EUROPE.

Speeches of Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone.

REPORTED ILLNESS OF THE POPE.

The steamship Germania, of the Hamburg line, Captain Schwensen, from Hamburg 12th and Southampton 13th inst., and the steamship Russia, Cunard line, Captain Cook, from Liverpool 14th and Queenstown 15th, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing details of our telegrams up to date.

The proclamation of Queen Victoria ordering the dissolution of Parliament was issued from Windsor Castle on the 11th inst.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says that ex-Queen Isabella has determined to start a paper, on which she is prepared to spend £8,000, the object of which will be to combat the candidature of Don Carlos as well as of the Duke of Montpensier, and criticise the acts of the provisional government. This new journal is to be managed by M. Hugelmann, the author of the pamphlet "General Prim and the Prince of the Asturias."

A despatch from Rome of the 11th inst. announces that his Holiness has ordered a modification of the export duty upon 200 articles of manufacture, in order to encourage the development of trade. The Pope has also instructed the Papal Chargé d'Affaires at Lucerne to afford all possible succor to the sufferers from the recent inundations.

It is understood that the Spanish provisional government has contracted a loan for £4,000,000 with Messrs. Rothschild, the money to be devoted solely to the payment of the half yearly interest on the home and foreign debt.

The Paris *Gaulois* of November 13 says:—

It is asserted that at the Council of Ministers held yesterday it was resolved to take energetic steps against a widespread conspiracy of which the government is said to possess proofs. A public subscription is merely the pretext and a password of an actual plot, the principal leaders of which are well known. The law of general safety will at once be rigorously enforced, and the government will prove to its enemies that it is strong, and to its adherents that it desires to promote public tranquillity.

The complication arising out of the attempt of the French government to prevent the subscription to the Baudin monument grows graver every moment. M. Berryer has forwarded a contribution to the *Electeur*, with a very remarkable letter, in which he shows the legality of the cause in which Baudin died. According to the *Gaulois* of the 13th the government professes to see in the "pretext of a subscription" the proofs of an actual plot, whose leaders are very well known. The *Etendard* declares that all the Ministers are united in their opinion of the advisability of prosecuting the editors.

A great liberal demonstration in favor of a constitutional monarchy was announced for Sunday, the 15th, in Madrid, and it was stated that the liberal party is now more united than at any former time. The manifesto which was drawn up at the meeting recently held in the house of Señor Olozaga declares that the unity of action of the progressists, the unionists and the democrats secured the success of the revolution, and announces that the democratic party relinquish all idea of a republic and adhere to a monarchical form of government, which they consider more likely to realize the principles of the revolution through the unanimous co-operation of the three political parties. The monarchy will not be of Divine right and the sole source of its legitimacy will be the sovereignty of the people, expressed by universal suffrage.

ENGLAND.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

The Eve of the Elections—Lord Stanley's Speech—The Alabama Claims—A Golden Opportunity Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1868.

The writs having been issued and all other official formalities having been complied with, the general elections in England will begin on Monday next and be finished by the end of the week. On the eve of the contest each side has put forward its strongest man to make the closing speech. Consequently we see in the newspapers of to-day long reports of the addresses delivered by Lord Stanley at Lynn, and by Mr. Gladstone at Bootle last evening. Lord Stanley's speech will, of course, be published in full in the HERALD. Mr. Gladstone's is so much occupied with personal and local matters as not to be worth the space.

In spite of a few grumblers and detractors, all Englishmen are very proud of Lord Stanley. Undoubtedly he is the most universally popular of the members of the present government. Besides this, he is unquestionably the most successful Foreign Minister that England has ever possessed. He manages to prevent wars, instead of causing them. He keeps up England's prestige, but settles all her quarrels amicably. The English like peace, like prestige, and like low taxes, and, therefore, they like Lord Stanley. I mention these facts in order to assure you that in what the Foreign Minister says about foreign affairs he expresses the opinions of a majority of both political parties in England. Liberal or conservative, they all like and agree with Lord Stanley. He would be offered, if he would accept, the same post which he now holds, even if a liberal administration were in power. Next to Gladstone, Lord Stanley is the Premier of the future.

The Foreign Minister follows Minister Johnson in declaring that the Alabama question is definitely settled, and he says, like Mr. Johnson, that he has no doubt that the American government will endorse what Mr. Johnson has done. If by "the American government" he means Secretary Seward, there can be no doubt about the matter. Seward would endorse anything that settled the question during his term of office. But already rumors are circulating in London that Mr. Reverdy Johnson will be recalled by President Grant. I can trace these rumors to no reliable source; though they have something about them more reliable than mere opinions. Perhaps they come from George N. Sanders, General Johnson and other ex-rebels who frequent the United States embassy. Perhaps they are started by those English liberals who are constantly complaining that Minister Johnson has gone over to the tories.

For myself, I believe that the golden opportunity for arranging the Alabama business in the only just and honorable way has been forever lost. If Minister Johnson had been firm we should have had the cash down without the least difficulty. All England was willing to pay; Lord Stanley admitted that it would be better to pay; the London *Times* said, "Let us pay the money and have done with it;" even Mr. *Punch* cried out, "Don't let the dirty money part our friendship!" and by this time, if we had had such a Minister here as Motley or Burlingame, the claims would have been acknowledged and the trouble ended. It is too late now. Secretary Seward and Minister Johnson have compromised their country and abused its interests; but they have done their evil work very effectually.

If the present agreement between Lord Stanley and Mr. Johnson be disapproved by the American government we shall be hampered and crippled by it throughout all subsequent negotiations. We cannot reasonably expect that from Mr. Gladstone as Premier we shall obtain any better terms than from Lord Stanley. Mr. Gladstone was an open sympathizer with the rebellion, and all his friends and connections are with the South. Besides, the Boston crowd who will surround General Grant in the White House are not the men to ask anything more from England, whose friendship they are always talking about very sentimentally. No, the man and the hour for satisfactorily settling the Alabama claims have come and are gone. The only thing Americans can do now is to make the best of Minister Johnson's bad bargain.

THE LATE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

His Connection with the "Quorn"—His Character as a Sportsman—His Speculation—His Winnings and Losses—His Disasters on Hermit's Derby and Their Cause—His Doings with Lady Elizabeth and The Earl—The Stages of His Disease—His Property—Opinions of the Press and Public—His Effect on the Turf.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1868.

It is as strange as it is sad that almost the closing scene of the racing year should be the death of one who has of late cut a most conspicuous figure on the turf—the Marquis of Hastings. The poor, weak, extravagant young lord died on Tuesday afternoon, after a long and painful illness, at the early age of twenty-six. "After life's fitful fever" it is to be hoped that "he sleeps well," for his career must have been a most unhappy one. It is not for me to write his biography, which would indeed be but a record of our national sport for the past five years, and all I can do is to present before your readers its salient features. He succeeded his brother, who died when he was seven, in the titles and estate when yet but a child. During his minority his property was honestly handed so well by his guardian that when he came of age not only were the debts which had been incurred by his father—an enthusiastic sportsman—paid off, but a considerable sum had been accumulated. The family was one of the oldest in England, and had in their possession such a heap of baronies, earldoms and marquisates as would make a most formidable list. The earliest is dated 1324, and all are now extinct with the exception of the earldom of Lansdown and the barony of Grey de Ruthyn, which fall to the sisters of the deceased. Lord Hastings did but little good at Eton, where his "education" was commenced, and still less at Oxford, from which, as the papers euphemistically put it, "he very soon retired"—in other words, was, I suppose, "rusticated." The death of Mr. Clowes, the master of the famous Tiverton Hunt, which runs in the neighborhood of one of his estates, and which his father had formerly led, left it at his disposal, if he chose; and as he did choose, the hunt was for some time under his management. But the young Marquis was never a sportsman of the true type, and as to the scarlet, the horn, the fox and "cross-country" he, like Gallio, "cared for none of those things." He was by his very nature nothing more than a gambler, and even on the turf his only love for horseflesh lay in his ability to make it an instrument of speculation. He was hardly ever in time for the "meet," for while the true followers of the hounds were assembling his lordship was most commonly in bed or on his way by special train from London. Even when a fox was started he did not follow it with any enthusiasm, but preferred "pottering" about in search of others or dodging away by himself on other matters intent. Nor was the country ever regularly hunted; on the contrary, the work was done in the most slipshod and unmethodical fashion, to the disgust of all true wearers of the scarlet. The consequence was that skits and caricatures of the poor young fellow were constantly in circulation; but he took them all in a good natured way, even to the length of posting them to his friends. He had the good sense, however, to see that he could not long hold his place in the Quorn with credit, and at length gave it up to a more competent, because more sportsmanlike, successor.

Then the late Marquis took to the turf as an outlet for the superfluous steam of his nature, and with that incident commenced one of the most remarkable periods in the history of the pastime. With him began the era of high priced yearlings, of short odds, of the most reckless speculation. He began as an owner of racehorses with a few plates, and for two or three years was wonderfully successful. Among the most famous of these useful animals were Consternation, Redcap, Tippler, Attraction and Catalogue, all of whom managed to pull off a few races; and as his lordship speculated in tens of thousands on the most trifling event—just as, in fact, other prominent backers do on the Derby, the Two Thousand or the Cesarewitch—the pockets of the Danebury stable were soon swollen to bursting. But, of course, such a career of good luck could not last, and over The Duke, as a three year old, he dropped very large sums. He was recompensed, however, by the successes of the same animal when a year older, and the victory of Ackworth, in the Cambridgeshire, brought him in the enormous sum of £30,000, and in the Doncaster Cup another very large amount. Then commenced his unfortunate connection with Mr. Padwick, the "financial adviser"—that is, so far as the public is concerned, for there is no knowing what transactions they previously had of a private character—and Mr. P. started with a good bargain, as he induced the Marquis to purchase from him Kangaroo (who turned out the rankest "duffer") for the modest sum, it is supposed, of £12,000. Lecturer, however, whom he next purchased, proved a perfect gold mine, for with him he won the Prince of Wales stakes at Newmarket and an enormous sum in bets, and in the autumn the Cesarewitch and £70,000, the largest amount ever netted by one man over a handicap. The career of this horse was one of singular good fortune; but it was not unmarked by reverses, and as he was always very heavily backed by his owner his losses reached no small figures. But these were nothing to the "smasher" he sustained on Hermit's victory in the Derby, when he dropped not less than £100,000—a sum which makes one open his eyes, but which is within the mark. For this disaster he had no one to blame but himself, for it was the height of folly for a man even of the most unlimited resources to lay against a single horse as he did, the more especially as he had no reason to oppose it but the gratification of a private pique.

It is well known that the Marchioness of Hastings was before her marriage betrothed to Mr. Chaplin, the great owner of racehorses, and that she "jilted" him most completely. This should have been satisfaction enough, but the Marquis, to whose arms she ran, must also needs lay against the Derby candidate of his former rival, and the consequence was his ruin. There is no doubt he would have been reduced to beggary some day or other, but the victory of Hermit greatly hastened the consummation. He got back a large part of these losses by the two year old successes of Lady Elizabeth, Athena and The Earl, and by the continued good luck of Lecturer; but in reality the Marquis financially never raised his head again, and the last social blow was administered by the breakdown of Lady Elizabeth in the Derby of this year, the scratching of The Earl for the same event and the withdrawal of that gallant horse from the St. Leger. It is needless to refer in detail to incidents which are of such recent date. Suffice it to say that their social effect must have had the most disastrous result upon the health of the young peer, already shattered by dissipation and the excitement of a career more remarkable than any known in connection with the turf.

It was observed so far back as last autumn that he appeared to be breaking down, and a shock of paralysis which he sustained about this time seemed to hasten the progress of the disease. He looked still worse when racing commenced again in the spring, and few will forget his careworn look, even though he assumed an aspect of defiance, when he was hissed by the crowd, as Lady Elizabeth struggled on in the Derby "rack," and it was seen by the victory of Blue Gown, that The Earl, who had beaten him at even weight in the autumn, could in all probability have done so again. A temporary "fillip" was given to his finances, perhaps to his constitution, too, by the successes of his noble horse at Ascot and Paris. I remember yet how the French papers, in their queer, theatrical, epigrammatic style, described his cadaverous looks—but thereafter he went on a fishing excursion in one of his yachts to Norway, partly for the benefit of his health. Unfortunately he took with him the "friends" who had stuck to him with leechlike tenacity and success all through his career, and the excesses in which he indulged must have counteracted all the beneficial effects of the Scandinavian breezes. On his return he appeared on the Doncaster race course, and though it was just after his honor had again been dragged through the mud by some as yet undiscovered wretches in the Danebury stable, and The Earl had once more been scratched after he had been betted against to an enormous amount, no one had the courage to treat with contempt the wretched, haggard young man, limping about with the aid of a crutch. Then we saw him once more and for the last time on Newmarket Heath, where he made a brief appearance—being unable to walk—in a little basket carriage, the pony decorated with bells. Weak and silly to the last! His illness now began to assume a most alarming form, and he was taken to Folkestone with the view of being removed to Egypt, where he might pass the winter in a more genial climate than that of his native land. But it was not to be, for the hand of death was on him. He was carried once more to his town residence in Grosvenor square, where, after being unconscious for several days, he at length breathed his last, as I have said, on Tuesday afternoon, surrounded by two or three of his chosen companions and his wife.

The Marquis had, I believe, made a will leaving all his personal property, which amounts even now to a considerable sum, to the Marchioness, by whom he had no children. All the titles, with two exceptions, are, as already mentioned, blotted from the book of the peerage, and those which remain pass to his sisters, and through one of them ultimately to his nephew. And this is all of the strange, sad life. We know what it was; we know not what it might have been; certain it is it could not have been more deplorably bad. I need scarcely say that the event has created a most deep and painful impression, not only among turf circles, but among the public who know not sport and will have none of it. All the daily papers have commented on it in various styles, and I observe from a hasty glance this morning that the weeklies follow in their wake. The *Times* had a fearful philippic, denouncing the dead Peer as a disgrace both to the turf and his order; the *Telegraph* did some of their ordinary "gushing;" the *Daily News* article was written by "the Druid," a thorough sportsman, who looked on the matter from a genial, humbing point of view, and so on. Of course, the turf has in almost every case come in for a considerable share of abuse and doubtless deserves a good deal, but I do not think on the Marquis of Hastings' account. It has errors enough, Heaven knows, and no one of its true friends will object to having them shown up and denounced; but surely its shoulders are not strong enough to bear all the abuse that is heaped on them. My own belief is that the late lord's disasters are due in great measure to other causes than the turf, and that he has done the turf more harm than it did him. My views are so well expressed by "Vigilant," a writer in the *Sportsman* of to-day, that I shall take the liberty of quoting his concluding remarks. "It is as unfair as it is absurd to blink the fact that Lord Hastings' habits were throughout his career, both before and after he joined the turf, in keeping with the recklessness of his speculation; that his private expenditure was at the rate of at least four times his income; that even before he left college he had become deeply involved; that he was constantly surrounded by a body guard of titled and untitled harpies and toadies; that on the bills of such 'friends' alone he is known to have paid over £100,000, a sum nearly equal to his income for five years; that, in fact, he 'wasted his substance on riotous living,' and the only conclusion Mrs. Grundy can derive from the sad story is that the turf is responsible for all, and the only moral she can draw that it is a most dangerous institution. It is an undoubted fact, on the other hand, that the turf has suffered more by the Marquis of Hastings' connection with it than by any other event which has happened to it for many years; that the enormous speculation in which he indulged was most disastrous to its interests; that if his example had been widely imitated and his style of betting confirmed nothing but ruin could have been its fate, and that, even as it is, the sport will probably suffer for years." And so we leave for ever the Marquis of Hastings, with all his faults and his follies.

Lord Stanley's Speech at Lynn—A Plea for the Army and Navy—Popular Education—Taxation—The Irish Question.

On Friday, the 13th instant, Lord Stanley addressed his constituents in the Town Hall of Lynn, Norfolk. From his speech on the occasion the following extracts are made:—

I do not see among our new electors any feeling of class hostility to the rich; indeed, I think the chief inconvenience of the new arrangement is rather to increase the cost of elections and to give to a certain extent a practical monopoly to wealthier candidates. I do not see among the new electors any strong or excessive feeling of class sympathy, and the only extreme party which I can discover—and it is a very small one—consists of a little clique of ingenious literary men who have constructed an ideal working man out of their own imaginations and who are now considerably disgusted to find that the real article—the English voter as he appears in real life—is something differing exceedingly from the creation of their fancy. Now, gentlemen, if from the past I am to turn to the present and the future you will naturally expect me to say something as to the affairs of that department with which I am personally connected, and as regards our foreign affairs I think that the situation and the prospect, so far as England is concerned, are not otherwise than satisfactory. We have exercised during the last two years some influence—although I don't want to overrate it—for the preservation of European peace. We have done something in Africa to vindicate the insulted honor of the country and to protect by the example so set our countrymen in distant lands. We have done something in America to restore those friendly relations which accident and misunderstanding had for a time interrupted. Now that the American difficulties are disposed of—as they will be, provided only (which I don't the least doubt) the United States government and Senate ratify the act of their Minister—(hear, hear)—we have not a single controversy or serious dispute with any nation or government in the world. I believe there never was a time when England was regarded abroad with less jealousy and when credit was so universally given to us for having no insidious designs against the prosperity and peace of other nations. I don't see that by keeping ourselves to ourselves, as in the main we have done, we have lost one particle of respect. As to the future of Europe, that is involved in darkness. There is in the mutual jealousy and in the watchful and antagonistic attitude of two great military Powers some cause for anxiety and uneasiness. No doubt those gigantic armaments which exist everywhere on the Continent are in themselves sources of danger; but so far as I can see—and I have many opportunities for seeing it—the feeling is not desire for war, but dread of getting into it; and, as it is not easy to make men quarrel against their will, and as almost any difference may be peaceably arranged when the parties on both sides desire that it may be so arranged, I don't despair that the storm which has been hanging over Europe for the last two years may still blow over. Take the two nations principally concerned—France and Prussia. What has Prussia to gain by fighting? Absolutely nothing. She is sure, sooner or later, of the union of all Germany under her leadership; that is, so to speak, her natural inheritance, and she has only to wait till it falls in. But then you may ask would France allow that union? Well, probably not if it came to-day or to-morrow; but I think French statesmen are more and more beginning to see that ultimately that result is inevitable, that it is useless to struggle against the natural tendency of things and that, after all, a nation with 40,000,000 inhabitants, with vast natural and acquired resources and with what nobody denies to the French people—an intense feeling of patriotism and public spirit—is too strong to have any thing to fear from the aggrandizement of her neighbors. Now, gentlemen, one word more I must say upon foreign matters, and that relates to the East. I am afraid that no one who looks to that quarter of the world can doubt that trouble is gathering there. It may come quickly or it may be deferred for years, but come it probably will. Now, that is a state of things to which we ought not to shut our eyes. Fifteen years ago we refused to see in time what was then obviously impending, and the result was that to everybody's dissatisfaction we drifted (it was a very happy phrase) into the Crimean war. I do not think that the dangers which threaten the Turkish empire arise from the same source now as then. It is rather internal than external peril by which that empire is threatened. No foreign alliance, no European guarantee can protect a government against financial collapse or against rebellion in its own provinces. In those matters every country must be left to work out its own destiny. Now, there is one part of Europe where, since Parliament separated, very important events have occurred. The Spanish monarchy, as you know, has disappeared, and the Spanish people are free to choose their own form of government. Now, I only mention that in order to say what I have up to this time had no opportunity of saying in public—though, perhaps, it is hardly necessary so far as England and the English government are concerned, that it is not our right, it is not our wish in any way to interfere with or influence the decision to which the Spanish people may come. I am afraid that those who undertake to set matters straight in that country will have a hard task. They have our sympathy and good will, but the only service which we could render them is to leave them alone. And now, gentlemen, turning to home subjects, I confess I am almost bewildered by the variety of questions upon which you may or may not expect me to give an opinion; while to deal with them all is impossible in the short time during which I shall tax your patience. I have been asked in reference to the Reform bill of last year—"Are you prepared to do away with the minority clause or to alter the rating clauses?" My answer is—I think we have had enough of Parliamentary reform for one while. ("No," "Yes," and cheers.) And whether the bill be faulty or faultless, I am not prepared to spend another session in tinkering it over again. Well, I come now to a larger subject, that of popular education, or rather that of popular school teaching, which is a very different thing, but which, as you know, I have always endeavored to promote. I will tell you briefly my ideas upon that. It is admitted that the present system is defective. There are many parts of the country which it does not reach, and those are just the poorest districts, where it is most wanted. I am quite ready to support any reasonable plan by which that defect can be remedied. I speak, of course, in what I am about to say only individually, and not as pledging any one but myself, but I think that, in the first instance, it would be advisable to take away the management of the educational department from the Council office, with which it has no natural connection, and to appoint a minister for that sole and special purpose. I think the next step would be to ascertain accurately how far the present provision for teaching is adequate. That is a point upon which, as many of you know, there are the widest possible divergencies of opinion. And I should not object to giving powers to towns or to districts to rate themselves, if they should think fit, for school purposes.

Passing from that, I come to a subject which touches us all very nearly, and upon which there has been of late a good deal of controversy and recrimination, into which I do not mean to enter. I mean the subject of taxation and expenditure. I fully admit that it has not been in the power of the present government to do in financial matters what we should have wished. You sometimes hear nonsense talked about governments wanting to keep up expenditure for the sake of patronage. Well, I tell you that is nonsense, because if a government look to its own personal and party interests simply, to speak of nothing higher, the obvious advantage which every member of the government must feel is to obtain the universal popularity which follows upon a reduction of taxation. But I think I can show that in the last two years we have had circumstances to deal with of a very peculiar difficulty. First of all we had the great commercial panic of May, 1866, of which the effect has been felt, and still is felt, in almost every branch of the public revenue. Instead of an increasing revenue, which has been the general rule ever since the Crimean war, we have had to deal with a declining revenue. That, of course, is only a temporary evil, but while it lasts it is an obstacle to financial improvements. Then, again, we had the Abyssinian war—a war which was undertaken reluctantly, a war as to entering into which we had no option, but a war with which I believe no one finds fault. The effect of it, however, has been to bring in a bill of between five and six millions. And, lastly, the last two years have witnessed, as I have said before, throughout the civilized world an enormous and exaggerated growth of military preparations. I do not say it is our duty to copy or to imitate the Continental armaments; but I may carry the argument so far as this, that the circumstance that all your neighbors are arming to the teeth is a fact which throws one additional difficulty in the way of reduction.

As to our system of taxation, I have said more than once here, and I repeat it now, that I believe it to be on the whole fair and just. I believe the balance between direct taxes, which fall in the main upon the comparatively rich, and *indirect taxes, which particularly affect the poor, is on the whole very equally struck.* And if you take into account our freedom from the heavy burden of military conscription, which, except in this country, prevails throughout Europe, and which is the great complaint of the Continental peasantry, I think it can be made out beyond dispute that the English artisan and the English laborer is, so far as public taxes go, more lightly burdened than the workmen of any other great European State. When I say more lightly burdened, I mean, of course, in proportion to the earnings he can make. There are, no doubt, financial details which may be amended. I think that whenever we have a surplus the shilling duty on corn ought to disappear.

Lord Stanley then concluded by a review of the Irish Church question.

Mr. Gladstone's Speech—Female Suffrage—Church Services—Ritualism—Liberal Accomplishments—The Irish Church.

Mr. Gladstone addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of Lancashire on the night of the 13th inst. The following extracts are taken from his address:—

With respect to the conduct of services of the Church, and with respect especially to the introduction of alterations in the services, I wish to be heard. Gentlemen, I am a churchman by birth, by education and by conviction—(cheers)—and I am not about to purchase, either here or elsewhere, any one of the weak brethren or of the doubtful votes, or any other description of support, by concealing or qualifying that fact; but my belief is that the welfare of the Church of England, which, upon the whole, is, I think, most happy at this moment in the possession of a very zealous, active and devoted clergy, depends to a very great degree, with reference to the dangers that surround it at the present, and that menace it in the future, upon the sound and healthful development of the energies of the laity. Stating that general principle, gentlemen, you will perceive that it is susceptible of a wide application. I have been asked by the gentleman who wrote to me from this neighborhood whether I will support a bill for the purpose of repressing, according to the recommendations of a royal commission, some innovations in the service of the Church that have been disapproved by that commission, and for which they have proposed a method of repression. Now I must beg of you to observe that in the case of a subject of this kind it is one thing to state opinions and another thing to promise action. No conscientious or intelligent person, in my opinion, should promise to support a particular measure for a particular purpose until he is satisfied that the time has arrived when he can support that measure with a prospect of attaining or furthering the end in view. Everything is good in its place, and nothing is good out of its place, and therefore I enter into no question of controversy; but I cannot hesitate to say that the deliberate imitation of the professions and practices of another religious communion in the Church of England, contrary to the law and spirit of the Church of England, is a grave and serious evil, to which it is quite right that the attention of the public and of the State should be directed, and which it is desirable to put down by persuasion and moral means, if it be possible; but if that be not possible, then, in the last resort, by the unbending authority of the law. And now, gentlemen, having said that, I think I have given an explanation of my general opinions, and I am bound to look to the views of the existing government. Whatever that may be, this certainly is no question of party. It would be a terrible misfortune if it became one. If questions concerning the internal doctrine and discipline of the Church of England ever become questions of party, rely on it the day they become so will be the day you may bid farewell to any hope of a satisfactory settlement. We must watch for opportunities of time and circumstance, and must have the opinions of the government and of the heads of the Church. I have endeavored to describe to you the general circumstances under which my conduct will be guided, and I venture to think it is your belief that I should, as far as I could, endeavor to insure a faithful application of that principle.

GERMANY.

Review of the Throne Speech—German and Spanish Democrats—Advice to Spain to Form a Republic—Presidential Election Greeted in Germany—Bonds Rising—King William's Remark on Disarmament—Fanatics in Church and School—M. Rochefort in Prussia—Discovery of Antiquities—Gold Diggings in Lapland.

BERLIN, Nov. 9, 1868.

The throne speech which was sent you by our last in a *verbatim* translation, and which we looked upon as eminently peaceful, is now considered to be so by the whole European press without exception. The careful reader of the document cannot, however, have failed to notice some grave contradictions in the closing passages which must baffle those who have the slightest knowledge of German politics. Who has most strenuously opposed the military mania of Prussia and clamored for peace? Who agitated a reduction of the army, assisted at the Peace Congress at Geneva, shook hands with Mr. Garnier-Pages and congratulated the revolutionists in Spain? It was the democratic—the people's party. Instead of congratulating the Geneva Peace Congress the throne speech eulogizes the resolutions for the wounded in war, and ignores those who will take away the cause of those wounds. It compliments the Spanish nation, hopes that it may prosper in the independent management of its affairs and become a great Power. Yet what else have the Spaniards done than upset the established authority by the grace of God, pronounced against the reigning dynasty and made, at least, for the time being *tabula rasa*. The Prussian democracy who modestly ask a reduction of taxes and of the military establishment are stigmatized in the throne speech as "the enemies of peace and public order," who obstruct and lay prostrate the progressive development of the general welfare, while compliments are offered to the same democracy in Spain. And if they are to find the guarantee of prosperity by independently shaping their affairs, why keep such a close and tyrannic grasp upon the German bridle, why constitute a northern confederation in such a shape that it fails altogether to excite envy in the South?

Dropping this sophistry of the throne speech we must yet say a word about its opening remarks on the budget, which we cannot do better than by quoting Baron von der Heydt's speech of the day before yesterday in the Chamber. The Baron, in order to justify the finance department and the deficit, which does not amount to 5,000,000, but rather to 18,000,000 thalers, even brought the person of his Majesty in the foreground. My proposition was, he said, to obtain greater revenue by an increase of the existing taxes, which the country can well afford—(opposing voices, "No, it can't")—but it was argued by others that this would be felt very severely in those sections where the crops had failed and traffic was at a stand. These arguments made a deep impression upon the feeling heart of the King. I thought to avoid such an increased taxation by covering the deficit from the assets in the treasury. If the amount of contribution levied by the North German Bund government is in future not considerably reduced we are surely forced to augment the taxes. As no means for the redemption of thirteen millions of treasury notes, payable in a year from date, have been provided, we must renew them in time. The Minister then proposed to debate the budget in Committee of the Whole, which was opposed by the liberals, who wished its reference to the Budget Committee. The national liberals, headed by Herr Twesten, voted with the conservatives for a committee of the whole, and the budget has now a fair chance, to the unquestionable comfort of Baron V. D. Heydt, to be rushed through with locomotive speed. A subsequent proposition of the Minister to refer the confiscation of ex-King George's property and that of the ex-Palatine of Hesse to the Finance Committee was opposed by Hon. Dr. Löwe, who could not discover anything financial in these matters, which, he said, pertained more to State right questions, as otherwise they might serve to make up for the deficit. Baron V. D. Heydt then withdrew his motion, and a special committee of twenty-one was appointed.

The new treaty on the navigation of the Rhine was next presented by the Minister of Commerce, Count von Itzenplitz. The old convention of the year 1835 has been modified several times. In 1861 and 1862 new compacts were made with France and the Netherlands, but since 1866 all the Rhine duties had been abolished and the present treaty, joined in by Prussia, Baden, Bavaria, France, Hesse and the Netherlands, affords great advantages to the traffic.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhard, presented in the Upper Chamber not less than six new bills, the same as indicated in the throne speech. Though the examinations of jurists are henceforth to be but two instead of three, the intervals are such that from the time of entering the university the student must wait nine years before he can obtain any salaried station in the courts of law.

The address of the German people's party to the Spanish people contains some wholesome advice and urges the foundation of a republic. Should we ever be in your position, says the said address—that is, without a monarch—none of us would think of recommending one. There may be some who call us not ripe for a republic, but we are sure to ripen faster under republican laws than under the dominion of royalty.

You have proclaimed the sovereignty of the people; order and harmony prevail. Why will you, in spite of your own, call in another sovereignty to whom you would have to concede the greater portion of your power? We soon hope to hear from your side of the Alps the thousandfold voice, which will be echoed throughout Europe in all hearts who believe in humanity and love liberty—Hurrah for Spanish Switzerland—for a federal republic!

This address, published as a circular by a committee of the German democrats, is of course not signed by any names, and not even dated, furnishing the censorial authorities with no clue to the perpetrators. That the latter are as vigilant as ever is shown by the recent confiscation of the Frankfort *Beobachter* for a moderate criticism of the throne speech, and a search for the manuscript in its printing office, though without result. The editor of an East Prussian journal was hauled up for a review of the legislative session in an article headed "What good have our representatives done for the people?" The censor, considering it as a libel against the Diet, asked, in conformity with the law, its consent to indict the editor, which, however, was refused by the house. He nevertheless brought suit against the paper because its real publisher was other than the one named, though the latter had complied with all the formalities of the press law. Speaking of East Prussia reminds us of the distress still prevailing in that province, and its inevitable increase during the approaching winter season. Some swindlers, taking advantage of the poor and ignorant people there, induced many to dispose of their few chattels and emigrate to Schleswig-Holstein, telling them that King William wished the Duchies colonized by East Prussians and would liberally support newcomers. Nearly a hundred of these deluded persons could be seen a few days ago in the vicinity of the royal palace in this city. Without the means to continue their journey, and learning too late that they had been imposed upon by Hamburg and Bremen agents for the purpose of being sent to Chile, they gladly accepted the offer of the police to forward them, free of cost, back to their native district.

The result of the Presidential election, known here in the morning papers of the 4th, has created great satisfaction to all German liberals. The *Post Gazette* of to-day says, in its leading article, that General Grant, having no longer to contest slavery, the first great evil, may at once lay the axe to the second, which gnaws at the vitals of the republic—namely, corruption in public service. It dwells upon the favorable auspices of a period commencing with Grant's inauguration, and predicts that all the charms of the Old World, including its permanent military array, general duty to serve in the army, its strong governments, unproductive expenses and growing deficits, will be completely put in the shade by the attractions, greater than ever, exerted by the United States. American bonds, 1862, went up one day last week to 80¼, which is one per cent higher than they have been for the last two years. They are quoted to-day 79¾, but may be expected to rise again, and that independently of gold premium, because the election of Grant induces large investments by private parties. This reminds us of a conversation which, more than two months ago the writer had with the Hon. Mr. G. Bancroft. Speaking of American soldiers, Mr. Bancroft said at that time—"I am fully convinced that General Grant will be elected by an overwhelming majority; indeed, there is not the slightest doubt of it," thus showing that as a historian his judgment of the present is no less correct than that of the past.

We have formerly mentioned that hardly a day passes without some new invention in military matters. The latest we have to record is in the artillery branch. A Mr. Cordes, known by the construction of the so-called whale cannon, has laid before the War Department here a distance meter by which the widest ranges in coast ordnance can be measured with the utmost precision. The inventor not having succeeded yet in patenting his new improvement, the details are kept secret.

A remark of King William, touching upon a general disarmament, has even found its way into a French paper, though its authenticity is very doubtful. The conversation turned upon the reduction of the French army and the probability of Napoleon's requesting Prussia to put her army on a peace footing. "We are already on a peace footing," the King is reported to have said. "Is it my fault that our military organization is so perfect that the Prussian army could be put in readiness within twenty-four hours, even if our effective strength be calculated at its lowest point? Does France expect me to make any alteration in my reserves or landwehr? That would be interfering with our internal affairs, and I believe every true German will not suffer it."

The insane doctrine of Parson Knaack, alluded to in former communications—namely, that the sun revolved around the earth—and the warlike incubation of one Dr. Lasson, teacher in a college, have caused great agitation, and meetings of the citizens in various wards have taken place and resolutions passed strongly urging a separation of church and school. The indignation surged up by these individuals entrusted with the instruction of the people, is turned also against the Minister of instruction, Herr von Mühler, who by his orthodox regulations has of late given very general and widespread offence. To celebrate the renowned Schleiermacher's centenary, who was born November 21, 1768, the Church authorities were applied to by the Common Council for permission to use the sacred edifices, but were refused on the ground that Schleiermacher's teachings could lay no claim to a religious reform—a reply which would not have obtained the sanction of a minister more liberal in his views than Herr von Mühler. The Aldermen, not to be daunted, have appealed to the Minister, and are prepared, should the result be unfavorable, to lay the matter before the King.

Mr. Rochefort, of the *Lanterne* celebrity, has now taken refuge in the Prussian town of Aix-la-Chapelle, and several numbers of his paper are dated from his new quarters. Does he expect to raise a breeze between the courts of Versailles and Berlin? A German authorized translation of the *Lanterne* has appeared here regularly during the last two months and commands a ready sale. The interest, however, in the few last numbers appears to flag on account of the vituperation becoming so very personal.

A curious discovery has lately been made at the town of Hildesheim, consisting of silver vessels, of which several wheelbarrows full were found buried under ground. It was at first supposed that these were the spoils of some robbery, but on closer examination they were found to be of great antiquity and to bear traces of Roman inscription. The probability is that these vessels represent booty taken by the Teutons in their fights with the Romans, and it is conjectured that they must have been hidden in the earth for upwards of 2,000 years. They are now under inspection by Göttingen savans and their report is eagerly awaited.

From Stockholm it is reported that in Lapland gold districts have lately been discovered, and that even with the imperfect tools in the hands of the inhabitants a man can easily earn at the diggings a thaler a day.

The American colony was increased on the 6th inst. by a daughter born to Colonel Bliss.

King of Prussia's Speech—"Let Us Have Peace."

The Paris *Moniteur du Soir*, of the 11th, in its bulletin, says:—

The speech of the King of Prussia at the opening of the Diet has produced a favorable impression. It has been everywhere considered as a new proof of the pacific intentions which govern the mutual relations of the great Powers. The sovereigns and statesmen of Europe seize every occasion to support the tendencies the development of which can serve the course of progress. The King of Prussia rightly protested against the unfounded apprehensions which have been prevalent, and the advantages taken of these fears by the enemies of public order and European peace, and his Majesty cast a tranquil glance at the future and at the general political situation of Europe, expressing a hope to see commercial and industrial affairs make rapid improvement. This is a wish in which every other government will gladly join. Compared with the language of divers European Cabinets, the King of Prussia is full of those thoughts of concord and moderation which are beginning more and more to obtain at the present time.

Financial Condition of Prussia.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of the 11th inst. publishes an article upon the budget and general financial position of Prussia. It concludes as follows:—

The statement emanating from malicious individuals to the effect that the peace policy pursued by Prussia arises from the necessitous condition of her finances refutes itself, as evidently no such condition exists as could obstruct the government in the freedom of its resolves. The guiding principle of Prussian policy is simply the wish that Germany may be able to devote herself in peace to the prosperous development of her political and economical position, and that no sort of disturbance of her friendly relations with neighboring Powers may occur.

SPAIN.

A Kingdom Without a King—Republicans Without a Republic.

[Madrid (Nov. 9) correspondence of the London Times.]

Prim has been twitted with the absurdity of proposing "a monarchy without a monarch." He has retorted by a taunt to his adversaries that they would proclaim "a republic without republicans." Both these assertions were true a month ago. Are they still correct at this present moment? Most decidedly Prim has not found his monarch. Indeed, by his hesitation and inaction, by his unaccountable reticence, he has almost brought the country to despair of a monarch—he has shaken the nation's faith in a monarchy. Kings do not in our days fall from heaven, nor do they come in the shape of young strovers looking for their fathers' asses, nor as middle-aged travelers driving to town in their gigs with their wives and accepting such omens as the flight of wild birds may portend. It is for time alone to show whether it was owing to mere chance or to deep calculation that Prim has brought the country to its present predicament. But, whatever may have been, or may be, Prim's real purpose, there can be little doubt as to his ability to work it out. Were Prim to cast the weight of his sword in behalf of a republic (and it is by no means impossible that he may be driven to those straits in the end—it is by no means impossible that he has acted upon that plan from the beginning), a republic may still be the upshot. But if Castelar's views are to be realized, in spite of Prim and the army, there must be either a conflict in which the army may be overpowered, or a combination by which the army may be won over or neutralized. So long as the army exists in Spain the mastery of the situation lies with it; it lies usually with its leaders. No doubt republicanism has of late advanced with great strides