EUROPE.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

The Leaders for a Monarchy, the People for a Republic.

The Election Canvass in England.

The steamship City of Paris, of the Inman line, Captain Kennedy, from Liverpool 28th and Queenstown 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday with mails and despatches up to the latter date. Our special correspondence, detailing particulars of late telegrams, which also arrived by this steamer, will be found of interest.

The Military Committee of Vienna has agreed, on the representation of Baron Beust, that the army should be maintained on the war footing of 800,000 men. Many members of the committee were at first opposed to this, but reasons given by Baron Beust, under the pledge of secrecy, finally convinced them of its necessity. The *New Free Press* states that Baron Beust, while alluding to the friendly relationship between Austria and all the Powers, declared that, in view of the possibility of a conflict between France and Prussia, Austria was obliged to remain armed for the protection of her own neutrality.

The demolition of the walls and fortifications of Barcelona has been decreed in consequence of the increase in the population of the city.

The resignation of Marshal Niel, and consequently the preponderance of the peace party in the French Cabinet is again talked of and the likelihood of General Lebœuf being appointed in his place.

On Sunday night, 24th ult., it is said an armed body of insurgents forced an entrance into the house of Mr. William Wigmore, of Ballyrodick, Ireland, about twelve miles from Cork, and took three guns and some pistols, with which they decamped.

SPAIN.

Form of Government Yet Undecided—The Leaders for a Monarchy, the People for a Republic—The Abolition of Religious Pensions—Slavery Question—Trouble in the Ministry.

MADRID, Oct. 25, 1868.

Doubt and uncertainty still reign in all political circles of Spain. The provisional government has yet given no sign of calling together the Cortes, with which rests the decision as to the form of government to be selected for the Spanish people. The government has now been in power nearly a month, and sufficient time has already elapsed to enable it to perfect the necessary details by which a free and universal expression of the will of the people could be obtained. There is certainly no reason why an election should not have been called before this. If the right of suffrage is to be enjoyed by all citizens it certainly requires but little preparation to enable the voters to express their choice at the polls. The universal wish of the majority of the people has been clearly shown through the Juntas, and that wish is for a popular decision as to the form of government to be adopted. The people do not want the provisional government alone to decide so momentous a question, however able and patriotic it has proved itself. It is a question that rightly belongs to the great mass of the population and not to the few who just now hold the reins of power. Perhaps it is on account of the very importance of the subject that the provisional government hesitates to take the first steps towards a solution. The people are ready to select the form of government that best suits their aspirations and desires, but the provisional government, holding different views, halts and hesitates and loses ground daily. The pet scheme of Serrano and Prim cannot readily be given up. They must have a constitutional monarchy, in which the King and "the power behind the throne" are everything and the people, as heretofore, nothing. The people are not ready for a republic, say the leaders in the provisional government, and so they must put up with a constitutional monarchy until they are prepared by education for something better. But how they are going to carry out their designs without coming in contact with the people is a question that undoubtedly occasions them many doubts and fears. They must see, as every sensible observer clearly sees, that the republican element is growing with a rapidity and strength that will soon overwhelm every other party in Spain. All these delays in giving the people a chance to express their wishes strengthens and deepens the democratic spirit among the masses. While Prim and Serrano are holding on to power and writing letters to French journals in which they advocate a monarchical form of government, the democratic leaders are organizing, consolidating and increasing their forces. The advocates of a republic are stronger to-day than ever before, and more than one man who never before dreamed of any other than royal rulers now believes that the people can govern themselves. The country has survived for almost a month without a queen and has rather thrived under the deprivation. A hundred republics have flourished at the same time on the peninsula and the people have neither cut each other's throats nor committed any other atrocities. The republican experiment has been exceedingly satisfactory, and people are quite willing to try it still further, and I am pretty sure that they will sooner or later succeed in their wishes, even if two or three generals should desire otherwise. The democratic party exhibits more life and vigor than any other existing organization. They have the ablest journals in the country, and they have entered into the canvass with a dash and judgment that their opponents do not display. The union liberals, at whose head is Serrano, are now holding the defensive, and the result will be vastly different from the Alcolea contest. The progressistas are likely to greatly reinforce the democratic party. It is easier for them to take a step in advance than to fall back, so they are pressing on closely in the footsteps of the democrats. Singularly enough, the democrats are finding an ally where they little expected. The Carlists are moving for a republic, but not for the best motives. They wish to build up such a form of government merely to knock it down again in order to show the people that only a monarchy founded on divine right is adapted to their wants and can give them the highest happiness. Whatever the motives of the Carlists in supporting this movement for a republic, their assistance is of considerable service in advancing the popular cause. It is very doubtful whether Don Carlos will live to enjoy the fruits of his crafty designs. The republic when fallen will not increase his hold on the people, though it may strengthen his position with the royalists of Spain. With all these elements at work in favor of the republic its chances of success increase daily, and if a vote could be fairly obtained to-day I doubt not that more than half of the provinces of Spain would declare for that form of government. All the feeble devices of the provisional government to change the current of opinion are worse than useless. They really increase the popularity of the democratic movement by drawing attention to it. A popular vote two weeks ago would have been but the echo of the voice of Serrano, Prim and Topete. Now it would show how little influence their favorite schemes have on the people. After all, then, the policy of the government may be attended with the best results for the democrats, who have not, as yet, lost a single point in their skillfully played game with the lovers of the imperial purple. While the conflict is going on the friends of the old order of things are discussing the claims of the various candidates to the throne. Don Fernando, of Portugal, stands as high as any of the candidates, but he really possesses very little strength outside of the provisional government. The great mass of the people are not at all anxious to have him as king, and the Portuguese are still less willing to see him on the Spanish throne. The project of an Iberian union is by no means a popular one in Portugal, and the people there naturally fear that it might be carried out in case Don Fernando became King of Spain. It is also understood that that gentleman would decline the honor if tendered him by the people. So it may be safely assumed that Don Fernando will not be the next Spanish king. As for any others named, none have the slightest chance. In every case there are objections that would be fatal to their prospects. All these troubles in selecting a king strengthens the republican party, because there is really less difficulty in founding a republic than in choosing a popular person to wear the crown who would consent to be controlled by somebody behind the throne. The advocates of a constitutional monarchy have not any idea of having a man in power who would be every inch a king. They have certain schemes of their own, you may be sure, which they would expect to realize, whoever became the apparent ruler. Where will they find the man with the requisite complaisance?

If the Cortes is not in session the people are not likely to suffer from lack of new laws. Never was there a more laborious and prolific body than the provisional government. Every member is untiring in his efforts to add new laws to the statute books, and the *Gazette* is daily groaning under the weight of wisdom that these Solons turn out. Fortunately many members have been editors in olden times, and there is but little trouble in preparing those long and highly rhetorical preambles which distinguish the decrees of the provisional government. Nothing could be more lofty and stately in style than these productions; and if they are not entirely clear in their sense it may be said in reply that they were not written for foreigners, who are not expected to grasp grand ideas grandly expressed. A high sounding and well rounded period is popular here, whether it contains any sense or not.

Some of the late decrees will effect a great saving in the expenses of the government if they are properly carried out. One suspends the payment of 6,000,000 reals, which the State has been accustomed to give under the late régime to seminaries for the education of priests, until the Cortes approves of the payment. Another orders an overhauling of the pension bureau, into which the grossest abuses have crept. A minute search is to be made into all titles by which pensions are received by people on the retired list. Certificates of birth, marriage and present existence must be shown hereafter before pension can be paid. No one knows how much money has been paid out hitherto for pensions to people long since dead, and few can tell where the money has gone to. The decree will operate severely on ecclesiastical personages, none of whom have any right to a pension since a law was passed in 1837. A few nuns who received a pension before that date will be excepted from the general abolition of pensions to persons belonging to religious orders. Many other classes of recipients of pensions are to be cut off, and the minister promises a great saving in this one branch of public expenditure. General Serrano decrees that all the clerks who held place after passing competitive examinations, and who were turned out to give place to court favorites, be at once reinstated.

Two wealthy men who held high positions under the government, one as Vice President of the Board of Statistics and the other as Governor of the Province of Cordova, have renounced all pay for their services, and have received the acknowledgment of the government, communicated through the official *Gazette*. Perhaps this public recognition of a noble act of negation will induce others to go and do likewise. At all events many will have a chance of following their example without much loss to themselves, because there will be but very little money in the treasury to pay them for their services. All the ordinary sources of income to the State have been given up by the Ministry, and how the government is to be run is a question that will soon demand solution. There is no money in the treasury at present, all having been expended by the revolutionary Junta in paying and feeding its armed volunteers.

The *Gazette* continues to print a long list of Juntas that have dissolved themselves. Some of them are important ones, but many are little affairs that amounted to nothing. The Grand Junta of Barcelona still holds its sessions and makes and enforces decrees. The provisional government is not at all pleased with this example and the general situation of affairs in Catalonia. Those sturdy Catalans, the most advanced, intelligent and independent people in all Spain, having gained a quasi independence, are by no means ready to relinquish their power and submit to the sole direction of the provisional government, which has monarchical tendencies of too decided a type to please their republican notions. The government has requested and indeed ordered the Juntas to dissolve, but the latter declines to do so for the present, as it has certain matters on hand that must be properly completed before it can surrender its power. Catalonia has many manufacturing interests which it desires to protect, and as the Ministry are free traders the Catalans propose to keep on a tariff, and, if necessary, to maintain the Junta until the government assures them that the free trade doctrines will not be enforced in their province. The Ministry will doubtless accede to the wishes of the province until the Junta is dissolved, when a new order of things will be inaugurated. The roots of a republic are deep in the soil of Catalonia, and at no distant day we shall see such a form of government established there, if a monarchy is again created in Spain. Very progressive and determined fellows are those Catalans.

The abolitionists held an immense meeting here a few days ago, in which many of the ablest men in Spain participated. There were a number of speeches made of great force and power. Some of the speakers favored the immediate abolition of slavery, while others, and with them went the vast majority of the assemblage, urged as the true policy the declaration by the State that all children hereafter born should be free and thereby arrive at the end by gradual and less expensive means. This was declared the sense of the meeting, and it will doubtless control the direction of affairs in the Cortes. The meeting was somewhat enlivened by the development on a small scale of a women's rights element, which is possibly one of the many fruits of the late revolution in Spain. Two ladies read poetic effusions relating to the subject before the meeting. Both shed tears in the most dramatic manner, which did not fail to have its legitimate effect upon the susceptible audience. Mrs. Perry, a Spanish lady, wife of the Secretary of the United States Legation, bore off the honors of the occasion, although her competitor was a well known actress, and so Mrs. Perry was unexpectedly brought forward and amid plaudits declared president of a female abolition society yet to be formed. All of which was very pleasant, but it has been asked by some people how it happens that the wife of a diplomat should appear and mingle in the politics of this country? Such a thing is against all rules and traditions of the diplomatic service, and it has naturally caused a good deal of unfavorable criticism in the circles that take interest in diplomatic affairs. The withdrawal of the commission of the Secretary here for this and other reasons would be a great relief to Americans and a decided benefit to the relations existing between the United States and Spain.

It is no longer a secret that there already exists secret troubles in the Ministry. Mr. Ayala, the Minister of the Colonies, feels inclined to resign because the claims of Montpensier, of whom he is a warm adherent, are not properly considered by the Ministry. Mr. Figuerola, the Finance Minister, also threatens to resign if his free trade policy is not enforced in Catalonia, Andalusia and other provinces on the coast, where the people are inclined to revolt if the duties on certain goods are abolished. I presume these little difficulties will soon be arranged.

A couple of Englishmen sent out by the British Bible Society have arrived in Madrid and commenced their labors of distributing Bibles among the people. They find no trouble in carrying out their work; the people are anxious to have the holy book, and they even would listen to Protestant preachers if they would come here and hold forth. The times were never riper or more favorable for such a religious movement in Spain.

The Recognition of the Provisional Government of Spain—The Position of Spain.

[From the London Telegraph, Oct. 23.]

At present there is but one ruling body in Spain—the provisional government, of which Serrano, Prim, Topete and other heads of the revolutionary movement are the members. The position of this government has been strengthened, not merely by the dissolution of its rivals, the juntas, but also by the frank recognition which it has already received from several great Powers. The United States, as it was most natural to expect, hastened eagerly to be slow the right hand of fellowship upon the new republican State; and Mr. Seward's recognition was flashed through the Atlantic cable a day or two after the provisional government rose on the ruins of Queen Isabella's rule. England and France were somewhat less speedy; but neither Power could be suspected of regretting the necessity which made it recognize a *de facto* government set up by the Spanish people. Sanctioned and strengthened by these marks of confidence from within and from without, the provisional government has issued a manifesto to the Spanish nation explaining the principles which have hitherto guided the revolution and indicating the course which shall henceforth be followed. Universal suffrage has been accepted by the revolution as giving ardent and palpable demonstration of the sovereignty of the people; and the fundamental principles that are to guide the political future in Spain are based on the most complete liberty. The application of these principles has necessarily resulted in the establishment of religious freedom, and that measure, as the manifesto contends—and let the timid friends of the Irish establishment note well the argument—will not injure the Catholic Church; but, on the contrary, strengthen it, through the bracing opposition which it will encounter from competing denominations. Liberty of printing, of public meeting and peaceful association, along with administrative decentralization, are further proclaimed to be inevitable consequences of the fundamental principle that animated the revolution; and assurance is given that the colonies will enjoy the benefits which are reaped by the mother country, "on the strong bases of freedom and credit." So far, the manifesto merely sums up the work of the past six weeks and declares that Spain, having delivered herself from corruption and tyranny, is resolved to continue in the enjoyment of her freedom.

When the manifesto proceeds to deal with the question, what is the form of government that must be chosen? it enters on fresher and more delicate ground. The provisional government, we are told, without pretending to prejudge the serious and complicated questions which must be raised when the country proceeds to determine its future destinies, "notices as very significant the silence maintained by the juntas respecting monarchical institutions." Eloquent and authoritative voices have, indeed, been raised in behalf of the republican system; but they are overborne by the universal reserve of the juntas, which the government evidently interprets as signifying the preference of the country for a return to royal rule. At the same time the government promises that, should it find itself to have been mistaken, and should the popular decision be for a republic, it "will respect the will of the national sovereignty." This is prettily put; but does it not seem as if the provisional administration were seeking to bring about a prejudgment of the very question which it has declared itself unwilling to prejudge? The juntas were silent on the subject of the future rule, for the sufficient reason that the question had been, by universal consent of the country, referred to another tribunal—a tribunal not then and not yet in existence, the constituent Cortes, which will be elected by manhood suffrage. If, amid the general silence, "eloquent and authoritative voices" declared for republicanism, the reasonable inference surely was, that these voices represented the silent mass of the nation—that the nation had only one wish, which it was not time to utter, but which some impetuous patriots could not resist the temptation to clothe in words. We know that several members of the provisional government are strongly devoted to the monarchical idea; and we fear that the wish was father to the thought, when they translated into desire for a monarchy the reticence which had been imposed on the people by the revolutionary leaders themselves. Every day adds strength to the probability that the republican form of government will be finally chosen. The difficulty of finding eligible candidates for the crown seems to increase. The princes who are available are either too near of kin to the old dynasty to be acceptable either in Spain or in neighboring States, or too far remote in origin, interests and religion to become the natural choice of a people on whom the readoption of the monarchical system is not imperative. Then the strenuous manner in which the unbounded liberty of everything is insisted upon as the fundamental principle of the new *régime* tends to divert the popular mind from a system of government under which liberty was denied, religion abused and intelligence dwarfed and discouraged. Further, there is considerable virtue in the fact that Spain is at present a republic; that under a republican *régime* she has recovered those liberties which a monarchy had taken away and night again endanger; that as a republic her existing government has been internationally recognized, even with eagerness; that for some time to come the work of reconstruction must be done, as that of demolition was accomplished, by a republican government. After all, shame for the past and desire to shine in the future seem to be stronger forces in Spanish breasts than instinctive loyalty; and there may be no slight potency in the temptation of showing, by cleaving to the republican idea, that the Spanish people yet lives and is able to pursue a free, vigorous and moderate course of political life.

FRANCE.

Spanish Affairs in the French Capital—French Journalists and Spanish Statesmen—Jules Simon and the Society of Writers—Parisian Gossip.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 1868.

The new map of Europe and General Prim's letter to Monsieur de Girardin are the two productions which most interest Parisian politicians. The former shows that France has no reason to complain, even after the changes on the other side of the Rhine, much less warranted also in expenditure on excessive armaments, for she is more powerful by alliances and free in her movements than ever when possessing vast territory. The conduct of the French Cabinet, as regards Spain, cannot be too highly appreciated; there is not so much as a desire expressed respecting the future Spanish government and any allusion attributed to either the Emperor or Empress is instantly denied. Thus, a report spread a few days ago that the Empress had a preference for Don Carlos and would support his pretensions to the title of king, but an official paper contradicted this by saying "that the Empress wished it to be known she entertained no project distinct from that of the government of France."

The letter writing from statesmen, or men of the day in Spain to French journalists is deeply to be regretted. However reticent the writer and however flattering the tribute to the power of the press, still the principle of controversy on which these communications are based leads far away from the will of Spain. The French may be proud of this acknowledgement of their influence, but diplomatists are earnestly gratified that General Prim should have concluded his letter to the *Liberté* with the assurance that it is his last. Notwithstanding these objections General Prim's views testify solid good sense. He opposes his practical ideas to projects which do not at first sight appear to possess that character, and holds up the principle he has not departed from of letting Spain speak for herself. M. de Girardin's new idea of giving the highest honors to the greater genius is only a theory. A new tyranny it would prove in the end, even if such a political engineer could be found. It is generally thought the task of constituting Spain will be carried through successfully when the first period of anarchy is passed over, when the people have been directed and have been led out of the ignorant unconsciousness in which their best energies have so long rusted.

The state of the Marquis de Novaliches is still considered hopeless. Don Carlos is now quite located at Paris, having taken up his residence at No. 14 rue Cheveau Lagarde; and the Queen of Spain, at Pau, is said to be tired of opening letters containing offers of *chateaux* to be sold all over France. Prince Napoleon only stopped four days in Paris on his return from Italy, and is now again in London. It is said in the *salons* that he must have laid a wager for a golden velocipede with M. F. de Lesseps that he will go over more miles backwards and forwards than this other incorrigible tourist.

That large association of writers known as the *Societe des Gens de Lettres* met after much wandering also from place to place last Sunday, in order to decide whether or no the resignation of Jules Simon as President was to be accepted. This most honorable and liberal orator explained the motives which had prompted him to resign. They were founded on a division among the members of the association, some of whom had proposed and advocated a "tombola," for which they had begged for funds at Biarritz. Jules Simon was indignant at the whole thing, and great animation among the majority followed his explanations. He was forced to resume his seat as President, and I must add that moderation was certainly not the order of the day. "Intemperance of tongue" reigned for five hours, and that in French, among writers, can be fancied. It was found that the tombola affair had originated among seven or eight of the committee only. M. Léo Lespes, known as Timothy Trimm, was most eloquent; M. Ciaretie logical. But these grand combats have more local interest than otherwise, though the columns of this day's papers are full of the sitting. Paul de Cassagnac said a few words only. He is the son of the proprietor of the *Pays* and is generally disliked, simply for this circumstance; but he is fast rising in honors, much to the utter disapproval of the press generally. His recent purchase of a château which cost 500,000 francs has crowned the universal *tolle*.

Another young favorite whose début in the political world is exciting some attention is Comte de Solms, Charge d'Affaires of Prussia during the absence of M. de Goltz. He was an officer in the Guard before he entered the diplomatic world. He is scarcely thirty-seven, and his great reserve, indefatigable labor and presence of mind have already acquired for him the esteem of his elders in the diplomatic corps.

Another début of a different nature must be recorded here—that of Blanche d'Antigny in the part of Fredegonde in "Chilperic," at the Folies Dramatiques. This new extravaganza is destined to live long and do well. It is by Hervé, of *cafi crème* reputation. The poem is atrocious, the music delightful; the valse especially will have a long reign; a chorus called "druidical" is positively symphonic and grand. One other part, too, will be as famous soon as Bu-bu in "Belle Helene." It is when the King of France enters on horseback and cannot keep his saddle; the courtiers around repeat underbreath to each other, "He will fall; he won't fall." It is most comical, piquant and original. Blanche d'Antigny, of whom critics say "much will be forgiven unto her because she has supped so much," has come out as a rival of Mlle. Schneider. She is much younger, her voice is fresh, clear and powerful, her play in this new piece excellent.

The militia have been uselessly excited about a possibility of Marshal Niel leaving the War Office. No one knows how these panics spread periodically, but the report has been contradicted. If Marshal Niel does mean to give up chassepoting this is the time, for never were rifles so little wanted. It cannot be said that confidence is restored; but it can be maintained that uneasiness has departed and no loophole is left for a chance of a winter campaign.

The imperial hunting season was splendidly inaugurated at St. Germain two days ago. The forest there was beat, the rendezvous being Fromanville. The imperial party breakfasted in the open air at Fort St. Sebastian, and proceedings began immediately afterwards with great vigor. The Emperor killed 249 head of game, Prince de la Moskowa 130, Marshal Niel 94, Marquis de Lavalette 86, General Fleury 75, and the least duke of all 23. These figures are truly suggestive.

Before closing I will not omit to state that the Imperial Prince is continuing the course of his studies. His Governor Froissard fully intends him to pass two classes during the scholastic period of 1868 and 1869, the sixth and the fifth under M. Cuvillier, professor of one of the Lyceums. This master is conveyed every day (Thursdays excepted) to St. Cloud in a post carriage and four horses, sometimes only two, which conveys him from his college at Vanves and back again. The lesson lasts about one hour and a half. We have most distressing news concerning the son of the King of Belgium. It appears that the Queen's health is fast sinking under the pressure of fatigue and anxiety, and lately the King having, while standing at his palace window, observed the burial of a small infant pass by, he burst into tears and ordered a wreath of immortal flowers to be carried from him to the sorrowing parents, "for," said he, "we are all alike in grief. We are not kings and plebeians, we are parents."

ENGLAND.

Earthquakes in England, Ireland and New Zealand—A New Criminal Dodge—The Theatres.

LONDON, Oct. 23, 1868.

It is an astonishing fact that the tremendous series of earthquakes in South America have been supplemented by slighter shocks on this side of the Atlantic, just as the great meteoric shower in the United States was duplicated on a smaller scale here. On Friday last a slight shock of earthquake was felt near Liverpool. A correspondent at Toxteth Park says that he was sitting in his bedroom when the house shook, and there was a rolling noise as of carriages passing over the roof. Many others heard the noise. To-night we have telegraphic news that an earthquake has been felt in New Zealand, but no details are given. Last Friday, at the same time as the earthquake in Liverpool, similar phenomena were observed in the county Mayo, Ireland. Sir William Wilde states that he heard a loud, rumbling noise in the ground. Several respectable inhabitants of Newton felt the same shock. Mr. Bourne, who had been out hunting, felt the ground shake violently under foot. The vibration lasted five seconds. Captain and Mrs. Perry, living near Mallow, heard the rumbling and saw articles moving in their room.

Some of the English journals try to throw doubts upon these stories, which seem to corroborate each other; but the reason for this is that, after the terrible tales from Peru, the people here are absurdly frightened at even the rumor of an English earthquake. But this "right little, tight little island" has been shaken before, and why not now? There was a terrible earthquake here in 1318. In 1519 an earthquake in London shook down part of the old St. Paul's church and the Temple church. As late as 1862 a slight shock is recorded as having been felt in the northwest of England. Mr. Somerville, who has thoroughly investigated the subject, testifies that as many as 265 distinct earthquakes have occurred in the British Isles, and though they have all been very moderate that is no security against their recurrence. On the night of the 7th of April, 1750, thousands of persons slept out of doors, in the parks and in their carriages because some lunatic had predicted that there would be an earthquake on the 8th of April. The people would be as much frightened now as then if anything serious were to occur, and consequently the journals cast cold water on the reports of the recent Irish earthquakes, which were facts, nevertheless; and they ignore the shock felt at Liverpool, which was a fact also.

The other day one of the Post Office detectives sent for me and informed me that he had discovered a new money order swindle, which may possibly be attempted in the United States. The perpetrator, who is now in custody, pretends to be a foreigner, has half a dozen aliases, and has made a comfortable livelihood for a long time out of his invention. His plan was to purchase a Post Office order for a small sum, and having obtained the order he would go to the place where it was made payable, ascertain the time for closing the mails, &c., and then commence operations by running up a little bill at the hotel. Then by means of some chemical preparation he would remove all the writing from his Post Office order, fill up the blanks with a large sum, wait till the Post Office closed, induce his landlord to cash the order—which seemed perfectly genuine—and then leave by the next train. He was arrested; by mere accident, at Aylesbury and brought up to London. He claims to be a French officer, formerly belonging to the hussars. He is evidently an old offender, and so keen and so swift of foot that extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent his escape. The detectives have not yet learned what process he uses to extract the original writing from the money orders; but it is easy to see that his process will be available for many criminal feats unless it can be detected and counteracted.

It is to be hoped that the theatres in New York are not suffering like those of London from the elections. All the managers are complaining. The Princess', with Boucicault's "After Dark," is the only house which is now doing a paying business. "Monte Christo" is a terrible failure at the Adelphi. It has been cut down to less than half its original length, but nothing can save it. The bright gleam at the London theatres is the decided success of Miss Minnie Hauck at Covent Garden. She made her debut in "Somnambula" on Monday, and her triumph was immense. All the critics are loud in her praises, and, though some of them do not like her singing in the last act, they agree in saying that the rest of the opera was perfection. Mapleson is the manager, having leased the house from Gye. Mr. Lawrence Barrett is here, engaging people for California. Miss Kate Reignolds is starring at Exeter. Mr. J. S. Clarke will soon appear at the Strand. But the elections kill all profits.

Bitter Animosity of the Tories Against Their Opponents—Almost a Riot in Rugby.

[From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 28.]

The tories of Rugby have achieved the unparalleled feat of "forcibly ejecting" Dr. Temple, the distinguished head master of Rugby school, from an election meeting held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of hearing addresses from that veteran champion of "Protestantism," Mr. Newdegate, and his colleague, Mr. Bromley Davenport. We candidly admit that "scenes" at election times are only too common in this country; but we always had an impression that this sort of rowdyism had its limits somewhere. The Rugby tories have convinced us of our mistake. According to their creed no species of brutality is gross enough when perpetrated in the sacred names of the Church and Newdegate; and, by logical sequence, no indignity is too great to be heaped upon a man of such exalted reputation as Dr. Temple, always provided, of course, that his politics be not of the same shade as their own. As the most prominent man in Rugby—although the Revising Barrister did strike off his name from the burgess roll—Dr. Temple went to the meeting to hear what the conservatives candidates had got to say for themselves. He says he had no intention of speaking, and he certainly did not make the attempt. But he would seem that the very presence of such a man is a standing reproach to the blind old toryism professed by Mr. Newdegate and his more devout followers. At all events a certain section of the meeting which counted strong arms and lungs, whatever its deficiencies in other respects might be, resolved to turn the doctor out. We are told that a lot of bellowing idiots surrounded the doctor, hustling and yelling with all their might, and when this "constitutional" exercise had gone on for some time two or three persons, "apparently farmers," made a rush at the head master, seized him by the collar and amid the frantic shouts of a portion of the meeting, and stimulated thereto by some of the "gentlemen" on the platform, thrust him from the room with great violence. It was a monstrously pretty feat, no doubt, and deserved all the wild applause which it drew forth; but it is well to bear in mind that Rugby is not all England. It is just possible that outside Rugby Dr. Temple will meet with something like sympathy. Even Mr. Newdegate was so inconsistent as to express his deep regret at what had happened and to insist on Dr. Temple being readmitted. One may conjecture that this act, so penitential in appearance, would somewhat dash the overflowing exuberance of the tories. But it must be admitted that it failed to bring forth works meet for repentance. Mr. Newdegate, with his chairman, shook hands with Dr. Temple on his reappearance, but one of the resplendent ornaments of the party, a bright, particular star of the platform, shouted above the din of battle, "I tell Dr. Temple it is an outrage upon the privileges of elections to come here and disturb the meeting as he has done." This is pretty cool considering that the doctor had not opened his mouth and declined to do so in the way of controversy, even when brought into the meeting under Mr. Newdegate's protecting wing. We feel we should be doing an injustice in withholding the name of a personage who manifestly deserves so well of his party, and we say without further reservation that he is none other than the Hon. Charles Lennox-Butler. And, further, we should be doing an injustice to this most honorable gentleman if we did not add to the above specimen of his oratorical and logical genius that he clinched the dispute with Dr. Temple by vociferating—"I say it is something more than a mistake your coming here—it is a crime."

Intimidation of the Working Classes.

The recent attempt to coerce, through their employers, the working class voters in Blackburn, has received a fitting response. On the night of the 26th ult. an indignation meeting was held, and was attended by upwards of 3,000 people. Resolutions were passed condemning the attempt made to force the working classes into support of the tory candidates, and in favor of the liberals. It was determined to form a workingmen's protection society, and some subscriptions to the fund necessary for this purpose were handed in.

Speech of Mr. Milner Gibson at Ashton.

Mr. Milner Gibson, M. P., met his constituents on the night of the 28th ult., at the Ashton Town Hall, and was most enthusiastically received.

Mr. Gibson said many of the newspapers were complaining lately that the country was getting a surfeit of political speeches, and probably he might also come under their censure for repeating what others might have said; but it was unavoidable, and they must remember that great political truths ought to be repeated again and again, in order to make an impression upon that solid and dense mass of prejudice which they knew too often existed in this country. (Cheers.) One of the great questions which pressed most urgently at the present time related to what he would call the dangerous condition of Ireland, which Lord Stanley confessed was the question of the hour. All Englishmen must feel that the time had come when they could no longer bear that the chronic discontent which existed in Ireland—putting the kingdom to vast expense, and operating as the constant cause of anxiety and apprehension—should continue. The one great question necessary to be dealt with—he did not say the only question—was the question of the Irish Church. (Cheers.) They wished to see religious equality established in Ireland and an end put to the odious principle of religious ascendancy. (Cheers.) Speaking as a Protestant and a member of the Established Church he expressed his strong opinion that the Protestant religion was not promoted by the maintenance of the State Establishment in Ireland. The cry that was raised that by the disestablishment of the Irish Church they would remove the great security against the spread of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, the cry was an old one; it was commenced at the time of the Catholic emancipation in 1826. (Hear, hear.) It was a false and unfounded cry then, and he contended that it was so now. Mr. Gibson then entered at some length into the history of the Irish Church, for the purpose of showing that as the endowments had been transferred by the State from the Roman Catholic to the Anglican Church in Ireland at the time of the Reformation in England, it was now equally competent for the State to take away the endowments she had conferred. He contrasted the policy adopted towards Ireland in respect of the Anglican Church with the policy adopted by William III. towards Scotland. The people of Scotland rebelled successfully against the previous attempts which had been made to oppose an Anglican Church upon them, and he believed the people of Scotland would rebel again if it could be conceived that the attempt should be repeated. (Cheers.) The Irish rebellion was unsuccessful, and the Irish Church remained. The consequences they knew had been that Scotland was united in the closest bonds of friendship with England; the population was contented and prosperous, while Ireland was chronically disaffected and had made no progress. He argued that the adoption of the policy advocated by Mr. Gladstone would go a far way towards making Ireland what Scotland was. He criticised at some length recently published reports and recommendations of the Irish Church Commission. He said if the tithe rent charge was to be paid to any parties in Ireland in respect of religious objects it was violation of the principle upon which that tithe rent charge was originally granted not to appropriate it to the locality in which it was collected. He ridiculed the idea of that being called a "National Church" which would be, if the Commissioners' recommendations were carried out, muddled up in a few corners of the country. Mr. Gibson afterwards spoke at some length on the subject of the Reform bill. He declared his uncompromising opposition to the rate-paying clauses of the bill, and denied that rate-paying ought to have anything to do with the franchise at all. The abolition of these clauses, the adoption of the ballot, and the large redistribution of seats were indispensable to complete the work of reform. Mr. Gibson concluded by saying there was a determined struggle going on between the two great political parties in the State. What might be the result he knew not. Whether the present administration was to continue in office, or whether it was to be replaced by another executive, he could not tell; but of this he was quite sure, that experience proved that the practical national policy of England must be based upon the principles of the liberal party. (Hear.) He believed in the wisdom and the justice of the future Parliament, seeing that it would represent a much larger portion of the people than any Parliament had done before; he believed that the Parliament which by large measures adopted a policy which would bring about a cordial union between Ireland and England; and he believed, further, that their legislation, guided, as it must be, by the liberal party generally of this country and the opinion of that country, would tend to the happiness and prosperity of this country and raise our nation among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Mr. Gibson answered some questions, and the meeting concluded with a unanimous vote of confidence in the right honorable gentleman.

John Stuart Mill and the Working Classes.

Mr. John Stuart Mill has addressed the following letter to Mr. Charles Stewart Walther, a member of the London committee acting for Mr. G. Howell, the second liberal candidate for the borough and hundreds of Aylesbury:—

AVIGNON, Oct. 25, 1868.

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 22d inst. in behalf of Mr. Howell's London Provisional Committee, asking my opinion respecting his candidatmre. It would give me much pleasure to see Mr. Howell returned to Parliament. I look upon it as of great importance that the working classes should be represented in the new House of Commons by persons possessing their confidence, and that some of those persons should be themselves workingmen; and though my knowledge of Mr. Howell personally is not great what I have seen of his public conduct has made me look upon him as one who in point of opinions and abilities would be a valuable representative of the working classes in Parliament. I am, dear sir, yours very sincerely, J. S. MILL.

Reverdy Johnson's Departure from Liverpool.

The American Ambassador, whose visit to Liverpool has inspired general satisfaction and confidence, left Liverpool for London on the 27th ult. On the previous evening the Ambassador was entertained by the Mayor at the Town Hall. Though the proceedings were strictly private, the substance of Mr. Johnson's reply to the toast of his health has found publicity. His Excellency confessed that he had felt very much interested as to the kind of reception which he should meet with in Liverpool, and he was very much gratified with the cordiality and warmth with which he had been received, and with the manifestations of friendship and esteem displayed toward the United States. He expressed a hope that the important commercial relations between Great Britain and his own country would increase and prosper to a still greater extent. So far as his own influence extended he would do his utmost to preserve that peace and good understanding between the two countries which were so essential to the development and extension of trade. ("Hear, hear" and cheers.) He had come over to this country with the intention of pursuing such a course as he believed in his heart would be for their mutual benefit. If friendly relations between the United States and England were continued the trade between the two countries might be increased two if not four fold. The growth of cotton under the free labor system would be larger than ever, and English manufacturers would flourish in a corresponding ratio. (Applause.) He felt convinced that all existing differences would soon be smoothed away, and though a change of government was spoken of in England he believed that all matters now pending between the government of the United States and that of England would, if such a change took place, be adjusted before Lord Stanley retired from office. He had never met a man more thoroughly industrious than Lord Stanley. He fully anticipated that his (Mr. Johnson's) policy would meet with the approval of his own government, but if he was not so fortunate he would accept the result with Christian fortitude. He also expressed a hope that the way in which differences between this country and the United States were being settled would teach the world that war, with its many horrors, might be avoided by a little honest diplomacy and an earnest desire on both sides to do what was right and just. Some remarks had been made with reference to the share which his predecessor, Mr. Adams, had had in the preliminary stages of these negotiations. He (Mr. Johnson) was glad of an opportunity of most cordially and gratefully acknowledging the admirable manner in which Mr. Adams had conducted the delicate and difficult negotiations with the head of the English Foreign Office.

Reception of Lord Napier at Portsmouth.

Lieutenant General Lord Napier, of Magdala, arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th ult. from London on a brief visit, on the invitation of the Mayor and municipal authorities, and in fulfilment of an engagement entered into to that effect soon after the gallant General's return to England from Abyssinia. Lord Napier arrived at the Landport railway terminus by the train due at fifty-eight minutes past nine A. M. from Waterloo, and on alighting from the carriage was received by Mr. N. E. Davies, Mayor of Portsmouth, and Messrs. Alexander, Emanuel and Wells. A guard of honor of the Second Hants Artillery Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel E. Galt, was drawn up on the arrival platform, with the band of the Sixty-seventh (South Lancashire) infantry. The morning was fine and a great crowd thronged the station and its approaches to witness the arrival of the conqueror of Magdala. The Second Hants artillery, drawn up as a guard of honor, first, apparently, attracted Lord Napier's attention on stepping out from the railway carriage, as, immediately after the introduction of the Mayor and Aldermen in waiting to receive him, he spent some minutes in making a close inspection of the men in front and rear of their line as they were formed up on the platform, and at the close expressed, as a soldier, to their commanding officer his approbation at their appearance. On Lord Napier arriving from the railway station and taking his seat with the Mayor on the raised dais in the centre of the hall, all present rose and greeted him with enthusiastic and continued cheering, much, apparently, to the embarrassment of the object of their ovation. When silence had been restored the Mayor, addressing Lord Napier in a very neat and briefly worded speech, welcomed him to Portsmouth in the name of himself, the municipal authorities and the inhabitants generally. The General responded in appropriate language, and the ceremony of the presentation was brought to a close amid the cheers of the people.

A PLEASANT LITTLE DOMESTIC STORY.

A Connecticut Foundling After Twenty Years' Absence Appears as a Beautiful Lady in the West.

[From the New Haven Journal, Nov. 9.]

Our old friend William Goodwin this day leaves New Haven on a Western tour, for the purpose, he tell us, of visiting a young lady whom he has not seen for twenty years or more. As the story relative to Father Goodwin and the young lady alluded to is somewhat of a novel and interesting character, we will give, as near as we can recollect, what was told us by the venerable gentleman himself. Perhaps many of our readers may remember (the ladies in particular) that in the month of January, 1848, as a daughter of Mr. Goodwin was passing through Church street on one bitter cold evening, she heard the cries of a child in distress. On looking around, she found they proceeded from the ante-room of the (then) Rev. Dr. Strong's (now St. Mary's Roman Catholic church. On making this discovery she picked up the child from the cold floor, wrapped it in