EUROPE.

M. Ollivier's Audience with Napoleon and Ministerial Platform.

The King of the Belgians on British Freedom, Reform and Progress.

Padre Gavazzi on the Ecumenical Council.

The Cunard mail steamship Cuba, Captain Moodie, from Liverpool on the 27th and Queenstown the 28th of November, arrived at this port yesterday morning bringing our special correspondence from Europe dated to her day of sailing from England.

The steamship India, Captain Munro, from Glasgow on the 28th of November, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

On the 26th of November the Princess of Wales gave birth to a daughter. Her Royal Highness and the "infant princess" were reported by the medical attendants to be "doing perfectly well."

The London *Times* states that, although the most strenuous exertions will be made to enable the English government to take over the working of the telegraphs on the 1st of January, there are doubts if it can be effected before the middle or end of that month.

The principal speakers at a tenant right demonstration in Leitrim, Ireland, were Lord Granard and Dr. Brady, M. P. His lordship reiterated his views in favor of fixity of tenure. Having reviewed the "cruelties perpetrated in the shape of capricious evictions and the numerous cases in which tenants had been plundered by landlords and agents," he declared that the only remedy was fixity of tenure at reasonable rents; the recognition of the right of occupancy as distinct from the right of ownership, coupled with a standard valuation for letting purposes; a retrospective compensation clause for twenty years to prevent that valuation from being rendered nugatory by "felonious" landlords, and a local tribunal to appeal to in cases of dispute between landlord and tenant. Dr Brady said that after 200 years' experience the Irish land laws were acknowledged to be injurious, not only to the tenants but to landlords.

Eight British peers are gazetted:—Lord Southesk takes the title of Baron Balmbard; Lord Listowel, Baron Hale; Lord Edward Howard, Baron Howard; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Baron Castletown; Sir J. Acton Baron Acton; Mr. Roberts, Baron Robarts; Mr. Glyn, Baron Wolverton; Mr. Greville Nugent, Baron Greville.

It is said that one of the vacant English Garters will certainly be offered by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Disraeli.

The Prince and Princess of Holland have gone to Upper Egypt

Admiral Sir Charles Milne arrived at Alexandria November 25 with a British iron-clad squadron.

A French postal convention has been signed with Great Britain by which the postage of letters from France to England and *vice versa* is reduced from four pence to three pence, and the weight allowed for a single rate is raised to ten grammes.

At a French free trade meeting at Bordeaux 400 persons were present. The Mayor presided. A manifesto of the Free Trade Association of Gironde was read amid great applause for the deputies of the legislative body who declared their adhesion to free trade. M. Jules Simon roused immense enthusiasm by a speech, wherein he demanded a continuance of the treaty of commerce with England and the establishment of free trade in all relations with foreign countries and at home.

A telegram dated Paris, November 25, evening, states that the body of the elder Kinck was found that day near Belpont, in the Haut Rhine, the clothes, the stockings and the linen bearing the same marks as were found upon the clothes of Madame Kinck and the children. The body was surrounded by a guard.

The Viceroy of Egypt ordered from a leading French company an iron floating dock. The dock will be of large dimensions, and weigh 4,600 tons.

A London journal speaking of the religious belief of the late Mr. Peabody says:—

It is a matter of little moment what particular form of Christianity Mr. Peabody professed, but it has been a good deal debated nevertheless, and to settle the question Mr. Charles Reed, the member for Hackney, one of Mr. Peabody's executors, has written a letter to an independent minister, in which he says:—"Take my word for it, our late departed friend was a Congregationalist of our own order. I closed his eyes in death."

A shocking catastrophe is reported to have happened on the Rhine. A vessel coming in contact with a bridge in course of construction at Mayence brought down the whole structure and caused the death of forty workmen.

The *Eastern Budget* says that the preliminary examination of the nuns of the Carmelite convent at Cracow has been concluded, but no decision has been arrived at by the authorities as to what further proceedings are to be taken in the matter. The local court recommended that the nuns should be released on the ground that as Barbara Ubryk was insane they had not committed any illegal act in keeping her in confinement.

FRANCE.

M. Ollivier's Audience with Napoleon.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Nov. 23.]

The *Constitutionnel* announces that M. Emile Ollivier had the honor of an audience with the Emperor the day before yesterday, and adds that the question of the honorable Deputy's not remote entrance into the Ministry was the subject of conversation, but that his Majesty acquiesced in the motives which determined M. Ollivier to appear in the Chamber as Deputy, and not as Minister.

The *Patrie*, on the same subject, says:—Many versions have been current relative to certain Ministerial combinations, in which the name of M. Emile Ollivier has been mixed up. The following is what we believe to be the real truth in the matter:—Summoned to Compiègne, where he had a long conversation with the Emperor, he declared himself ready to serve his Majesty by accepting a portfolio. His conditions were thus specified—not to be forced into any combination; to choose his own colleagues; to associate in the administration some of the men who in the Chamber act in unison with him, and, without any spirit of exclusion, to accept the assistance of such members of the present Cabinet as would consent to enter into the new Cabinet. It was on the accession of some of the present Ministers to the proposed arrangement that a difference arose between M. Ollivier and those of his friends to whom he had made offers, and which resulted in the failure of the plan.

Cheap Telegraphs.

The *Courrier de Lyon*, France, gives the following details relative to the local telegraph service:—

Since the reduction in the tariff the number of despatches forwarded has increased by more than one-third. As the diminution in the charge is one-half, the messages, formerly two francs, now cost one only, and those at one franc being reduced to fifty centimes, there should have been a falling off in the daily receipts. Such, however, is not the case; for since the 1st inst. the returns have increased at the Lyons office, in consequence of an inexplicable augmentation in the number of international despatches, the price of which has not been reduced. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the lines being encumbered by an excess of business. A large number of additional wires have been added to those between the principal stations, from Paris to Lyons especially, and, with the exception of the first two days of the new tariff, we have remarked no irregularity in the service.

ENGLAND.

Speech of the King of the Belgians—English Royalty and Cabinet Aristocracy.

On the 25th of November the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London gave a grand banquet to his Majesty the King of the Belgians. Among those present were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, Prince of Teck, the Belgian Minister, the Duke of Argyll, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Goschen, Viscount Torrington and about 200 other guests.

After the usual loyal toasts had been honored the Lord Mayor gave "The Health of their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians." The toast was drunk with enthusiastic cheers.

His Majesty the King on rising to respond was received with fresh demonstrations. He said:—

MY LORD MAYOR, YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—In the name of the Queen of the Belgians and in my own name I beg to return my most sincere thanks to the Lord Mayor for the toast he has just proposed in such very flattering terms, and to you all for the manner in which you have received this toast. England as the Lord Mayor justly said is an old friend of Belgium, and it is deeply interesting to the race in ancient times. The first symptoms of that conviction of feeling between the two nations, of which the festivity of this day is a mere token—the words which have just fallen from the Lord Mayor, my reception in this hall, the address presented to me this morning—are touching proofs of the warm feelings towards my little country, which has followed the example set to her by the great English nation—has justly maintained, and maintained through centuries, in the traditional municipal institutions and in the love of all our freemen. Belgium thanks you for the honor done to its King, and I myself beg to thank you for this most friendly demonstration. It strengthens us to follow your footsteps in the path of every true progress. I am desirous of expressing to you the fact that Belgians respect and honor the city of London and the British empire, and in doing so I pay homage to liberty, and to that wise and beneficial policy which moderates the strong and supports the weak—which is the constant handmaiden of real sympathies with the riches of peace and security of all nations. (Cheers.) My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I drink to the city of London and its chief magistrate the Lord Mayor, and to you the high officials and representatives of so many of the principal towns and counties which have done me the great honor of signing the address presented to me to-day. His Majesty then cordially drank the health of the Lord Mayor.

The LORD MAYOR, thanking his Majesty very cordially for the compliment paid to himself, said:—

The toast I am about to propose is one that I know you will cheerfully accept. It is that of the "Army and Navy and Volunteers."

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, who was loudly cheered, said:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, MY LORD MAYOR AND YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am honored on this occasion by being called upon to respond to the toast of the army. I can assure you that I am delighted to have this opportunity of doing honor as a citizen to the illustrious prince in both capacities. I can only assure his Majesty that the sentiments expressed by the Lord Mayor are reciprocated by the people of England in general—(cheers)—and that we do in this country desire to honor one who is the head of a friendly and sister community, and who has received our citizens and those of our race in that most friendly and most generous spirit which has been shown on several recent occasions.

The LORD MAYOR said:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am about to ask you to drink the health of her Majesty's Ministers. I cannot refrain from expressing my feeling on behalf and belief in the circumstances of this present address. I believe that a more conscientious Ministry England has never had. I propose to you the health of her Majesty's Ministers, and I couple with the toast the name of the Duke of Argyll. (Loud cheers.)

The DUKE OF ARGYLL, who was loudly cheered, said:—

MY LORD MAYOR, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY AND YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am very sorry, my Lord Mayor, that this toast cannot be responded to on this occasion by my right honorable friend who is at the head of the government. But, although my right honorable friend, Mr. Gladstone, is not here present in the body, he is, I well know, present in spirit. I had a letter from him expressing his anxiety as to the success of this great reception of his Majesty the King of the Belgians. I know well that this toast is not now given that our healths are not now drunk in our political, but in our executive capacity; and I know were any other political party in power, that the toast would be received with equal cordiality by any assembly which might be met in this place. I may be allowed to assure you that you have mistaken the language of my right honorable friend on a former occasion in this city. I believe it to be an entire mistake that we are laboring under any depression of spirits whatever. (Laughter and cheers.) We feel the weight and responsibility of the position in which we are placed. We feel the difficulty of some of the questions with which we are called upon to deal, but we have faith in our countrymen and we have faith in the principles which it is our duty to maintain. (Cheers.) Having said so much I will say no more. I trust, my Lord Mayor, that before I sit down I may be allowed to refer to one circumstances in respect to the King of the Belgians, which I naturally feel, connected as I am with the department of the government over which I have the honor to preside. I believe the King of the Belgians to be the only European sovereign who has visited the British empire in India. He has visited it with the high intelligence which belongs to him and to his race, and I believe he knows more of that empire than a vast majority of the English people; and from words which fell from him yesterday when he did me the honor to visit the Indian office, I believe his Majesty would bear his testimony to the high duties which England, with all her shortcomings and failings, is endeavoring to perform in advancing the happiness of so many millions of the human race. I think that his Majesty will be glad to learn, as I am sure you will be, that though there may be circumstances there which cause care and anxiety, and financial fear, I believe our financial embarrassment there will be but temporary, and that the government, which is voting seven to eight millions of revenue upon great public works in a government which only requires time to clear itself, and is one which is sure speedily to place itself in a safe financial position. May I be permitted, on the part of her Majesty's government, to express our earnest desire that your Majesty may have a prosperous reign, and that you and your descendants for many generations may enjoy that loyal passion for temperate kings, which is at once the noblest gift and one of the happiest instances of a free people. (Loud cheers.)

The proceedings shortly after terminated.

Opinion of New York Law Courts.

[From the London Times (city article), Nov. 27.]

The New York telegram to-day showing that the judges who serve Messrs. Fisk and Gould are strong enough to paralyze the action of the other courts caused a sharp reaction in the price of Erie shares, the holders of which, notwithstanding the experience of the past two years, were yesterday disposed to fancy that there might still be some means of obtaining protection for property in that State. The Supreme Court whose order has been contemned is not the Supreme Court of the United States, but that of the State of New York, where the only higher tribunal is the Court of Errors. Such is the anarchy, however, that any individual judge seems just as powerful as any of his colleagues, or the whole of them combined; and there can apparently be little hope of justice unless the aid of the Supreme Court of the United States can in some way constitutionally be invoked. That Court sits only during the session of Congress, but in the interval its members act as district judges in the various sections of the Union and exercise their authority subject to an ultimate appeal to the full bench at Washington.

IRELAND.

The Radical Parliamentary Electoral Agitation—O'Donovan Rossa's Return—English Review of the Situation.

[From the Cork Examiner, Nov. 27.]

The election of O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary was celebrated by popular demonstrations in several towns in this county on Thursday evening. Last night a procession, in which there were upwards of twelve thousand persons, paraded the city, carrying torches, tarbarrels, and accompanied by bands, in celebration of the triumph of the "Fenian candidate."

A strange statement in connection with the election, originating apparently with the *Irish Times*, has been repeated in the London *Telegraph*. It is that on the morning of the poll the proposer of O'Donovan Rossa intimated to the Sheriff that the person nominated was not the Fenian convict, but a nephew of his of the same name, who is, of course, free to take the seat.

The London *Times* views with the utmost alarm the state of society indicated by the recent election and other concurrent symptoms of disaffection in Ireland. It declares that "the nation is rapidly becoming demoralized, and that the functions of government are falling into desuetude." The state of the island is represented as more critical than at any period since the latter war, and nothing, it is said, would be easier than to drift into an agrarian guerilla outbreak. In presence of this serious danger the *Times* exhorts the government to proceed firmly with remedial measures, but at the same time to assert its authority at any cost, and says that "such preparations must be made, at whatever injury to next year's budget, that there shall be no possible temptation to resistance."

Mr. Thomas Connolly, an Irish artisan who has been commissioned to investigate the condition of the working classes in America, settles the controversy as to the identity of the Fenian killed in London with the redoubtable Colonel Kelly by stating that he met Kelly in New York the day the news of the accident arrived.

The Telegraph Lines Purchase—How Government Will Raise the Cash.

[From the London Times, Nov. 26.]

The impression gains ground that those arrangements which are in active progress will not be sufficiently matured to enable the Post Office authorities to take over the working of the several lines of telegraph before the middle of January or the first week in February. In connection with this important question we may mention that the London *Times*, in yesterday's impression, confirms the intelligence that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will not appear in the market as a borrower of the amount to be raised for purchase and compensation, but will meet it temporarily or otherwise in connection with various branches of the public accounts, among others the bankruptcy fund and the saving bank deposits.

ITALY.

The Padre Gavazzi on the Ecumenical Council—His Opinion of Premier Gladstone and Archbishop Manning.

[From the Dublin Evening Mail, Nov. 26.]

A friend of Gavazzi in Ireland has received the following letter from him:—

PISTOIA, Nov. 19, 1869.

MY VERY DEAR AND GOOD FRIEND:—Since I wrote my last I read, both in your and our newspapers, the buffooneries of Dr. Manning in his mock pro-cathedral about the Pope's personal infallibility. That new converts are often fanatical is proverbial everywhere, and when they pass from Popish error to Gospel truth as it is in Jesus there is just reason for it, thus showing their sincere and zealous nature. Yet I cannot admit the fact in those who pass from evangelical Protestantism to tridentine Romanism, except you account their fanaticism either to ignorance or malice. Such being Dr. Manning's case, I shall not dwell to combat the reverend pervert's foolish theory on Popish infallibility, which, however, you can see triumphantly controverted by the very Bishop of Orleans, the ultra-Papist Dupanloup, in his farewell address to his own people before starting for the Council. Suffice it to say that we in Italy laugh merrily at such untutored utterances, giving a full patent of madness to their mitred author, as we know too well here what infallibility means, embodied in any man, especially if a Pope. But I take occasion from such sacred bombastics to mention to you there to be on the alert, couple them with the rampant Cullenism now mastering in your country and you will at once perceive the danger by which you are menaced. Remember that I am a progressive liberal, and, therefore, I stand unboundedly by all reasonable and just concessions to any one. However, you must agree that in my personal capacity I know more of Popish tendencies than many of your Gladstones put together. Now, fix it in mind that the Romish party shall never acquiesce and be satisfied unless they obtain supremacy, and supremacy in the history of Rome means infallibly the death of liberty, progress and civilization, as it is dogmatically expressed in the Pionine Syllabus; so that I, humble Italian, can easily predict for your Gladstone his final doom—either to become a monk to his country, by giving Great Britain, hands and feet tied, to the Pope's tender mercies, or as a Gambetta on * * * common sense, to be deserted and slighted by his present enthusiastic admirers. Despise not my old experience, and provide in time against the encroachments of your deluded or deluding leaders, heartily working at the destruction of your glorious Protestantism. As to my doings here, I had been several times at Florence for preaching and lecturing, especially on the leading topics of the approaching Mastaian Conventicle. We had also in Florence a meeting of many of our Christian denominations, both native and foreign, in order to arrange in common council the best way to meet the fierce assemblage of the Vatican, which, after all, shall prove after a ridiculous exhibition collected for political purposes. I was glad to see accepted my plan, which so long ago I suggested—viz., to commence prayers and sermons even before opening of the so-called Council; and, therefore, by the 1st of December, during that month I shall be in Florence to take part in the work; after that I shall not fail to pay my visit to Naples. I sent you three days ago my book on Councils, which is intended more for a guide on the general theme of Councils, past and future, than a refutation of the Mastaian one. For this especial purpose I am printing a pamphlet, a part of which will be ready in a few days, and in which I disclose to my fellow-countrymen the very origin and nature of this Pionine trick. I availed, also, myself of the autumn's rest to make ready for print my favorite book on the glory of Mary, as a full confutation of the blasphemies of St. Alfonso Liguori on this said very subject. Meantime I give my attention and my "hand" to the development of our Italian Evangelical Alliance, from which I promise myself of good results. Already we have achieved some very important ones and expect soon even more. May God bless its ends. You see, then, how we all stand, and particularly myself, in need of your prayers and your wise counsels. Remember, therefore, us before the throne of mercy, both in the household and in the churches, as we are nearing fearful times, being here sure that the Vatican conventicle shall throw the torch of discord to the conscience and to the welfare of many a people. Let God be by us, and nobody then shall touch our dearest convictions.

With my best wishes, believe me, your affectionate friend,

ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

AUSTRIA.

War News from Dalmatia—Montenegrin Diplomacy—The Territorial Violation by the Imperial Troops.

[Vienna (Nov. 24) correspondence of London Herald.]

The intelligence we receive from the seat of the insurrection in Dalmatia is very meagre. The expedition to the Crivoscie district has not been without a certain success, inasmuch as Fort Dragalj has been reached and relieved and the communication between it and Risano has been fully re-established. But beyond this we know little or nothing, except, indeed, that there has been hard fighting with the insurgents. Official telegrams furnish evidence of the fact that the losses experienced by the imperial troops composing the left wing of this expedition have been very severe and that they were forced to abandon their attack upon the heights of Velka Zagvozdak, after a sanguinary contest, which lasted fully six hours.

It has been much commented upon here that the above official intelligence makes no mention as to whether the column under the command of Colonel Simic, to which "headquarters" were also attached, has succeeded in forcing the defile of Hanj or no; but it may fairly be assumed that that desideratum has been accomplished, as the telegram states that "all the troops are *echelonnes* on the main line," and the main line from Risano to Dragalj leads through the pass of Hanj. Moreover, the statement that the insurgents have retired westward from the plain of Dragalj involves the conclusion that this defile no longer served them as a basis. From private sources we learn that the imperial troops are in possession of the high land between Dragalj and Risano, and that "blockhouses" are being erected wherever they can be of any use. The transports of these blockhouses and of provisions for the expeditionary troops is rendered exceedingly difficult. There are either no roads at all or they are almost impassable. At all events, and howsoever much the non-success of the attack upon the heights of Velika Zagvozdak may be regretted, it is a fortunate thing that the communication between Risano and Dragalj has been re-established. General Auersperg entered the fort of Dragalj on the 19th, and we now learn that the insurgents have taken up a fast position in the almost inaccessible mountains of the Bichahora and Racia Planina. It is hardly to be expected that the imperial troops will follow them thither, but if such a movement be resolved upon the rebels will be enabled to escape across the Montenegrin frontier.

The inhabitants of Ubli and Marigno, situate on the frontiers of the Crivoscie between that district and Castelnovo, having recently tendered their submission to the imperial authorities, which circumstance greatly annoyed the Crivoscians, the following epistle was addressed to them by a certain "Miter Samarcinh," a Crivoscian rebel leader, and written in the well known handwriting of the Secretary of the Pretor of Grahova:—

GREETING TO THE INHABITANTS OF UBLI AND ALL THEIR CHIEFS:—

BRETHREN—I have heard that you have broken your promise of fealty pledged to us, and that you have become just as many "Srankoviches" (a name abhorred by the nationals), having given yourselves up to those who will force you, as they did those of Risano, to embrace the Roman Catholic faith, and who will dishonor your wives as they did the wives of the Risanotis. We know very well that it is painful to abandon hearth and home. We have experienced that ourselves, and you will feel it even more than we do, because you are wealthier than we are. You should arise for the defence of the Holy Cross. I am in Grahova (Montenegro), where I am a judge and a ruler. Now, listen to me once more, and respond to my call. I will send you 200 mules, that you may bring your goods and chattels to Grahova, and I trust that Captain Jovan (Pretor of Grahova) will also send you horses. We adjure Pope Jovo (the Greek priest at Ubli) by God, and by our holy liturgy, to read this letter publicly before the assembled inhabitants of Ubli.

This appeal had no effect. Another specimen of Montenegrin diplomacy will be found in the following epistle, addressed by the private secretary of Prince Nikita to M. Niko Zec, a well-known chief of the Zuppa insurgents, and forwarded by him as an important message from Cettinge to the "honored chiefs of Maine, Braitsch and Pobori":—

DEAR NIKO ZEC—We are very sad in consequence of the wretchedness and misery into which you are plunged, but we cannot help you just now. Endeavor to reconcile yourselves with your Emperor. But if you should not succeed herein, then defend yourselves as long as you possibly can do so, as in the worst case, our frontiers will be opened to you for your retreat and we will make common cause with you and share good and evil with you. Then our part shall be your part, and our property your property.

Do not suppose that I write this on my own authority. No; Prince Nicolaus I. has ordered me thus to write and M. Bozo (the President of the Montenegrin Senate), has approved thereof.

PHILIP ILICH, Private Secretary to the Prince.

From Cettinge.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Khedive's Last Letter to the Sultan.

By cable telegrams from Europe we announced some short time since that the *Turquie*, of Constantinople, published the last letter from the Khedive to the Grand Vizier. We are now able to give the exact text of the document, which runs thus:—

By the communication from the British Ambassador to the English Consul, and with which the latter has made me acquainted, I now know the real views of your Highness on the subject of the agents I might send to Europe for the purpose of negotiating the special arrangements I might have to conclude with the European Powers within the limits of the firman of privileges. Desiring that you should read this document I send it to my Caimacan Keaya requesting him to lay it before you

The deduction from it is that the Porte would be contented if those agents should be simply presented to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs for the first time by the representatives of the Sultan, without any further interference with the mission of the former. Although since the firman of 1842 the Egyptian agents have introduced themselves without intermediaries to the Ministers of the various States, I hasten to show my attachment to the august person of his Majesty and my desire to conform to the intentions of his government by accepting the tenor of the aforesaid concession and acting in accordance with it. I am sincerely grateful to your Excellency for having been pleased thus to elucidate this point.

In addition, having received from persons worthy of confidence the news that I should not be obliged to submit my Budget to the Porte, I am rejoiced to be able to hope that the report is exact. Besides, your highness having deigned to give me the gratifying assurance that his Majesty was disposed to maintain the privileges successively accorded by imperial decrees since 1841, my hope becomes confirmed and is converted into certitude.

One sole point now remains—that of the authorization of loans. I have the firm conviction that this will be equally resolved by recourse to the formal terms of the firmans, with the perfect equity which every one recognizes in your Highness.

In fact, if the matter is attentively considered how injurious this subordination would be in all the affairs, small or great, of the province of Egypt, the administration of which has been confided to me solely by the benevolence of the Sultan, the fact is evident that the last firman accorded would be valueless. If matters had not been thus situated I should have had no other duty, I am aware, than to submit to a simple indication from you. Feeling confident that all the communications from you have been inspired by the most perfect sincerity and the most entire purity of intention, I, on my side, speak to you with all honesty and trust, relying on the pleasing assurance that his Majesty has no wish to lessen the privileges accorded by his imperial munificence, as well as on the perfect equity and high sagacity which so eminently distinguish your Highness.

I hope that in also accepting this point in the way above explained, you will deign to employ your good offices to obtain an augmentation in my favor of the great and fecund benevolence of his Majesty, more precious to me than the whole world and all that it contains.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Three travellers were recently frozen to death while crossing the Great St. Bernard Mountain.

The projected line of railway between Kutno and Stupia has been abandoned because it would open a direct communication between Posen and Warsaw.

The Austrian government is offering very favorable conditions for the purpose of inducing German agricultural emigrants to settle in Dalmatia.

The financial budget of Switzerland for 1870 shows a deficit of 167,317 francs, or $33,564 in gold, which fact appears to cause great commotion in political circles.

The contract for making a line of railroad through Mont St. Gothard has been taken by Messrs. Brassey, Grattoni and Stronsberg, who undertake to complete the work in seven years.

The Russian government has granted an exclusive concession to an English merchant for the purpose of laying a submarine telegraph cable from the southeast coast of Siberia to China and Japan.

A number of Hessian officers have resigned their commissions on the ground of differing with the policy of Prussia. It is inferred that the Ministry of War of the Grand Duchy will consequently soon be suppressed.

A serious conflagration which occurred recently in the town of Jenisseisk, in Siberia, consumed 1,300 houses and caused the death of upwards of 100 persons. The district bank was destroyed, with all the valuables.

It is rumored that the Duke of Edinburg has made a lucky speculation in New Zealand, having bought shares in a mining company which have risen to an almost fabulous value. Some say he could now make a profit of over £200,000.

FUNDING THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The following bill to fund the national debt, fixing the rate of interest at a trifle over three and two-thirds per cent and authorizing free banking under certain restrictions, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Morrill, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives on Wednesday:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding in the aggregate $2,500,000,000, and to issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, which shall be irredeemable. And said bonds shall be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct (not less than fifty dollars), and bear an annual interest of three and sixty-five hundredths per centum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, in the United States, or, if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at par, for lawful money of the United States (or exchange the same at his discretion for other bonds of the United States at the market value of such other bonds), and the money arising from the sale of the bonds authorized by this act shall be by the Secretary of the Treasury applied and used, at his discretion, in the purchase or payment of other bonds and outstanding coin interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States which the government has the option of paying, and such bonds and interest-bearing indebtedness so redeemed shall be retired and cancelled.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever the coin interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States shall have been converted into the bonds authorized by this act, then the other interest-bearing indebtedness shall also be converted in the manner herein provided for, and the outstanding Treasury notes bearing no interest and known as legal tender notes shall also be funded in said bonds; and thereafter, whenever the revenues of the United States shall exceed the actual and probable annual expenditures, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to employ such surplus money as may be in the Treasury in the purchase of bonds issued under this act; and the bonds so purchased shall be held as a reserve by the Treasury, not to be reissued save by the authority of Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, that the bonds authorized by this act shall be issued in series of $100,000,000 each, to be distinctively designated by numbers and letters, or otherwise, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury; they shall have upon them and there shall also be upon each coupon the par value of the same expressed in dollars, francs and pounds sterling and fractional parts thereof, and the said bonds shall have upon them a table by which their value at any time, including interest, and the value of the coupons at any time, or the amount of interest thereon, may be readily calculated.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That national banks may be employed as agencies for the redemption of coupons and payment of interest on bonds authorized by this act, and also for the sale of the bonds authorized by this act and the redemption of other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, and may receive for such services, at the discretion of the Secretary, payment in a sum not exceeding —— per cent. Other agencies within the United States may be employed at not greater compensation, should it become necessary, and the Secretary of the Treasury may employ responsible agencies for the purposes aforesaid in foreign countries, and such foreign agencies shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding —— per cent. It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to constitute, appoint or employ reponsible agents, and keep and maintain permanent offices, not exceeding five in all, in the principal cities of England, France and Germany, at which offices the interest upon bonds authorized by this act shall, upon proper demand, be duly paid; and it shall be the duty of the agent making such payment to make registration of the same, noting, so far as is practicable, a description of the bond and the name and residence of its owner or the person to whom payment is made, of which semi-annual report shall be made to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and after one year from the passage of this act all banking associations organized under an act entitled, "An act to provide a national currency," &c., approved the third day of June, A. D. 1864, and the supplements thereto, shall be required to make deposit in the Treasury of the United States, according to said banking law, of bonds herein authorized and directed to be issued, as security for the circulating notes of said banks, and thereupon other bonds of the United States belonging to said banking associations and deposited in the Treasury as security for their circulating notes, shall be surrendered to said banks. And such banking associations as shall not make deposit of the bonds authorized by this act as aforesaid, shall go into liquidation, and close up their affairs in the manner provided by law. And so much of section twenty-two of the act of June 3, 1864, entitled, "An act to provide a national currency," &c., as limits the entire amount of circulating notes which may be issued by banking associations under the national banking law to $300,000,000 shall be and is hereby repealed, and new banking associations may be formed under the provisions of said act and its supplements, with circulation secured according to law by deposit in the Treasury of the United States of the bonds authorized by this act; Provided, that such associations shall be subject to all laws, rules and regulations enacted or made by competent authority for the government of national banks; and no banking associations or corporations except such as are organized under the laws regulating national banks shall have the privilege of issuing circulating notes to be used as money.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the bonds issued under this act shall be exempt from all taxation, municipal, State and national, and the stock of banking associations herein authorized and referred to shall also be exempt from taxation except by the United States; and the charters of said banks shall be perpetual, subject, however, to laws, rules and regulations as aforesaid, and to repeal for cause by the national Congress.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon after the first day of every month as practicable, publish a statement of the amount of bonds sold during the previous month, and also of the amount of bonds or other outstanding indebtedness of the government purchased during the same time, together with the average amount per dollar paid for the same, and also the amount of all commissions paid to agents, and the names of such agents; and shall also publish a notice of the amount of bonds authorized by this act which he will offer for sale during the current month, and the amount of other bonds or outstanding obligations of the government which he proposes purchasing during the same time, which notices and statements shall also be forwarded to the Treasury agencies in foreign countries. He shall also publish a monthly statement of the amount of circulating notes issued to national banks, showing the local distribution of the same by States.

PERSONAL MOVEMENTS.

Wade is in favor of recognizing Cuba.

Considerable funds have been raised for a statue in Valparaiso to Lord Cochrane (the Earl of Dundonald).

An Indian chief in Arizona is putting on airs because his wife cost four ponies—the usual price being one.

William A. Stocking, of Connecticut, has been appointed Surveyor of Distilleries for the State of Massachusetts

The civil tribunal of Munich has divorced Herr von Bülow and the daughter of Liszt, who can now marry Herr Wagner if she pleases.

It is stated that the Empress of Austria is shortly expected at Rome in order to be present at the accouchement of the ex-Queen of Naples.

A Providence girl had a finger torn off in a mill the other day. Said she, "It was my thimble finger;" then added cheerfully, "but I must learn to use my left hand."

General L. F. Hobbard, of Red Wing, lost some valuable personal property, including several war relics, by the recent fire at Red Wing, which also came near consuming the General himself and his wife.

A poor woman in Worcester, Mass., who for twenty weary years has waited to hear from her husband, has just received a letter from him, saying that he has amassed a fortune in California and is waiting for her to enjoy its advantages with him.

The Princess Marguerite was enjoying herself at eight in the evening at a dinner party, and two hours later the heir of Italy was born. The infant does its sleeping in a $10,000 cradle, and Prince Humbert, the happy father, is so overjoyed that he has given away $20,000 in charity.

The woman who dared lives in Illinois. She worried a promise of marriage out of a Sunday evening caller, invited him to a party a few days afterwards, showed him a marriage certificate containing his name, and, stroking him under the chin, said:—"Now, Henry, you are going to fulfil your engagement!" Despite Henry's excuses he was a married man in fifteen minutes.

THE MORMON SCHISM.

Letter from One of the Apostles of Reform—A Contemplative View of the Situation — Spiritual Influences at Work—A Struggle Between Popedom and the Reformation—Theocracy Versus Republicanism.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 25, 1869.

Your correspondent proposes to submit to the people of the United States a full statement of the new Mormon movement, and to lay before the country the programme of its leaders.

THE SOLUTION OF THE MORMON PROBLEM.

For the last quarter of a century the civilized world has been anxiously looking for the solution of the Mormon problem in an acceptable form. At length a report of a great schism in Mormondom sped through the States, east and west; but the exact force of the movement is not clearly seen, nor is it known whether the solution is practical or not. And if practical, the question comes, will the solution be acceptable to the nation? What is the programme of the leaders of this so-called schism? In the first place, let me assure the country that the solution is practicable. The government in hostile intentions could not grapple with the Mormons and their faith; this has been abundantly seen. You cannot send 150,000 devoted religionists to the slaughter house; and the more fanatical they are, if known to be conscientious and admirable on the whole, the more they are preserved by the very generosities of the nation. And thus has the case stood between the civilized world and the Mormons.

In the meantime our leaders have reduced the people to an absolute temporal bondage, and the genius of a prophetic and spiritual work has died out of their administration. Here, then, in this very fact you find the opportunity for a solution; for it may be readily appreciated that the people who have been deemed a nation of fanatics can never be reduced to a mere socialistic state and the priesthood retain their power. To that state they have been brought, and the Church which once boasted of its prophets and seers, its visions and its angels, is now given over to temporalities and governed according to the commercial policies of its leaders. Now, those policies did not tend to absolutism, but rather to individualism and personal enterprise. Did not the Mormon priesthood persist in forcing upon the people a temporal theocracy in the very heart of a republican nation we could, perhaps, in time transform ourselves into a mere body of socialists, with practical infidelity as our genius. But as we all believe in the prophetic mission of Joseph Smith at the same time that the Church has almost departed from its proper mission and the dispensation of spiritualities, it is certain that we shall find our coming issues in Protestantism and reform. The present phase of Mormonism is easily to be understood. It is simply Popeodom and the Reformation. Whether it be regarded merely as a social or religious problem—a divine or a human epic—the results will be the same in effect. We have to decide on this Continent what has before been decided in the Old World, and it is a very singular fact that the Mormon reformers now hold this epic theme. Is it not wonderful that Utah to-day is sitting in judgment upon the great questions of "Church and State," absolutism or republicanism, Popeodom or Protestantism, a temporal theocracy or a spiritual theocracy? Why, they are the great questions of all humanity, and not merely of Utah, and the very fact that they are uppermost with us to-day is a burden of prophecy of a vast and glorious change. Having reached this phase of the Mormon experience any sagacious statesman or analytical social philosopher may bound to the conclusion that the solution of the Mormon problem is found at last, and one which will be acceptable to the whole civilized world. It will be further concluded, that though like the drama of the past, which emancipated forever the colored race on this Continent, all may not be defined in the programme, yet all that is desirable will certainly come by the very force of circumstances. For years something of this has been foreseen by the thinking men of America, and a revolution preducted on the arrival of the American nation upon the borders of Mormondom via the Pacific Railroad.

But it has been too much expected that the coming up of civilization would explode us, and that the Mormons and their religion would pass away forever in their special character. This is a radical mistake which would leave all unsolved as before, for the Mormons will not be exploded nor their religion resigned. The experience of the world bears out the fact that religious communities are not changed into better forms by pressure from without, though foreign force might annihilate them. But that consummation is both undesirable and impracticable in this humanitarian age. Moreover, we have the nation and the railroad around and through the very heart of our localities and situations; yet our people have been reduced to a greater temporal bondage than before and a grand co-operative scheme inaugurated, to expel the "Gentile" element from Utah through commercial necessities. This brings us back to the fact again that the Mormons must solve their own problems, and gives greater value to the present movement, which will change our customs into more acceptable forms. And this will be through the legitimate issues of their own circumstances, and by the very potency of the religious genius which built them up as community.

The phase of Mormondom to come, then, is not a revolution or an explosion, but a return to their former spiritual and prophetic character, the mass of the people making a rapid passage up to the progressive tendencies of the times. The next point is, where are the men mighty enough to effect this change? Who among the Mormon elders can measure arms with Brigham Young? No one in the same kind of strength that characterizes this potent man; yet the least among us are mighty enough to break through theocratic absolutism and assert our manhood. But does America forget the source of her own might—her people? Does she doubt the potency of her own genius, or fear that she will fail in her own destiny on any part of her Continent? God shall speak to the souls of the people his will, and his might shall be in their hearts. You shall have the solution which America herself once gave to the world—a republican one, with volumes of declarations of independence, through a free press and on a hundred platforms throughout the entire Territory of Utah. Will that meet the case? With the pen and with the tongue a thousand Mormon elders sh