, of the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having stolen gold (in the rough) to the value of $75. The accused confessed to taking a portion of the gold, and Justice Dowling committed him for examination.

THE FENIAN FUNERAL PROCESSION.

One of the most imposing gatherings that the Fenians of this city ever had occurred yesterday, to mark the sympathy felt by the brotherhood of New York in the fate of the three Fenians recently executed in Manchester. The demonstration was fully prepared for beforehand. There had been meetings of the various circles, indignation assemblies to express the popular voice on the subject, and a general muster of the friends of Ireland throughout the town. Thanksgiving Day is celebrated in a variety of ways by our citizens, and the Irish portion of them thought that the most appropriate celebration they could have would be a grand funeral to commemorate the fate of the Manchester victims. At an early hour the bystreets leading to East Broadway, where the funeral procession was to muster, were thronged with men in the uniform of the Fenian brigade. The ferries that ply from Brooklyn were continually bearing over fresh cohorts to add to the ranks of these, and by the hour of noon the whole plaza of East Broadway, from Grand street down to Chatham square, was crammed with a dense crowd of those who sympathized in the cause of Young Ireland. At twelve o'clock the procession started down Chatham street towards the City Hall, and when it had been marshalled in order and had actually got under way it was grand in its imposing effect. Led by two marshals and headed by a band, a mass of some five thousand men was formed four deep, marching with solemn tread along the street. Like a serpent of chameleon hue the procession defiled across Chatham square down towards the Hall of the city; and like an army it marched across the Park in review order by the Mayor and Corporation, who stood on the steps of the City Hall to receive them. The green and gold uniform had a wonderful effect even on the sombre day we had yesterday; the day itself seemed in keeping with the ceremonial, which was altogether one of a funereal type. The men marched by, troop after troop, corps after corps, some boys, some men, until half the procession had passed, when three hearses, each drawn by four horses, came in view. In every hearse a coffin was deposited, on which was inscribed the names of the Manchester Fenians, O'Brien, Allen and Larkin, with the touching and sententious comment, "We mourn his loss." The words were sufficient.

After marching by the City Hall, the Fenian funeral wound its slow length along up Broadway. First came the marshals, then a band, and then a battalion of boys, after which the rank and file of the Fenian brigade men, placed in companies. On the banners which were carried at the head of the column the following lines were printed:—

Whether on the scaffold high
Or in the battle van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is when he dies for man.

On the reverse of each of the two banners the words "The Martyrs of Manchester" were inscribed. The Second and Third Temperance Societies of New York took part in the Fenian gathering, and mustered pretty strongly on the occasion. The Grand Marshal of the procession was Jeremiah M. Creed; the aids were John Kerr, Cornelius Mahony, Timothy Lynch, John Murphy and, John Leney. The executors of Colonel Kelly and Captain Dean were the chief mourners, who followed the hearse in the mourning carriages engaged for the purpose. On reaching Fourteenth street the Fenians marched down to Seventh avenue, up that thoroughfare until they reached Twenty-third street, when they crossed the town to First avenue, and finally gathered in Union square. Here addresses were delivered by John Savage and others, the former making a funeral oration to the memory of the Manchester men. He spoke of how they had been martyred in the cause of liberty, and how England was accountable for their fate. There was a dense crowd assembled in Union square to participate in the meeting, and the balconies of the houses along the line of the procession were crowded with fair and gaily dressed ladies, who looked with great interest at the Fenians marched by. The speeches did not terminate until a late hour in the afternoon, and it was dark before the men had dispersed and the last green uniform disappeared.

SINGULAR ORDER OF SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY.—The following order was telegraphed on Wednesday to the various captains of the Metropolitan Police of this city and Brooklyn. It may be added that a committee of the Irish processionists, on the same day the order was issued, called on the Superintendent to obtain a police escort for the parade, but were unsuccessful in obtaining what they sought, Mr. Kennedy contending that, as a policeman, he could not order policemen to escort a procession of sympathizers with the fate of men who had murdered a policeman. A large number of citizens also called at headquarters to urge upon the Police Commissioners the propriety of not granting an escort. There was no need of any urging.

A parade intended to do honor to the murderers of the Manchester policeman having been projected for to-morrow, you will on that day hold your whole command on duty, your off platoon in reserve, subject to future orders.

JOHN A. KENNEDY.

NEW JERSEY.

Hoboken.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner White viewed the body of a child named Matilda Parker, six years old, who on the previous evening was seized with fever and expired in a few hours afterwards. The Coroner gave a certificate for burial. The parents of the child reside in Newark street.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER AND SWINDLER.—About noon yesterday Deputy Sheriff Reed arrested a man named Henry Stohl at the Bremen dock. When arrested Stohl threw away some money, which the constable picked up. When brought to the Police station the following were found in his possession:—Eight counterfeit $20 gold pieces, neatly executed, and a bogus check for $1,600 on the Chatham National Bank, which was signed Justin M. Curtis; also the badge of a United States detective, which Stohl confesses was manufactured by himself. He is held to await trial.

Newark.

THE GARROTING CASE.—The young man Meeker, whose arrest on a charge of garrotting has been reported in the HERALD, and against whom several other charges of a similar nature have been preferred, was yesterday released from custody by order of Judge Depue, he having given bail to the amount of $8,250 in the following amounts:—Charge of garrotting Mr. Beach, $500; charge of garroting Mr. Moore, $1,500; charge of garroting Mr. Baldwin, $1,000; charge of stealing a watch from Mr. Johnson, $250.

Elizabeth.

FIRE.—On Wednesday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a carpenter's shop belonging to Mr. James Smith, on the line of the New Jersey Railroad, near Elizabeth. The flames communicated to an adjoining tenement house owned by a Mr. Ogden and occupied by two families. The inmates of the house saved but little furniture, one woman barely escaping with her life. The carpenter's shop and house were entirely destroyed. All the tools in the shop were lost, involving a loss to workingmen of $300. The first floor of the house was occupied by Peter Burns, whose loss is about $100. The second floor was occupied by a man named Peterson, whose loss is at least $300, none of his furniture being saved. The total loss is about $7,000. The two families were obliged to erect a small shed, under which they passed Wednesday and last night. The members of Engine Company No. 3 were enjoying themselves at a ball when the fire alarm was sounded, but they ran from the ball to the "cross roads,"