EUROPE.

Brilliant Reception by Admiral Farragut in Rome.

Secretary Seward's Commission to Garibaldi and Its Effects.

Austria's March Towards Civil and Religious Liberty.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM IN TURKEY.

The Revolutionary Movement in France.

By steamship from Europe we have the following interesting and important details of cable despatches to the 2d of April, furnished by our special correspondents in the various capitals of Europe.

ROME.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Admiral Farragut's Visit to the Eternal City—General Hooker's Reception of the Naval Commander—Presentations of Foreign Ministers, Natives, Nobles and Distinguished Foreigners.

ROME, March 25, 1868.

Admiral Farragut left Rome this morning by rail for Naples, with his lady and the officers of his staff, Mr. Hooker accompanying the party to the station and making every requisite arrangement with the railway authorities for the accomplishment of the journey in the most comfortable manner, as the Admiral's health requires land travelling to be made as little fatiguing for him as possible. Although no official demonstrations have been made in Rome in his honor, Admiral Farragut has been extremely interested in and pleased with his visit to the Eternal City, and gratified at the benevolent reception given him at the Vatican by the Sovereign Pontiff.

The principal private attention paid him here was General and Mrs. Hooker's evening reception on Monday last, which was conducted with almost regal splendor, their apartments in the Bonaparte Palace never having been more elegantly decorated or crowded with more distinguished guests. The suit of reception rooms were already full when the Admiral arrived and took his position in Mrs. Hooker's boudoir, a charming room, full of exquisite works of art and *vertu*, where he was provided with an arm chair between Madame de Castro, Ambassadress of Spain, and the Duchess of Saldanha, Ambassadress of Portugal.

The first presentations were those of the Corps Diplomatique, comprising the representatives of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, France, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal and other European Powers.

The Roman nobility appeared in the persons of Prince Doria, Prince Bandini-Zinstiniani, Prince Massimo, Duke of Rignano, Duke and Duchess of Fiano, Marquis Capranico and many others, who shook hands with the Admiral after the diplomatists. General Mantzler, Minister of War; Count Sonnemberg, Colonel of the Swiss Guards, and other government officers came next, and the general circle followed, comprising among the American visitors Mr. R. C. Winthrop and Mr. John P. Kennedy, and among the English Lord Houghton, Lord and Lady Grey and Hon. Mrs. Bruce. The Admiral was most courteous and cheerful under what must have been a very fatiguing infliction, for as about eight hundred invitations had been issued there were upwards of five hundred visitors present, most of whom were applicants for a shake of the hand and a few complimentary words with the veteran; and the attendance would have been still more numerous had not the same evening been previously fixed on for parties at the palaces of the Princess Rospigliosi, the Duchess of Salviaté, Lady Morton and Mrs. Monk.

During the short conversation which I enjoyed with Admiral Farragut he assured me that he had been much impressed with the benevolence of the Pope's reception on Saturday, and should take away a very pleasing recollection of his Holiness and of the Eternal City, where he regretted to curtail his stay, imperative reasons compelling him to forego protracting it till the Easter week.

The application for Admiral Farragut's audience of the Pope led to some doubts of etiquette as to whether it ought to come through Mr. Hooker, secretary to General King, United States Minister, whose letters of recall have not yet been presented to the Pope, or Mr. Cushman, United States Consul. The latter course was adopted, although the Consul himself had never been presented at the court of his Holiness.

It is not generally known that the etiquette of the Papal Court does not require any official presentation of persons obtaining special audiences. The Pope knows who he is going to receive before they enter the audience hall, which they do alone. No one ever presents Ambassadors to the Pope, but after they have enjoyed a special and private audience it is customary for them to present to his Holiness their staff of secretaries and attachés, who are invited from the waiting halls into the audience room for that purpose.

Postal Interruption—The French Evacuation.

ROME, March 26, 1868.

An interruption in the railway communication with the North on account of damages on the line between Foligno and Perugia, caused by heavy storms of rain, suspended postal communication for twenty-four hours and prevented me from forwarding my letter of yesterday until now.

The evacuation of Pontifical territory by the French is continuing and it is asserted that the French and Italian governments have come to an understanding by which all the remaining troops of the occupation corps are to return to France before Easter. I do not imagine that this prediction will be realized to the letter, although I fully believe that such a result will be obtained ere long. General de Potier's brigade, consisting of the Nineteenth and Eighty-seventh regiments of the line, left the harbor of Civita Vecchia on Monday and Tuesday on board the Jura, Ardecha and Mogador, the General and his staff having embarked on the latter vessel. The Moselle was taking on board stores, artillery and about eighty horses of the military train yesterday and would probably leave for Toulon this morning. General Raoult has assumed the command of the French troops remaining at Viterbo, in place of General de Potier. In consequence of the diminution of the French force in the province of Viterbo a battalion of Pontifical chasseurs and several companies of zouaves marched out of Rome on Monday morning for Civita Castellana and other frontier towns, and were followed this morning by other detachments of zouaves.

Count D'Argy, colonel of the Antibes Legion, has just returned from France, where he had interviews with the Emperor and the Minister of War. On the 2d General Dumont distributed twenty-five Pontifical medals, commemorative of the recent campaign, to each company of the French regiments about to embark at Civita Vecchia, and the troops of the brigade which still remain are being gradually provided with the same decoration. No new recruits for the Papal army arrived at Civita Vecchia last week, but 109 men of the foreign rifle regiment, whose time of service with his Holiness had expired, embarked there for Marseilles. The Legion is to be completed to the strength of two battalions. About 6,000 French troops still remain in the Pope's dominions.

ITALY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Mr. Seward's Tender of Employment to Garibaldi—What the General Was Required to Do and His Refusal—The Public Taxes and Finances—Interest on the Foreign Debt—Daniel Manin's Funeral—Bourbon Agents.

FLORENCE, March 21, 1868.

The *Riforma* this morning publishes a letter from Garibaldi which will give great satisfaction to the General's friends both in Europe and America. Garibaldi writes as follows to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister in Florence:—

SIGNOR MINISTRO—I hear from my friends that Mr. Seward has done me the honor to include my name among the agents of the government of the great republic. As I have never had that honor I beg you to request Mr. Seward to cause my name to be removed. Yours always, G. GARIBALDI.

CAPRERA, March 16, 1868.

The *Riforma* prefaces this letter by stating that it was forwarded by General Garibaldi to General Fabrizi, who delivered it to Mr. Marsh yesterday. Agreeably to Garibaldi's desire General Fabrizi took a copy of the letter before parting with it and sent this copy to the *Riforma* for publication yesterday.

Garibaldi's explicit statement will be very gratifying to the Italian democrats who were much pained at the idea of their leader, while holding the rank of general and being a Deputy to Parliament, accepting employment as the secret agent of a foreign government. Without doubting that this office might be honorably held they felt it to be incompatible with the General's high position. People asked what could be the services that Garibaldi was able to render to the United States government. The title of secret agent conveyed too much of an idea of policeman or detective functions to be pleasant to Italians. And such an insinuation was perfidiously made by the conservative press of Florence and other cities in their affectation with which they published the statement in the first place and their excessive anxiety to receive an explanation, capped with the significant "Meanwhile we abstain from comment."

The Italian papers took the alleged appointment of Garibaldi as secret agent of the United States in Italy from a Washington paper of the 5th of February which published a letter, read in the Senate on the 4th of February, purporting to have been addressed by Mr. Seward to Senator Charles Sumner relative to the employment of secret agents abroad by the American government. This letter, which is the Italian translation, bears no date, justifies the State Department in having recourse to the services of secret agents, and gives the name of those employes in that capacity in various parts of the world, together with the sums expended on this account in the years from 1861 to 1867 inclusive—the total amount is stated at $41,193 41. Among the list of names is that of Major General Garibaldi. Mr. Seward's letter was followed by a translation of the debate in the Senate to which it gave rise. In this debate Senator Cameron is represented to have expressed his surprise that General Garibaldi should have been employed in such a capacity by the Washington Cabinet "to further the interests of our country as a secret agent and to be paid by us, when he was believed to be an Italian patriot, who fought solely for the rights of man." These words made a very disagreeable impression here, although they exactly represented the feeling that passed through every one's mind on hearing the news. Garibaldi's positive denial renders it evident that there is a mistake somewhere, and the Italian public will await the issue with much interest.

Italian affairs, since the success of the ministry in Parliament announced in my last, have entered a dead calm, and were it not for the continued increase of brigandage and the unsatisfactory condition of Sicily I should have the rare pleasure of drawing a very rosy picture of the state of affairs. Count Cambray Digny's administration of the finances is inspiring confidence at home and abroad—a fact attested by that most delicate and infallible test—the price of *rente*. This has been steadily rising in Paris, London and Florence during the last week, while the premium on gold has begun to fall. The general debate on the *macinato*, or "grinding" tax on cereals, the measure to which the Minister attaches most importance, has proceeded very languidly during the past week. The Chamber is weary and listless, and would, I think, accept a proposal to abolish general debates altogether. In the Italian Parliament, at least, they cause a waste of much precious time to no purpose. A general debate is the holiday of all the bores, for then they get a chance of inflicting their vague, crude theories and rambling, inconclusive discourses upon the House. Here, too, prevails the pernicious practice of permitting speeches to be read, which is taken full advantage of by such individuals. Signor Castellani, reading off at railroad pace, has occupied two whole days of the present week in communicating his ideas to the Chamber. Another member a day *and* a half, while three hours, half the *time* of the daily session, is the smallest average allowance for each speaker. I must, however, except Signor Crispi, the leader of the party of the left, who contented himself with a clever speech in opposition to the tax of not more than an hour. Since their two last decisive efforts the left have shown a discouragement that promises well for the success of the government when the voting of the tax comes on. The Minister of Finance will certainly make it a Cabinet question, and if the fates have defeat in store for him disorder, with ultimate national bankruptcy, will be the condition of Italian finances.

The Parliamentary committee upon the grinding tax have proposed the addition of a clause for deducting income tax upon payment of the interest on Italian *rente*, whether held by natives or foreigners. However speciously disguised, such a reduction of the interest on the *rente* would be a gross breach of faith towards the foreign holders of Italian stock, and would send Italian credit—in a very bad state already—at once down to zero. Count Cambray Digny has met this proposal of the committee by a distinct manifestation of his intentions on this subject. His bill for the reorganization of the income tax, just introduced into Parliament, provides for the deduction of income tax from the interest of the *rente* only in the case of native Italians or foreigners permanently domiciled in Italy. Foreign stockholders residing abroad are exempted from the tax. On this subject we may expect some sharp skirmishing in Parliament, where there is a large party in favor of indiscriminate retention of the income tax upon the coupon.

Florence, as well as her sister cities in the peninsula, is busily preparing for the great *fêtes* that are to celebrate the nuptials of Humbert and Margharita. The funds have been voted, the plans determined, and the workmen have commenced the erection of the lists in which one hundred and fifty gallant knights—the flower, the golden youth of Italy—are to do their devoir for their ladies' sake.

Daniel Manin's ashes were restored to Venice yesterday with great pomp. The galley containing the remains of the man so beloved by his countrymen steered majestically down the Grand canal to the church of San Zaccaria, followed by a vast procession of gondolas and boats dressed with mourning emblems. The spectacle was impressive and beautiful. Joy was mingled with sadness in the recollections it called up, for the Venetians could feel that Daniel Manin's heroic self-sacrifice in the cause of Venetian liberty had borne good fruit. He was a pioneer in the campaign of Italian independence which culminated in the resurrection of Italian unity. None of the men who spent their lives in that long and apparently hopeless struggle against Austrian despotism hold a dearer place in the hearts of their countrymen than Daniel Manin. His defence of Venice after the overthrow of Italian hopes at Novara would alone suffice to place him upon the immortal roll of Plutarch's heroes. In Venice itself, his native city and the scene of his suffer ings and triumphs, his memory is held in almost idolatrous veneration. *Requiescat in pace.*

An important arrest was made at Perugia last Thursday of a Count E——, ex-officer of the old Neapolitan army and a very active agent of Francis II. This emissary had been in Naples and Sicily in the interest of his patron, and then visited Florence, where he had interviews with several partisans of the old régime. From this city he proposed to return to Rome, but the police, who had been watching their man, arrested him at Perugia, and the Count is now in durance vile. Important papers were found upon him relative to Bourbon plots and intrigues in Southern Italy, together with the plan of an insurrectionary movement in contemplation. He was also well provided with the sinews of war—20,000 francs in gold and notes being found upon his person. It appears that this personage formed part of Christen and Tristany's bands in the Neapolitan provinces shortly after the annexation of Naples to Italy.

AUSTRIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Popular Progress—The School Law and Concordat Debates—Position of the Emperor and Fears of a Reaction—Imperial Policy Towards the Pope—A Revolutionary Crisis in Prospect.

VIENNA, March 29, 1868.

Physically and politically we are once more plunged, suddenly thrown back, into the winter of discontent. We illuminated too soon; we chirped forth our spring hymns all to early. To sunny weather have succeeded snow storms, rain, cutting east winds, a gloomy sky. The Prater, a week ago so gay and frequented, is a desert; the Augarten, that favorite haunt of the birds, lately so melodious, is without an echo.

The political barometer has sympathized with the climatic. The political feeling of the 29th is separated by a whole heaven from illumination day, the 21st. How has this reaction come to pass? The "cure or kill" budget of Dr. Brestel fell like a wet blanket upon the jubilee of the people. Festivities in honor of the passage of the School law, which had been announced, were suddenly countermanded. But worse, so far as its cooling influence is concerned, remained in store for the Viennese. On Thursday morning the Upper House was to have commenced the debate on the School law, a law which goes hand in hand with the Civil Marriage law. All eyes were concentrated on the Upper House, when lo! the news comes that the debate has been postponed till Monday (to-morrow), the 30th; cause thereof, the unexpected summoning of the Cis-Leithan Premier and the Minister of Public Worship and Education to Pesth to confer with the Kaiser; object of the conference not stated, but the choice of the Ministers indicated sufficiently that it touched the Concordat and the new laws. This deduction of the public has not been officially denied. Silence on the part of the official journal gives consent to the public's augury.

The next question in the public mind is, does the Kaiser intend to veto the anti-Concordat measures and thus bring about a revolutionary crisis? Only the ultra pessimists believe this. On the other hand the optimists came forward with the explanation that on the formation of the present Ministry the Kaiser expressly stated that he would not sanction the three anti-Concordat measures (the third is the inter-confessional bill), one by one, but would wait till all three were passed and sanction them "all of a heap." This was only following the precedent set on the occasion of sanctioning the constitutional laws of December 21, 1867, when the Kaiser waited till the whole were ready for his signature before appending his fiat to any one. This explanation had a measurably quieting, but by no means entirely satisfactory effect upon the public mind. Would that matters had rested there.

Yesterday evening worse news came from the Hungarian capital. The Hungarian Ministers had been summoned to the deliberations in the Burg at Ofen, and the substance of the Emperor-King's determination had been communicated by them to the ministerial organs in that city. These organs announce the unwelcome intelligence that the sovereign has not yet pledged himself to sanction the anti-Concordat laws, nor will he do so if he can attain the wished for aims, or something approximating thereto, by means of a direct negotiation with the Holy See. He intends to use the three measures, as sent up to him by the Cis-Leithan Legislature, as so many screws to be put upon the Pope. He will say, "What will you do to relieve my people of the western portion of the empire from the terms of the Concordat? You see these measures; they need only my sanction to become law. If you reply by a *non possumus*, you force my hand and I sanction them." This resolution of the monarch entails the delay of several months, and makes men fear that the delay will eventuate in some miserable compromise. The people yearn for a final settlement of this question of the Concordat, and the present state of the public mind is dangerous to the monarchy as well as prejudicial to every kind of business.

The pessimists whisper that the sovereign is again under petticoat influence. It is pointed out as an ominous sign that the Empress-Queen's sister, the ex-Queen of Naples, is now a guest at the Ofenburg, and her zeal against liberalism is too well known.

The Debate on the Concordat—Scenes at the Close—Final Struggle Between Religious Intolerance and Free Opinion—The Illuminations.

[From the Manchester Guardian, March 28.]

The great debate on the Concordat in the Austrian Reichsrath, which ended in the victory of the government, closed amid scenes of great excitement.

A Vienna correspondent says:—Such a scene of excitement as Vienna presented on the 21st of March it has rarely been my fortune to witness. The events are never to be forgotten by those who saw and heard the last passages of arms in this tremendous contest between civilization and barbarism, enlightenment and superstition. After Schmerling had sat down with the words "Let us, then, grant speedily what we inevitably must grant!" almost drowned in the applause of his audience, Count Blome got up again to explain his attack on Kaiser Joseph, of blessed memory, and succeeded not only in emphasizing his former insults, but in drawing down upon himself a storm of disapprobation from the House and a severe reproof from the Speaker.

As soon as the tempest had subsided, the Minister of Justice, Herbst, rose and spoke for nearly two hours in favor of the government measure, treating the question of Concordat abrogation from a juristical standpoint. The speech was undeniably the most exhaustive, as well as the most eloquent, uttered throughout the debate, and left, indeed, very little to be said by his followers on the government side. Prince Carlos Auersperg, Minister President, and Baron Lichtenfels, the chairman of the committee that reported upon the Civil Marriage bill as sent up from the lower House. In Prince Auersperg's speech, however, two episodes demand notice; the one in which he sternly repelled the calumnies against government contained in the report of the minority committee upon the bill, and the other in which he warned the House against the sinister consequences likely to accrue from their rejection of the measure. "The ministry," he said, "could only deeply deplore such an eventuality, and protests solemnly against being held responsible for the momentous results to be expected should the House vote in favor of Count Mensdorff's amendment (for adjournment of debate until the negotiations with the Papacy should be brought to a close), or of the minority (Cardinal Rauscher and Co.'s motion)."

Baron Lichtenfels' speech was the summing up of the debate pronounced with impressive solemnity by the venerable peer, and listened to with reverent attention by the House. Then the eternal Arndts, writhing under the castigation administered to him by Herbst, lifted up his voice in loud protestation, but was speedily silenced by the Speaker. Five minutes more were devoted to formalities, and then the event, awaited by breathless thousands, crowding the streets round the Landhaus (the division on the two adverse amendments), came off, each peer pronouncing his vote aloud in answer to his name. Against Count Mensdorff's amendment a government majority of 20 (65 to 45) was announced, and greeted with prolonged cheering; but the demonstration of the day was reserved for the result of the second division (on Rauscher's amendment).

When the Speaker proclaimed that the House rejected the minority report by a majority of 35 (69 to 34), the galleries broke out into such cheers as one would have fancied none but Englishmen could have given out—cheers which were echoed in the lobbies, caught up on the staircase, down which they rolled like the firing, into the court of the Landhaus, and thence into the thronged Herren and Strach-gassen, where they were taken up by at least five thousand glad voices, and reiterated again and again, with intense passion and power. Vienna went clean mad for the rest of the evening. As Giskra stepped into the court a roar of welcome rose to the skies. He turned deadly pale, and ere he had time to beg for mercy was caught up in the arms of the people, and carried in triumph along the Strauchgasse, and through part of the Freyung into the Hof, where he prevailed upon his bearers to set him down, and hurried into a friendly *fiaker*, quite unmanned. As soon as the crowd saw him safe in the carriage, they rushed at the horses to unharness them and drag him home, but desisted at his earnest entreaty. Beust, the venerable Gillprazer, leaning on his staff, both Auerspergs, Hasner, Herbst, Berger, Gahlenz and Schmerling were all received with frantic cheering. Down many a manly cheek the tears were pouring fast. *Vidi tantum!* At length the dense masses broke up, only to gather again together a couple of hours later.

At seven the town was brilliantly illuminated, save where the Jewish colleges, monasteries and the Cardinal's palace in the Rothenthrumstrasse left dark spots on the otherwise unbroken lines of light. In another hour the suburbs had followed the city's example; Leopoldstadt and Wieden especially distinguished themselves, and the whole population of the Kaiserstadt—bar the priests, who kept close enough—turned out into the streets to celebrate the triumph of the honest government. Later in the evening—from nine to ten—bodies of citizens, several thousands strong, marched, cheering and singing the National Hymn, from one minister's residence to another, giving each member of the Cabinet an ovation, and obtaining a few words from Giskra, Auersperg and Herbst, in answer to their thundering "*Vivats.*" Not the slightest demonstration was made opposite the Cardinal's palace, nor was a single member of the priesthood insulted or molested. When the procession got to the Josefsplatz, where the statue of the great patriot and sovereign stands, under the shadow of the Burg, the Viennese citizens surrounded the image of their beloved monarch, and greeted it with nine as hearty and ringing cheers as ever were heard within the confines of this empire.

ENGLAND.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Censorship of the Theatres—"Oliver Twist" Forbidden—The Church Crisis—Yachting Affairs—The Cricket Season—Ladies' Dress Fashions—Hints from the New York Herald—The Tichborne Baronetcy Claims—The Telegraphs and Government.

LONDON, March 28, 1868.

In amusement circles the principal topic of interest is the rumored refusal of the Lord Chamberlain to sanction the production of "Oliver Twist"—an adaptation by Mr. John Oxenford of Dickens' novel—at the Queen's theatre, on account of the evil lessons taught by the scenes at Fagin's. This is quite a new freak of morality. The Drury lane has closed, but is soon to be reopened with Italian opera. The French company will reoccupy the St. James' during the summer. Bandmann, who is not a success, in spite of what some of the critics say, ceases his efforts at the Lyceum this week and makes way for the Japanese troupe of Professor Risley.

In politics everybody is awaiting the grand struggle between the two parties in Parliament next week over the disestablishment of the Irish Church. You have already been informed of the preliminaries by telegraph; and before this reaches you the telegraph will have recorded the result. It is only necessary to say, therefore, that the matter has now become a party question and that Disraeli will succeed for the present, although the liberals will triumph in the future. Last night Earl Russell aired his views upon the Alabama claims. They amount to this:—England has done enough in the way of neutrality laws; the United States are quite right to press their demands; all questions between the two countries ought to be submitted to arbitration together. It makes very little difference now what Earl Russell thinks about anything. He will never again lead the liberal party.

The Maritime International Exhibition at Havre, in June, seems to have attracted no attention in the United States and until recently was overlooked here. But it will be only second in importance to the French Exposition, and Americans are earnestly invited to contribute. If any American yachts could be induced to come over they would be splendidly welcomed. The Prince of Wales will be present.

As the cricketing season approaches your readers will be interested in the London *Times'* account of a remarkable troupe:—"Mr. Hingston, that indefatigable *entrepreneur*—to whom, among many other novelties, the British public were indebted for their personal acquaintance with poor Artemus Ward—has engaged a troupe of black, straight-haired Australian aborigines, who excel especially in the game of cricket. They have been trained by Mr. Hayman, who first met with them at his station at Lake Wallace, and taught them the game for their own amusement. They are now under the captaincy of Mr. Charles Lawrence, one of the original All England Eleven, taken to Australia by Messrs. Spiers and Pond some years ago. It is said these natives have obtained great proficiency in the game. Out of twelve matches they have played lately they have been the victors of eleven. One of their last matches took place before Prince Alfred at Melbourne. Besides cricketing they are very expert in twisting the spear and throwing the boomerang. In the latter peculiarly Australian accomplishment they are very skilful. It is said that one of them can throw it nearly a quarter of a mile and bring it back to his feet. Some of the names of the team are very peculiar, such as Bullocky, King Cole, Dick-a-Dick, Musquito, Twopenny and Tarpot. They are expected to arrive before very long, and doubtless their match at Lord's will be one of the events of the season."

In the fashionable world the chief topic is the prevalence of blue in bonnets and dresses. All the milliners' windows are dressed with blue. Blue is to be color of the season. But London is nearly a year behind Paris and New York. It is almost a year ago since your special correspondent at the Bois de Boulogne races telegraphed that blue was the prevailing color, and I remember that some of the other papers took the HERALD to task for spending money upon such apparently useless information. Now the Londoners, who have no such enterprise, have just heard of the fashionable color and are adopting it.

The romantic controversy about the Tichborne estate, of which the HERALD published a full account last autumn, is again revived. Lady Tichborne, who recognized Sir Roger as her son, has died, and at his request an inquest was held. The verdict was that she died of natural causes. Sir Roger suspected that she was poisoned, one of his servants having been offered £1,000 to make away with him. At the funeral two sets of undertakers appeared, and there was a squabble as to whether Sir Roger and his friends or the other members of the family, who denounce him as "an Australian adventurer," should be chief mourners. Sir Roger finally pushed his opponents out. Seventy-four witnesses are said to be ready to swear to his identity.

Among important miscellaneous news it may be noticed that the government has introduced a bill to buy up all the telegraphs and make them a State institution, like the Post Office. The Atlantic cable is not included. It is reported that the French Cable Company has paid the deposit required by the French government to-day, and that the line from Brest to New York is a certainty. Temple Bar, the old gate of the city of London, where the heads of traitors used to be displayed, is to be torn down. A large subscription is being raised for Mrs. Mackay, the wife of Captain Mackay, the Fenian. The approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to Dublin is the absorbing topic of Irish news. The Princess of Wales has decided not to accompany her husband, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

French Opinion of the Irish Church Question.

[From the Paris Siècle, March 31.]

That old edifice, the Established Church of Ireland, the organization and imperfections of which no one ventured to denounce, is about to be battered down, to the great stupefaction of its admirers, who are confounded by so much audacity. Mr. Gladstone will derive honor from having struck the first blow, and we ardently desire that he may succeed in overthrowing an institution which has maintained a portion of the abuses of Catholicism, not such as we see it at present in France, but as it existed in the sixteenth century. The Established Church has archbishops and bishops appointed by the Crown, canons prebendary, archdeacons and deans. Each parish has its rector, a vicar, an incumbent or perpetual curate, besides some one paid to perform the duty and to whom the beneficed clergyman pays a small sum out of his revenue. When an incumbent wants a curate he merely advertises for one. "The Anglican clergy," says Voltaire in his "Cinquième Lettre Sur les Anglais," "has retained many Catholic ceremonies, and especially that of receiving the tithes, with a very scrupulous attention." These tithes, commuted into fixed sums, are paid by all landed proprietors without distinction of creed. But, as M. de Franqueville remarks in his work on the "Institutions de l'Angleterre," the members of the Established Church do not number one-third of the inhabitants, and the result is that more than two-thirds of the citizens, although Dissenters, are constrained to pay the clergy of the State while providing for the expenses of their own worship, which receives no aid from the government. Thanks to the tithes and the benefices no clergy is better endowed. The Archbishop of Canterbury receives 375,000f. a year, the Bishop of London 250,000f., of Durham 200,000f., of Winchester 175,000f., and of Oxford 125,000f. In Ireland the Archbishop of Armagh has a revenue of 302,175f., and a calculation has been made that one of the latest incumbents of that see, Lord John George Beresford, received as income from the various appointments which he held, a sum of 19,000,000f. The Archbishop of Dublin has 184,650f., and the following prelates the sums mentioned:—Of Kilmore 156,325f., Derry 200,000f., and of Tuam 115,000f. The larger portion of these revenues is raised, not from the members of the so-called National Church, who number 391,872 only, but from the 4,505,265 Catholics. The Deans of St Paul's, Westminster and Manchester receive each 50,000f., and the Canons 25,000f. Pluralities are largely practised. M. Aurèle Kervigan mentions a Bishop of Durham who appointed his son Chancellor of the Cathedral of Lincoln, Vicar of Nettleham, canon prebendary of three chapters, rector of two parishes, chaplain to the Hospital of St. Leonard, &c., &c. The same work contains lamentable details respecting the poverty of the working curates paid by the incumbents. A vicar of Camberwell, whose income was 57,000f., had the services of his parish performed by two curates, between whom he divided 5,000f. Such is the order of things threatened by Mr. Gladstone.

The Dominion of Canada and Its Great Political Future.

[From the London Times, March 17.]

An act was passed last year constituting the British possessions in North America into one political and commercial confederacy. It united Canada and New Brunswick with Nova Scotia under one administrative and representative system. Nova Scotia objected then, and objects now. Its local parliament professes to feel a loss of independence; and its patriots and merchants are almost unanimous in their repudiation of what is called the Dominion Legislature. Examining into the causes of this discontent, which threatens to explode the plan of a coherent colonial power in the north of the American continent, we find it to be of an exclusively economical character. * * * But the people of Nova Scotia commit the mistake of believing that by submitting to Canadian predominance—a predominance not arrogated, but natural, and due simply to the facts of superior numbers, importance and opulence—they lay their commercial future at the mercy of United States legislation. Precisely the contrary is true. Nova Scotia has a destiny of her own to fulfil, and will not be impeded by the new confederate policy. Seven years ago she was working two coal pits; at present she is working seventy; she exports two millions sterling worth of her own productions, and dismisses every year from her harbors four thousand laden vessels. Ought such a colony to be jealous of the Canadas? And yet, as we have said, she is only now beginning. We should hardly value this beginning, this wonderful elasticity and development, at so high a rate were it not for the Confederacy Act of last year, which created a new balance in the new world. Let us keep in mind the facts justifying this view. *The population of our North American provinces multiplies itself more rapidly than that of the Union.* From their mountains of snow and masses of ice the settlers of the extreme north have cut canals, have dredged rivers, have swarmed over lakes, have built cities, and if only for the future they can regard their communites not as isolated settlements, *but as the components of a great nation* having interests in common which would make the prosperity of one the prosperity of all, their destinies are safe. Yet Nova Scotia is unwilling, and why? It is almost absurd to note the poor items of her petition to the Imperial Legislature. The question, absolutely, is one about salmon, mackerel and herrings; about lumber, barley and Indian corn. But, according to the latest advices, Canada has been losing, while Nova Scotia has been gaining, through the results of the Confederacy—if, indeed, we are justified in suggesting that any practical results have been demonstrated after so brief a period of experiment. These irritable colonists are apt to forget their own necessities. They may sell as much timber as they can hew; but they must buy the provisions they need. The Canadas sold twelve millions of bushels of wheat in 1865, while the Nova Scotians were buying four million dollars worth of flour. But at the same time Nova Scotia comprehends her advantage in being enabled to lay down for the Atlantic cities her bituminous coal at a price much lower than that at which it can be purchased from the United States mineral districts—and this, too, under the disadvantage of a two dollar per ton duty. The gas works and factories of the Eastern States positively require the Nova Scotian fuel. *Atlantic steamers, once accustomed to coal at New York and Boston, now steam into Nova Scotian harbors. Nova Scotia*—the petulant colony—sells £1,000,000 worth of fish to the world every year. Why, therefore, this outcry? There has been as yet no diminution of her prosperity, and we perceive no signs of an early decrepitude in her future. Nova Scotia is the "wild Wales" of this England of the West. In spite of her affected nationality, her chronic grumblings, her grievances made so much of now to be forgotten hereafter, she will form an integral portion *of that glorious dominion of Canada which will ere long play a prominent part in the politics of America.*

TURKEY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Sultan as a Constitutional Reformer—Imperial Project for a New State Council—The Dispute with Persia—Revenue and Expenses of the Empire—Secretary Seward and Fuad Pacha—Farragut Expected—Citizen Visitors from England—Provincial Agitation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13, 1868.

After a long period of political quiet and inaction we have been, since the return of the Grand Vizier, kept constantly on the *qui vive*, important and unlooked-for changes being announced almost daily. The removal of Rushdi Pacha, Minister of War, followed by that of Kaimil Pacha, President of the Grand Council, was, it appears, only preparatory to setting on foot one of the most important innovations that has taken place here for many years, which affords striking evidence of the desire of the Sultan to promptly carry out a system of reform, the beneficial effects of which will be speedily felt throughout the whole empire.

For some months past the Sultan has been desirous of establishing a council of state, which might cooperate in carrying out the views of his Majesty; but the new measure has been delayed in consequence of several of the ministers having hitherto advised against it. The Council is forthwith to be organized under the Presidency of Midhat Pacha, late Governor of the Bulgarian provinces—a man of sound principles and great experience—the late Grand Council being transformed into a judicial court of appeal. The attributes and duties of the new Council are to revise the laws for governing the provinces, to study the best means of ameliorating the condition of the population and of improving the resources of the empire, and to adopt measures for increasing the revenues and restoring the finances to a sound and healthy state. The new constitution will also relieve the Grand Vizier of much burdensome labor and responsibility, which has hitherto fallen upon his shoulders.

Three members have been already named, two of whom are considered as belonging to the party of "Young Turkey," whose admission to the new council has astonished many people here, and is regarded as an important step tending toward the realization of parliamentary institutions. Fuad Pacha, in a despatch recently published in the Turkish Blue Book, calls attention to the progress made by Turkey during the past twenty years, while he says it took Europe four centuries to emerge from the darkness and errors of the middle ages. In view of what is now passing under our eyes, we begin to hope that Turkey will keep on the track of reform, and that, ere many years, by dint of developing its vast resources through wise administrative measures, it may yet clear up its difficulties and assume its rightful position among the Powers of Europe—in fact, that the "Sick Man" may entirely escape from the hands of the doctors who have of late prescribed so many bitter doses for his cure.

The friendly relations between Turkey and Persia have recently been disturbed by a difficulty that has arisen in regard to the settlement of the long standing boundary question. A long time ago a dispute arose between the two governments respecting the jurisdiction of certain parts of the frontier in the vicinity of Hannekin, district of Bagdad. Twenty years since England and Russia, as mediators in the affair, sent special commissioners to examine the territory, and a map was drawn up, but no settlement was arrived at. Now, the question having been again brought on the *tapis*, the Porte recently ordered its ambassador at Teheran to proceed to Bagdad to negotiate with a Persian commissioner who had been ordered to meet him there, but it appears that the negotiation was not progressing favorably, as Namyk Pacha, the Governor of Bagdad, impatient at the delay, recently telegraphed the Porte suggesting, as the best means of closing this long standing affair, that he should be ordered to march straight upon the Persian capital with an army of ten thousand men, when he would engage to settle the dispute promptly at headquarters.

The budget is now being made up for the past year, and it is said the revenue and expenditure are about equal, say thirteen millions revenue and thirteen millions two hundred thousand expenditure. The empire has now two hundred thousand men under arms, and the navy contains twenty-seven ships of war, exclusive of transports. Captain Hubert, royal navy, who recently received an appointment in the Turkish service, with a salary of $3,000 sterling per annum, has been made a Pacha, with a seat at the Board of Admirals. Admiral Wiseman, another British officer, will arrive shortly and will also join the naval service here. We are expecting great improvements to be made in the navy under the direction of these two able officers. At present it is in a far less efficient state than the army. As an offset to British influence and direction in naval affairs the French are making great efforts to get the Turkish military schools under their control. The Lyceum proposed by the French ambassador is being organized, and many French professors are being engaged for the service. The government is now taking into serious consideration the practicability of employing its Christian subjects in the ranks of the army, and is desirous of adopting some system which will render the service popular with the non-mussulman population. The Turks are good soldiers, but notoriously bad seamen, while the Greeks excel in the latter profession. It would therefore seem to be good policy to man the navy rather than recruit the army from among the Christians.

Secretary Seward has lost no time in releasing the United States Minister here, Mr. Morris, from the embarrassing position in which he has been placed for some time past, through the publication by the department of his despatches, some of which documents contained remarks far from complimentary either to the mental capacity of the Sultan or the probity of his Ministers. A translation of the despatches containing these undiplomatic allusions to his Majesty and the high functionaries of the empire having fallen into the hands of Fuad Pacha, he is said to have expressed his astonishment to Mr. Morris at this breach of official courtesy in no measured terms, and declined holding any further intercourse with him. The latter immediately reported the affair to Secretary Seward, who has promptly assumed the whole blame of the publication of the offensive remarks, and has tendered an apology or explanation couched in such graceful, dignified and friendly language as to completely disarm the resentment of the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and leave him no alternative but to bury the official hatchet. I fear, however, the *entente cordiale* will never be fully restored between Fuad Pacha and Mr. Morris. The Levant *Herald*, in announcing the probable changes in the Turkish diplomatic corps a few days ago, stated that Blacque Bey would be probably recalled, a statement for which, I beg to say, there is not the slightest foundation, as I am assured the Porte has never for a moment contemplated making any change whatever in its Washington legation.

I hear that Admiral Farragut will shortly pay a flying visit to Constantinople, and will afterwards proceed to Smyrna, Beyrout and Alexandria. I need not, however, inform you that his visit is in no way connected with political considerations, as some of the correspondents of the European press, in announcing the arrival of the Ticonderoga in Turkish waters, attempted to make the public believe.

Sir Thomas Gabriel, ex-Lord Mayor of London, who held the office during the Sultan's visit, arrived here a few days since, accompanied by ex-Sheriff Sir S. Waterlow. The distinguished attentions and hospitalities extended to the Sultan by the city authorities last summer will doubtless be, in a measure, reciprocated during the visit of the London ex-officials at the Turkish capital.

The Bulgarian threatened insurrection, about which so much has been said in the European press, has never shown the first signs of life. There is no doubt that agents of the so-called Bulgarian Committee have been and are endeavoring to excite a revolt among the people of the provinces by seeking to deceive them in regard to the relations existing between Turkey and the Western Powers, the position of the affairs of Crete and the intentions of Russia, but their game is nearly played out, and they find the Bulgarians either too shrewd or too apathetic to be duped.

FRANCE.

The Revolutionists in Agitation All Over the Empire—Imperial Replies and Defiance—The Papal Element of Discontent.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 31.]

Under the title of "*Les Agitations Révolutionnaires*" the *France* remarks on the fact of disturbances having broken out simultaneously in different parts of the empire, as if in obedience to an order issued from some directing point, and as a sort of trial of strength on the side of the revolutionary party. The Army bill our contemporary considers to have been only the pretext for the attempt, the agitators availing themselves of a certain discontent which that measure engendered to urge thoughtless, inconsiderate young men to descend into the street and brave the authorities. *La France* says:—"Happily, that incorrigible party of violence has everywhere betrayed its real object. It has allowed the tip of the demagog