EUROPE.

Particulars of the Malaga Insurrection.

THE SITUATION IN TURKEY.

We continue to-day our extracts from the last European papers received and give several interesting letters from our correspondents at the various capitals.

A Cork correspondent telegraphs:—"Three men, with their faces blackened, visited the land steward at Cappa White, Limerick, on Wednesday night, and threatened him with death if he carried out some pending evictions."

A despatch from Munich, Bavaria, dated the 8th instant, says that Herr Von Methammer, Councillor of Legation, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Belgium.

The proposal of the Minister of War for dividing the Bavarian army into two corps of four divisions, in unison with the military system of the North German Confederation, has received the sanction of the King.

The government candidate for the department of the Manche has been elected to the Corps Legislatif by a large majority (17,643 to 10,761). This is an important victory, the department having been carried by the opposition in 1863.

A serious charge, involving Sir John Pakington, as the late War Secretary, has just come to light. Lord Napier, of Magdala, before leaving England, proposed that a supplementary Abyssinian gazette should be issued, to include the names of many officers of merit who, from various causes, had been passed over in the first gazette. Such a gazette was prepared by Lord Napier, submitted to and approved by the Horse Guards and forwarded to the War Office authorities, who, however, took upon themselves to reject it altogether. Their only reason for thus slighting the man whom all England at that time was eager to honor is that the gazette was too large. They, however, never made any proposition for reducing it nor sent it back to Lord Napier for amendment. They simply rejected the list altogether, thereby insolently snubbing Lord Napier and depriving of honor many officers who, by their own admission, merit the usual recognition for services. Sir John Pakington was at the time at the head of the department.

On the 8th inst. a portion of the colliery belonging to the Rainford Coal Company, near Wigan, was discovered to be on fire. Eight men descended the pit with the view of extinguishing the flames, and while so engaged the fire was suddenly driven back upon them, and three received such injuries that they shortly afterwards died. Two of the survivors are not expected to recover.

Before leaving Stockholm, says a despatch from that capital, the Prince of Wales was made a Knight of the Freemasons of Charles XIII., after having successively received the six inferior orders.

A novel proposal has been made to Mr. Bright, as President of the Board of Trade. A Scotch gentleman has "directed the attention of his great mind" to a proposal to clear the seas of bottle-nosed whales and of porpoises, which, he says, "are depriving our hardy fishermen of their living by devouring and destroying the greatest quantity of fish." Mr. Bright, in reply, said he did not think Parliament could be applied to to grant money for such a purpose, and being further pressed with two communications on the same subject directed his secretary to acknowledge their receipt.

Queen Christina of Spain, travelling with her husband, the Duke de Rianzares, her daughter, son-in-law and a suit of fourteen persons, has arrived at Hyeres, where she will pass the winter in the Chateau Denys, which she has hired for three months.

The man Sheward, the Norwich publican, charged on his own confession with the murder of his wife at Norwich so long ago as the summer of 1851, was brought before the Lambeth magistrates yesterday and ordered to be taken to Norwich for examination. The investigations of the police bear out the truth of Sheward's story. Parts of a woman's body were found in the neighborhood of Norwich at the time indicated by Sheward, and the finding naturally caused great excitement at the time.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have adopted a resolution declaring that the Commercial treaty between England and France "has proved highly beneficial to the trade and the general prosperity of the two nations." It was urged at the same time that an effort should be made to obtain a reduction of "the very high duties on certain classes of English manufactures," and a sub-committee was appointed to prepare a list of the articles belonging to the trade of the Manchester district which may be regarded as unduly weighted in the existing tariff.

Mr. Maziere Brady, who, under the administrations of Earl Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston, was Lord Chancellor of Ireland during nearly twenty years, is gazetted to a baronetcy. A similar honor was conferred upon the present Sir Joseph Napier, another ex-Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by the conservative government in 1866.

SPAIN.

The Malaga Insurrection—Particulars of the Fighting—Much Powder Burned and Few Persons Hurt—The Government Forces Victorious.

MALAGA, Jan. 1, 1869.

Amid the dismal rattle of musketry, the heavy booming of cannon and the howling flight of shells I spend my New Year's Day in "sweet Malaga," a veritable prisoner in my hotel. A "happy new year" is a phrase that will not come to my lips, but, like Macbeth's amen, sticks in my throat. For Malaga the new year brings no joyous celebrations, no pleasant exchange of delightful amenities. Whatever the occasion may have in store for the gay Malaguellos in other years, it offers them to-day nothing but sadness and grief. The bright Alameda, that glitters with so much life on holidays, is now almost deserted, save by detachments of weather-beaten soldiers, or rough *paisanos*, in their classic costumes, who spend the day in shooting at each other and exchanging bullets, instead of bonbons, in honor of the day. The gay colors that always slash along this broad promenade on such a sunny afternoon are all gone, and the gray kepi of the soldier or the brown handkerchief of the *paisano*, bound about his head like a small turban, are all the colors one sees to-day on this famous walk if one chances to risk his head out of the window to see what is really going on. With a barricade under one window and a broad street, swept with musket balls, under the other, one has little chance to see a great deal and quite as little to think of anything relating to holiday festivals or anything else. Such a hubbub, noise and turmoil were never heard before, except in a city making a grand fight against an army of soldiers. It is quite evident something of a very grave nature is going on in the city, but what one can see is embraced in a very small compass. You may gain a view of the Alameda by carefully screening yourself at the window and slyly peeping out of one corner, while your body is carefully sheltered. To put out your head like a housemaid would be to present it as a target to those gentlemanly Cazadores who are behind a barricade up the Alameda, anxious for a shot at some animate object. My hat, projected occasionally on a cane, as I have seen it done in other days during our war, testifies by its many ventilators how dangerous it would be to replace the cane by my head. I am not curious about those Cazadores, but I like to look at the mixed crowd below me who man the barricades. They are doing considerable fighting—that is, they are firing their guns with extraordinary assiduity at the Cazadores, with what effect I am unable to discern for reasons that will suggest themselves to any one who has been in a like situation. Old men and young men are in that barricade, the latter in the majority. Some wear the uniform of the militia—red cap and short jacket. Others are unquestionably peasants from the country. They have no caps, but wear the handkerchief about their closely cropped heads. In action they turn aside their bright colored mantas and fight in their shirt sleeves, wearing about their waists the broad scarlet band which holds up their knee breeches of plush, velvet or coarse cloth, slashed at the knee and ornamented with a profusion of silver bell buttons. Most of them wear long stockings minus the feet, the feet being bare and only protected by a sandal of canvas or straw, just like those that Cæsar's soldiers wore. Here and there you observe among the contestants a *pollo* or fancy chicken, as the Spaniards call the young swells. How they fight in a tall hat and tight breeches is more than I can tell; but some how or other they are devils themselves on the barricades or behind them. They handle a gun with as much facility as they roll a cigarette, which they have in their mouths continually, and no better fighting material is to be seen on their favorite promenade, the Alameda, to-day.

Street fighting in Spain is not often very bloody. They take things wonderfully easy. The principal thing seems to be, on both sides, to get the guns off, without any special regard as to whether they are aimed at the opposing force or not. For that reason the position of a curious looker-on in the second story is frequently perilous. As long as there is a respectable rattle of musketry the fight is regarded as going on splendidly, and those who are not burning powder sit quietly down behind the barricades and eat their sausages and bread, and not unfrequently a dish of good hot *puchero*, brought by the worthy spouse of the combatant, meanwhile discussing the situation with the utmost *sang-froid*, and washing down the subsistence with liberal quantities of *valdepeñas*, which they get from an old woman across the way, who keeps her shop open for these customers. These jolly fellows are perfectly safe, as my hotel intervenes between them and the Cazadores, and they can smoke with comfort. In their rear, some distance off, is the Plaza de la Constitucion, out of which leads the Calle de Granada, one of the toughest thoroughfares the troops can find to traverse. At the Plaza are plenty of barricades—stout ones, too—and well manned, because this is a strategic point essential to be held if the Alameda is not to be given up. In face of my window is the street leading out of the Alameda to the seashore, and I can see the grand flag of my country floating over the street from the windows of the Consulate, now filled by Mr. Gray, Vice Consul. It is not far to that point which I should like to reach for many reasons; but a passage across the Alameda with an unbroken skin is quite out of the question. The Swatara can be reached from the consulate by small boats pulling around into the harbor. They have provisions on the Swatara which are wanting at the Hotel del Alameda. War cannot be carried on without subsistence.

What I have thus briefly described is all that I can see from where I am penned up. I can tell you, however, of what has occurred in the city since I closed my last letter night before last. Of the details of the innumerable conflicts in the streets yesterday and to-day I can only give you an outline. Some I saw; others are reported to me by the volunteers and some by the regulars. In the Barrio de Santa Trinidad searching for facts in the narrow, barricaded streets is not a pleasant or profitable operation. There is too much fighting there to give one an opportunity of moving about with ease. But to the history of the events of the past two days.

When I closed my letter yesterday morning all the barricades had been completed in the Alameda; General Pavia had issued his *bandos* threatening martial law, and exhorting the people to return to and remain in their *casas;* General de Rodas was coming in with his suite of 6,000 men and eight pieces of artillery, and was halted at the station; and the city was left to the few volunteers who acted as guards at the barricades. The full round moon, sailing majestically through the soft blue sky, had relieved the gas company from duty and had fairly lit up the city, which the gas company has not done before or since the first symptoms of a fight.

On Friday General de Rodas issued a *bando* declaring the city and province of Malaga in a state of siege, ordering that all persons who had arms, except two battalions and some companies of militia who had respected the order of the Governor and had tendered their services, should at once deliver up their arms, and instructing the military governor to announce the places where arms should be delivered, and also that he should notify foreign consuls, and inoffensive persons should be able to leave the town. The proclamation was carried around the city by small detachments and announced by a flourish of bugles or trumpets and a roll of drums. Some of these detachments were fired on at various points and a sharp contest inaugurated, especially at the Battery Espigon at the post, where the volunteers attempted to get possession of some heavy guns that were there. Two companies of troops were engaged and several hundred volunteers. The fight lasted nearly two hours, and the people were only prevented from accomplishing their object by the fire of the two gunboats which were anchored near by. Their shell and grape were too much for the *paisanos*, who finally retired, carrying off their wounded, but leaving several dead on the field. In the Alameda there was a good deal of desultory sort of firing, and I could not see that any one was hurt. The troops finally gave up their attempts to disperse the revolutionists by proclamations, and retired to their quarters at the custom house, railway station, cathedral and various barracks. The civil governor resigned his position yesterday, and General de Rodas and General Pavia now exercise all the power. The question has evidently gone quite out of the control of anything but bullets, and when they will be able to decide it is a problem.

There was a tremendous fight in the barrio of the Capucines yesterday afternoon, where the revolutionists are in great strength. That quarter of the city is old, the streets are narrow and crowded, and the houses strong, with small windows and heavy balconies. As in Cadiz, every street has its barricades, mostly of stone from the pavement, and they proved a troublesome barrier to the troops. The Calle de los Frailes was the scene of the bitterest fighting. Barricades were at almost every step; every house was filled with *paisanos*, who fought from the balconies, which were defended by sand bags, furniture and all sorts of things, leaving merely a loophole for the musket. The firing under these circumstances was not very certain, but the *paisanos* managed to protect themselves in the best style in this manner. All the heavy doors were closed, except a small crack left open for the guns, and heavily barricaded. Some of the Cazadores of Babastro were marching about and attempted to go from their barracks to the ranch of the Capucines, and had entered the Calle de los Frailes, when they first encountered the fire of the *paisanos* from the barricades and from the houses. One soldier was killed and a few slightly wounded, and the Cazadores fell back and returned to the barracks. On this being reported the lieutenant colonel of the Cazadores sallied out with his regiment and seven pieces of artillery. The guns fired one round apiece, sweeping the Calle de los Frailes and the Capucines, and then an assault was ordered. The fire of the *paisanos* was exceedingly bad, but the casualties among the troops rather light. They carried four or five slight barricades at the point of the bayonet, and only five men were killed and three wounded of the Cazadores. The colonel, Burgos, received three shots—one in his wrist, another in his leg, both slight, and a third serious one in his groin. He was taken off the field. Carrying barricades was found to be easy enough, but great difficulty was experienced in driving from the balconies and roofs of the buildings the "sharpshooters," who literally rained balls down upon the assaulting column. The soldiers finally gained entrance into a house and, after bayonetting all the combatants found within, reached the roof and soon cleared the neighboring roofs of all *paisanos*. The fight in the Calle de los Frailes assumed very serious proportions before nightfall and the Cazadores were reinforced by a regiment of the line. It was found that artillery could not be used to any advantage in the narrow and crooked streets, and the guns were withdrawn and sent back to the Merced barracks.

At nightfall, when the conflict ceased, the revolutionists held their strongest position, and it was apparent that they could be got out only by the severest fighting. The troops held on to every inch they gained, and were preparing for an assault on the Capucines in the morning, when they found that the revolutionists had evacuated their positions and gone over to the other side of the river Guadalmedinoe, which is just now shrunken to a brook. The barrio Santisuna Trinidad is inhabited chiefly by the working classes, fishermen, boatmen and washerwomen. Its streets are crooked and narrow, and well fitted for barricading. Finding that the position in the city was likely to be lost, most of the fighting men crossed over the river and joined their friends in that quarter. Some barricades had been constructed the previous day, and others were thrown up during the night. General de Rodas' efforts to join his forces to General Pavia in the city proper had failed in consequence of the presence of the *paisanos* in their stronghold in the Trinidad. The washerwomen were as enthusiastic and plucky as their mates, and labored in building barricades with a will. A great many articles of linen which had been entrusted to these females to wash were converted into bags to hold sand, which was brought from the river bed to strengthen the barricades. The defences in this portion of the city were stronger and more formidable than those in the Barrio de los Capuchinos, as it was shown there after they engaged General de Rodas' active attention.

This has been the eventful day. The fighting has been going on all day on the other side of the river, and finally General de Rodas' column has united with General Pavia's forces, which constituted the garrison of the city, and the affair may be said to be over. Last night passed very quietly; occasionally a shot or two was heard, followed by a sharp rattle of musketry, and then silence would reign. Both sides were on the *qui vive*, and rather nervous. The discharge of one shot seemed to create the impression that there was an attack on both sides, and there would be a general volley of musketry, and then order would be restored, when it was found that the alarm was false. There was no change in the situation on the Alameda during the night. The revolutionists held their positions, and the cry of "*Alerta!*" sounded every half or quarter hour all night long. Had it not been for a splendid moon, just at its full, the city would have been in complete darkness. None of the gas lamps are lighted, and, indeed, the supply is exhausted, as no work is going on either at the gas works or elsewhere, and the laborers are generally behind the barricades.

At daylight this morning the grand attack on the revolutionists in the barrier Trinidad was delivered, and the fighting has been pretty severe, if one can judge from the discharges of heavy guns and small arms. Two or three gunboats are in position off the mouth of the Guadalmedina, which separates the barrier Trinidad from the city proper. They have been firing shot and shell into the houses, in which they have been assisted by the castle, which is situated on a high hill the other side of the town. The flight of shells from the latter point as they passed over the city could be heard distinctly, and frightened a good many people, who are unfamiliar with the sound.

A heavy iron-clad frigate has arrived off the port, it is said, from Cadiz, supposed to be the Saragossa; but she has not taken any part in the conflict so far as I can hear. Certainly no very heavy guns have been playing to-day, or we should have known it. The fighting, which closed on the other side of the river shortly after noon to-day, is said to have been very serious. The troops, aided by the fire of the gunboats and castle, which greatly demoralized the *paisanos*, were able, after several hours' fighting, to carry all the barricades and to take full possession of all the city on the other side of the river. The losses were not heavy, I am assured, on either side. After clearing things up beyond the Guadalmedina, General de Rodas moved a column up and took possession of the Tetuan bridge, at the end of the Alameda, and then cleared the streets on either side of the river, clean up beyond the markets. There was very little fighting here, and very little in the Alameda, which he readily captured, with little resistance on the part of the revolutionists, who were collecting elsewhere for a stand. Many prisoners are said to be in the hands of the troops, some being captured with arms in their hands. The Alameda is all clear from the custom house to the Guadalmedina, but people still remain in doors.

It is rumored that an officer and men from the Swatara, ashore under the flag to escort to the ship some ladies, were fired upon by the revolutionists, but with what result no one seems to know. General Pavia sallied out of the custom house with a small force and rescued the party, and punished the revolutionists and carried two or three barricades, with a trifling loss. I have not seen the consul or any of the officers of the Swatara since day before yesterday. I presume they are all safely on board the ship. Late this afternoon there was a tremendous fight up in the Plaza de la Constitucion, and the firing only ceased at nightfall. My neighbors below in the barricades, having deserted their comfortable quarters as soon as General de Rodas's forces marched up towards the advance, have left the street clear up to the front, which I visited about nightfall. The revolutionists had the Plaza de la Constitucion strongly barricaded and occupied all the houses in the square and adjacent streets. The troops had taken several barricades and were fairly surrounding the square. Their losses had been very slight, although the fighting was heavy enough to suggest great slaughter. Somehow or other there is a great deal of noise and but little damage done. It has always been so in Spanish revolutions and probably always will be so in the future. At all events, here was a seat of the revolution. The firing was certainly incessant; barricades had been taken and yet not a baker's dozen of the assailants had been wounded or killed, after a fight of three or four hours. All sorts of missiles are used. Bird shot is flying about like hail and bullets are not wanting; but no one gets hit. How is it? *Quien sabe?* This plaza is unquestionably the last stronghold of the revolutionists and the fight will soon be over. The troops have gained the advantage and the revolutionists have lost confidence. They hoped to hear that the railway had been cut and that Auduiar had risen; but there has been no movement of that kind. As in Cadiz, so in Malaga, the fight had to be made by the people unsupported. One barricade at the time Cadiz was in arms, and the story would have been different. Now the cities are being whipped into submission in detail. At the Plaza de la Constitucion I saw many prisoners, mostly countrymen, who took things quite comfortably. They were smoking and discussing the events of the day as coolly as possible. The soldiers were on perfect good terms with them, and there was evidently no feeling of hostility on either side. Several hundred prisoners have been taken already, and doubtless more will be brought in, for in all the houses in the rear of the troops are found armed persons, who are at once made prisoners. As I write, at midnight, the firing has completely ceased. Officers tell me that the affair is quite over, and they apprehend no more fighting. Many of the armed prisoners have left the city and taken to the mountains and will thus escape, although a force is said to have been sent in pursuit. It is to be hoped that these fellows will not open a guerrilla muss, because no one knows how that would end.

Business of course has been entirely suspended since day before yesterday, and the markets have been closed. There has been no bread baked for two days, and the supply is exhausted. Few people have enough for a good meal, and it will be several days before the country people begin to bring in supplies again. It will require several days to bring things to rights. The shipping is suffering a good deal, as the captains are all penned up in the harbor, incapable of doing anything. All the merchant steamers got to sea at once, but the sailing vessels had to remain and fare as well as they could. No mails were sent out yesterday or to-day. To-morrow morning a *correo* train will be despatched for Cordova. By that I shall try to send this letter. To-morrow will probably dawn in peace on the city.

I have thus briefly given you all the details of the recent occurrences as far as I could obtain them. Of course, with the streets impassable and fighting going on at various points, it is difficult to get at all the facts at once. I hope to-morrow to give the result more surely.

It is said that General de Rodas will go to Granada from here, to disarm the people. He will probably have no further trouble, after the Cadiz and Malaga lessons.

The weather is warm and bright, like a May day in New York.

TURKEY.

Scanty News from Crete—Hobart Pacha's Course Approved—Police Regulations—Very Little Excitement—The United States Minister as a Protector of Greek Subjects.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 30, 1868.

In the midst of the excitement caused by the rupture of relations between Greece and Turkey the original bone of contention (Crete) is quite lost sight of. For some time past the news from the island has been very scanty, but it goes to show that the few remaining insurgents are very hard pressed; and now that Hobart Pacha has the little fleet of blockade runners safely shut up in port, the source of supply of both provisions and ammunition being thus entirely cut off, the last embers of the insurrection must soon be extinguished. It is, however, unfortunate for the prestige of the Ottoman navy that the fleet, which has so suddenly quashed this hitherto active and successful promoter and feeder of the insurrection, should be commanded by an ex-officer of the British navy and an ex-blockade runner on the Cape Fear river. Whatever motive might have influence on the Porte to employ a foreign officer for such service at this critical moment, it is but justice to the native officers to bear in mind the fact that Hobart Pacha appeared before Syra armed with extraordinary discretionary powers far beyond any that have been previously accorded to commanders of the fleet in Cretan waters. It has been a constant source of complaint on the part of the Turkish officers that their instructions restricted their action within a very narrow scope, or they would long since have given a good account of the Enosis, Crete and Panaheilon, and it must not be forgotten that they did catch the Arcadia in the act and made a fair prize of her on the coast of Crete. They, however, in their zeal twice fired on Italian mail boats while passing Crete on their way to Alexandria, and having done some slight damage to the smokepipe of one of them by putting a shot through it, the Italian government exacted the modest sum of 70,000 francs. The latest news we have from Syra reports that the Enosis has been disarmed and sent, under the escort of the French and Austrian gunboats, to the Piræus for trial on Admiral Hobart's charge of piracy. The Greeks console themselves by saying they will blow her up if condemned, but will not deliver her to the Turks. The prompt and decisive action of Admiral Hobart has, it is said, given the Sultan the utmost satisfaction. A few days since he sent him the decoration of the Osmanlé in brilliants, in addition to the promotion conferred upon him of Pacha of the second rank on the eve of his departure to take command of the fleet.

The Porte has somewhat softened down the rigorous decree of expulsion of the Greeks by according a further delay of three weeks from to-day for their departure or the privilege of remaining on condition of their becoming Ottoman subjects. Many of the Greek bankers and merchants residing here are subjects of Austria and France, and several of the wealthy Greeks who did not find it convenient to leave their affairs here have adopted the expedient of becoming subjects of the Porte.

This course is not, however, generally followed by the poorer classes, who have in numerous instances shown themselves more patriotic than their wealthy countrymen and have recently left in large numbers. The authorities have availed themselves of the opportunity to get rid of many bad characters who, although not convicted of any crime, are suspected and in many instances known to be thieves, gamblers and pickpockets. In case of war many of the exiles, and especially of the latter classes, will doubtless be drafted into the ranks of the Hellenic army.

On the 19th inst. the commission established at the Department of the Police issued the following notice.

"In pursuance of the notice already given a commission ordered by the Sublime Porte will hold its sessions daily at the Ministry of Police, from five o'clock (Turkish time) in the morning until eleven o'clock in the afternoon (ten A. M. to four P.M.) This commission has special orders to attend to the strict observance of the delay accorded by the Sublime Porte for the departure of the Hellenes from the empire."

Critical as is the present political position, things go on much more quietly both here and in the provinces than at Athens. That the Greeks here—both subjects of King George and of the Sultan—participate largely in the feelings of their countrymen in Greece cannot be doubted, the only difference being that any open demonstration of popular fermentation at this time would be much more promptly suppressed by the police than heretofore—a fact of which the Greeks are constantly reminded. The only excitement now is to be found in the "Haviar Khan," the "Bourse" of Galata, where the recent rapid fluctuations of the Turkish funds have gathered an unusually large crowd of mad speculators, and where a visitor for the first time would readily believe he had fallen among the inmates of a lunatic asylum. At the present moment, in consequence of the prevailing belief that a Conference is about to be called to settle the existing difficulties, the coupons are recovering from the rapid fall they sustained upon the first commencement of the rupture of the relations with Greece.

Previous to the departure of Mr. Delyanni, according to the usual custom, he proposed to confide Greek interests to the protection of some other legation. The French and English declined the charge, as they had urged and countenanced the Porte in the measures it has adopted against Greece. The Russian, as one of the treaty Powers, does not find it convenient openly to play the part of adviser to the pugnacious Greeks. Prussia and Italy desire to keep themselves in an independent position for future action, and, as a last resort, this unenviable position was offered to Mr. Morris, the United States Minister, who accepted, subject to the sanction of his government. The only object is to exercise a friendly intervention in the affairs of the Greeks during the rupture of relations—an intervention which need by no means be antagonistic to the Porte, but, on the contrary, is intended to offer facilities to the local authorities, as well as to the Greeks themselves, and becomes almost indispensable in cases where the latter have business with the subjects of other European Powers residing here.

The despatch of Mr. Morris to Mr. Seward asking his approval of the arrangement went forward on the 24th, but no reply had been received as late as yesterday. In the meantime the street in front of the Consulate is crowded with Greeks, anxiously awaiting the decision of the United States government.

FRANCE.

The Turco-Greek Conference—French Idols—A Palpable Hit for Popularity—Another Prefect of a Different Stamp—The Press and the Army—A Duel—Death of a Senator of Irish Extraction—The Tuileries Gardens—A New Opera.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1869.

We are all lying on our oars, standing at ease, waiting for the train, like Mr. Alfred Tennyson, at Coventry—the very place, by the way, to which the diplomatists appear disposed to send the Greek Minister; but as diplomacy appears to resent this insult, which Ottoman arrogance would fain impose upon it, it is said that a kind of compromise is to be effected. The Greek Minister, M. Rangabé, will not appear at the meeting of the diplomatists, but immediately after the members shall have shown their credentials the Marquis de la Valette will propose that the Greek Ambassador shall be called in from the anteroom, where he will be waiting, and then he will take part in the Conference. This is the arrangement which is said to have been made; but it is scarcely credible that the Russian Minister, Count Stackelberg, will submit to this insult upon his protégé. This question, which involves subjects more serious than mere etiquette, may occasion some delay at the outset of the proceedings, as Count Stackelberg has applied for formal instructions to Prince Gortschakoff. The idea of a trial in which no opportunity for justification was given to the *alteram partem*, is utterly inadmissible, and equally so would appear to be the compromise thus proposed. However, the *Public*, which is now the recognized semi-official organ of the government, maintains peremptorily this evening without any disagreeable *contretemps* to intervene at the Ministry of Foreign affairs under the presidency of the Marquis de la Valette.

The French people generally have some idol who is not always selected for his worth; but even when this is the case they very soon get tired of hearing Aristides called "the just," and these iconoclasts generally break their idols with as little remorse as the Egyptians of old smashed their images when the omens were unfavorable. Baron Leguier is at present unquestionably the most popular man in France; his dignified assertion of his independence has secured for him the approbation of his countrymen, who are little accumstomed to see such a spectacle in the ranks of the imperialists. The local journals recount that the whole city and neighborhood of Toulouse have flocked to leave their cards upon the upright and honest Procureur; they recount the immense indignation caused by his letter, and they may be quite sure that the capital fully participated in this reprobation of the government. It was indeed a fortunate movement for the Baron when he virtually declared that "the last straw broke the camel's back" by telling the Minister of the Interior that he would resign his official position rather than pursue the Baudin prosecution policy against the liberties of the people any further. The *Pays*, which, if not without sin, is certainly without any shame, affects to congratulate the government on having got rid of so unworthy a person; and M. Baroche himself has written an article, which will be fulminated by the *Constitutionnel* to-morrow, in defence of his unconstitutional assumptions. The independent journals, and even some of those which can scarcely lay just claim to that honorable distinction, are unanimous in their approbation of Baron Leguier's conduct.

The Prefect of Clermont is not, however, one of those officials who approve of justice being done otherwise than at the dictation of the government. The tribunal under his jurisdiction had presumed to acquit the *Indépendance du Canton* of the same heavy charges which had been brought against the Toulouse paper; and when they called, as in duty bound, to pay their respects to the Prefect, he turned his back upon them, and even descended to the impertinence of refraining from sending his card to them on New Year's Day.

M. Jallout is a French judge of another calibre. He does not presume to stand up against imperial, but divine authority. He is a judge at Chandernagore, in the French possessions in Eastern India, and he has just published a book called the "Bible in India," which exceeds in its rationalism all the materialism of Strauss and Rénan, or even the coarse and brutal cynicism of that handbook of the German rationalists, Kraft and Stoff. This French judge is perfectly conversant with Sanscrit and the Eastern dialects, and has lived on terms of intimacy with the Brahmins, and he professes to have found all the substance of the Bible in the Vedas. He declares that any student of Sanscrit who will take the trouble to peruse the Vedas will find therein conclusive proofs of the astounding materialism which he seeks to propagate.

Five persons—Viscount de Coetlojan and MM. de Voestine and Mailiard, all writers in the *Figaro*, and Lieutenants Ciron and Caubet, of the Fifty-first regiment of the line—were tried yesterday, the first named as principal and the others as accessories in wounding Lieutenant Charpentier, of the same regiment, in a duel at Vesinet on the 28th of November last. The hostile meeting arose out of a dispute in the crowd before the Church of the Trinity, on the occasion of Rossini's funeral, when M. de Coetlojan struck the officer in the face. The former alleged that he was irritated at Lieutenant Charpentier ordering his men to arrest him, while the other maintained that the blow preceded his command to have the Viscount arrested. The evidence on that point was conflicting. In the duel the officer was slightly touched on the arm. The principal accused was now sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 200 francs fine; the others to pay a penalty of fifty francs each. So you observe that writers in a journal which is not semi-official do not escape so easily as those whose steel pens as well as Toledo blades are brandished in honor of the government.

Baron Clery, who has just died here, was the youngest of the three brothers of that name, and had only attained his fifty-second year. He belonged to a noble family of Irish extraction, which gave queens to Spain and Sweden by the marriages of Julia and Eugenia Clery to Joseph Bonaparte and General Bernadotte, who, having joined the coalition against the First Napoleon, was elected King of Sweden. The Clery family in France remained for many years in retirement; but the advent of Napoleon III. to power brought it again into notice. The eldest brother was made Senator and the second elected Deputy, after having been chief of staff to Marshal Bugeaud in Algeria and subsequently commander of a battalion of the Garde Mobile in 1848. The deceased baron, Nicholas Clery, possessed considerable talent as a painter. He was much beloved by many Irish exiles in France.

The little French girls trundle their hoops in the Tuileries gardens flounced up to their waists in all the distorting ligatures of fashion, until they look like the overdressed dolls in Giroux' store. These little comedians—for the French children of the upper classes are seldom natural—are fond of rehearsing all that they hear in their mothers' *salons*. It seems that they are fond of playing at paying visits. Some of the children were overheard in the garden yesterday at this game. A child who played the ambassadress told her little friends that she should like to have an ambassador for a husband. A damsel of six years of age preferred a prince like Prince Charmont in the "Sleeping Beauty." "I should like a captain with a fine uniform and a pair of mustaches, riding a horse with a long tail," said one merry little maiden; but the oldest of the party, a young lady of seven, said she would rather be a widow than any of the other condition!

The Duke of Brunswick (a bad name) is extremely ill and the papers say his condition causes serious apprehensions. "To whom?" asks the *Gaulois*.

A new Italian opera is a great event in the musical world, and such an event came off last night at the Salle Ventadour, our Italian Opera House. Though the signature of Verdi, Offenbach, Gounod or Auber was not appended to our last night's novelty, still it excited great interest for Madame de Grandville, the authoress, who has gained great reputation by a mass which she wrote some time ago. The opera was received with loud applause, auguring favorable notice for its reception by the general public.

THE SPLIT IN THE RADICAL PARTY.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of the 20th inst. says "the Rochester *Democrat* is cultivating harmony in the republican party by publishing as a black list the names of the following gentlemen, who were in this city during the Senatorial canvass, supporting Governor Morgan." It says:—

Governor Morgan was supported at Albany by a strong and zealous corps of lobbyists from Monroe county, and their success in securing the vote of Mr. Randall in behalf of Governor Morgan entitles them to great credit for their skill as well as devotion to the defeated Senator. The following are among the most distinguished supporters of Governor Morgan from this county. If we have omitted any names we shall gladly publish a corrected list:—Lewis Seiye, J. H. Martindale, Freeman Clarke, W. H. Crennell, Martin Webster, William Rankin, F. P. Root, Thomas Parsons, L. M. Newton, D. D. Palmer, Darius Davis, John W. Stebbins, Samuel H. Davis, H. P. Norton, J. D. Becker, H. N. Beach, Clark D. Tracy, William Brown, of Spencerport.

MEXICO.

Later from the Capital—Another Friendly Banquet—Newspaper Attacks on the American Minister.

The steamer Granada, Captain Harris, from Vera Cruz 6th inst., put in at Norfolk on Thursday for coal, and sailed the same evening for New York.

By this vessel we have three days' later dates from the city of Mexico, to January 2:—

The *Siglo XIX.* of January 2 has the following:—

Last evening at a dinner given by Reva Palacio to the new and old City Council, Mr. Lerdo, Secretary of State, gave as a toast, "Friendship between Mexico and the United States, and General Rosecrans," the latter being present. General Rosecrans, feeling that he could not express himself in Spanish, made a brief speech in English, giving to Mexico the most complete assurances of the cordial friendship of the United States and that the present and incoming administration has no other policy. The words of the Minister of the United States were immediately interpreted by Mr. Mariscal and were received with tremendous bursts of applause. The *Correo* of Vera Cruz and other papers in Mexico would insist upon reflecting upon the people of the United States by maintaining that their Minister is mixed up in railroad projects. This is most positively denied by the General.

The Treaties with Mexico.

The following treaty between the United States and Mexico for the adjustment of claims is before the Senate of the United States, having been ratified by the Mexican government on the 24th of December last.

The treaty regarding naturalization and citizenship between the two countries was ratified by Mexico at the same time, and is also in Washington.

A consular treaty negotiated at the same time between Mr. Seward and Señor Romero was rejected by the Mexican Congress.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC FOR AN ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS OF CITIZENS OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS, SIGNED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE 4TH OF JULY, 1868.

Whereas it is desirable to maintain and increase the friendly feelings between the United States and the Mexican republic, and so to strengthen the system and principles of republican government on the American continent; and whereas since the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of the 2d of February, 1848, claims and complaints have been made by citizens of the United States on account of injuries to their persons by authorities of that republic, and similar claims and complaints have been made on account of injuries to the persons and property of Mexican citizens by authorities of the United States, the President of the United States of America and the President of the Mexican republic have resolved to conclude a convention for the adjustment of the said claims and complaints, and have named as their plenipotentiaries the President of the United States, William H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the President of the Mexican republic, Matías Romero, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic to the United States; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in due and good form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1. All claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the United States, upon the government of the Mexican republic, arising from injuries to their persons or property by authorities of the Mexican republic, and all claims on the part of corporations, companies or private individuals, citizens of the Mexican republic, upon the government of the United States, arising from injuries to their persons or property by authorities of the United States, which may have been presented to either government for its interposition with the other, since the signature of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo between the United States and the Mexican republic, of the 2d February, 1848, and which remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time hereafter specified, shall be referred to two commissioners—one to be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one by the President of the Mexican republic. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of either commissioner, or in the event of either commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or the President of the Mexican republic, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner in the place or stead of the commissioner originally named. The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington within six months after the exchange of the ratification of this convention and shall, before proceeding to business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they impartially and carefully examine and decide to the best of their judgment and according to public law, justice and equity, without fear, favor or affection to their own country, upon all such claims above specified as shall be laid before them on the part of the government of the United States and of the Mexican republic, respectively, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their respective proceedings.

The Commissioners shall then name some third person to act as an umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree upon the name of such third person they shall each name a person, and in each and every case in which the commissioners may differ in opinion as to the decision which they ought to give it shall be determined by lot which of the two persons so named shall be umpire in that particular case. The person or persons so chosen to be umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence or incapacity of such person or persons, or of his or their omitting, or declining, or ceasing to act as such umpire, another and different person shall be named, as aforesaid, to act as such umpire in the place of the person so originally named, as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration, as aforesaid.

ART. 2. The commissioners shall then conjointly proceed to the investigation and decision of the claims which shall be presented to their notice, in such order and in such manner as they may conjointly think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of their respective governments. They shall be bound to receive and peruse all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of their respective governments in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear, if required, one person on each side, on behalf of each government, on each and every separate claim. Should they fail to agree in opinion upon any individual claim they shall call to their assistance the umpire whom they have agreed to name or who may be determined by lot, as the case may be; and such umpire, after having examined the evidence adduced for and against the claim, and after having heard, if required, one person on each side, as aforesaid, and consulted with the commissioners, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal. The decision of the commissioners and of the umpire shall be given upon each claim in writing, shall designate whether any sum which may be allowed shall be payable in gold or in currency of the United States, and shall be signed by them respectively. It shall be competent for each government to name one person to attend the commissioners as agent on its behalf; to present and support claims on its behalf and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The President of the United States of America and the President of the Mexican republic hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions, without any objection, evasion or delay whatsoever, it is agreed that no claim arising out of a transaction of a date pr