

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Nothing Relative to the Congress.

THE ENGLISH NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

Position of France toward England.

DECLENSION OF PRINCE CARIQAN.

[BY THE AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO.'S LINE, 21 WALL STREET.]

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1890. The steamer Bohemian, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst., arrived here at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamer Bohemian, Capt. Grange, brought fifty passengers and a fair cargo. This is her first trip. She did not touch at Queenstown. Among her passengers are the Hon. John Ross and family.

The steamer Europa, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th inst., and the steamer Hammonia, from New-York, at Southampton on the same evening.

The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst.

THE CONGRESS.

No announcement had yet been made regarding the approaching Congress.

The London Times says, in a leader:

"We still require to know, in plain, frank, and unambiguous language, what it is which the Emperor of the French really means by his character as a member of the great Council of Europe. An English Minister must have something more definite and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than the statement in Count Walewski's circular before he would be justified in committing this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A splendid new screw three-decker of 121 guns, was launched at Portsmouth on the 13th, in presence of the Queen and royal family. She is called the Victoria, and was christened by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

The announcement that Dr. Smethurst was to be brought up under a writ of habeas corpus and charged with bigamy had been fulfilled. The preliminary proceedings at the Police Court resulted in the Doctor being committed for trial on that charge.

Earl de Grey is dead. He was 78 years old. In the Administration of Sir Robert Peel he held high offices. The London Times, in an editorial on the relations of England and France, entertains no doubt that a feeling of hostility to England, more bitter than has existed in France since 1815, exists in the French Government with encouraging this feeling.

The English Government have promulgated its plan for creating the proposed reserve force of naval volunteers. The enrollment of the 30,000 men authorized by Parliament commences on Jan. 1. Attractive inducements are offered to volunteers.

Capt. McClintock had read before the Royal Geographical Society a very interesting narrative of his voyage to the Arctic regions.

A serious mutiny had taken place on board the ship-of-the-line Princess Royal, at Portsmouth. Over 100 men were taken prisoners and placed in irons. The demand for money continued active at former rates. The applications at the Bank of England exceeded the average. The stock market had been dull and heavy, with a slight decline in Consols.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.

The Daily News (city article), under the date of Tuesday evening, says:

"Funds opened heavy under the influence of unfavorable forebodings respecting the relations between England and France. After a decline of 1/4 to 1/2, however, the market rallied, and closed at the best quotations of the day, about 1/8 higher than yesterday. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange a gloom was observable in the morning, but a decided advance took place in the afternoon; still, an active demand for money at 2 1/2—this being the bank minimum—prevailed in most quarters, while many houses ask 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 per cent."

The £28,000 by the Europa and Hammonia was purchased for transmission abroad. Foreign Exchanges this afternoon were steady, and in one or two instances, including Hamburg, rates were a trifle higher.

The London Times (city article) says this morning with a very heavy appearance, from the prospects of foreign funds, but soon a rally was caused by investments on the part of the public. There was a full demand for money to-day, and but few transactions occurred at a lower rate than 2 1/2 per cent.

The Railway market was heavy in the morning, owing to the recent sharp sales, but subsequently rallied, and closed about the same as yesterday. An effort is being made by several journals this morning to rally public opinion.

The Daily News says that it is undoubtedly the duty of the press to criticize the acts of foreign Governments, but not to assume the existence of motives and motives at variance with their words and deeds, and then circulate suspicions founded upon mere assumptions.

The Morning Star says that there is a plot on foot which contemplates a crime of no smaller magnitude than the plunging of England and France into war.

The London Post denotes the article in yesterday's Times as a wicked and wanton attack, specially designed to put the blood of the nation up. It adds: "We may some day find ourselves at war with France, but not in consequence of a sudden and unexpected invasion."

FRANCE.

The Pays says that the extraordinary credit of thirty millions of francs is to be devoted to the Chinese expedition.

The Monitor publishes the report of Admiral de Genouilly on the fight of the 7th September with the Cochinchinese, in which the enemy suffered several losses. The report says that the French fleet was enabled to destroy the enemy's fleet and to capture several vessels.

The newspapers of Marseilles state that instructions were received at Alexandria on the 27th of October to prevent any act that would interfere with the privileges of the Suez Canal Company. The works of the canal continued.

M. de Desseps had gone to Constantinople.

The Paris Journal La Presse had given a crushing reply to the anti-English pamphlet of Jourdain, editor of the Siecle.

The house of Vigour, of Toulouse, had failed. Their liabilities amounted to eight millions of francs. An improvement had taken place in the Paris Corn market, and Wheat and Flour were both dearer at many of the provincial markets. The Rentes closed on the 15th at 70 1/2, being an advance of an 1/4.

ITALY.

Prince Carignan had accepted the regency tendered him by the Central Italian States. The Piedmontese Gazette thus announces the proceedings in the matter:

"Prince de Carignan gave audience on the 14th to Cavalier Minghetti and Cavalier Peruzzi, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the regency conferred upon him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, and Tuscany."

The Prince in his reply said:

"I am deeply moved by your offer, and tender my thanks to the assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that in making this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than by your devotion toward the King, and by your feelings, which are not only liberal and national, but also those of order and respect for monarchical institutions. Weighty reasons of political propriety and the approaching Congress deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal and accepting the charges offered me. This forbearance on my part and the sacrifice I am thus making will prove more useful to the interests of our common country, than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service in designating the Cavalier Buoncompagni as the person who ought to be entrusted with the regency of Central Italy. I tender my thanks to the assemblies of Central Italy, and to the assemblies of Parma, Modena, and Romagna, and Tuscany."

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At the latest accounts Buoncompagni was about to leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon the functions of his office.

Rumors had been current of a ministerial crisis at Turin on the 29th inst., but they were denied. The Paris correspondent of The London Herald reports that Austria, at the eleventh hour, positively refused to sign the instrument of peace if Carignan accepted the Regency of Central Italy.

The Opinions of Turin says that there are 6,000 Venetians enrolled in the army of Central Italy.

An address emanating from a portion of the priesthood of Lombardy had been presented to Victor Emmanuel, urging him to redress by law the attempt of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Church.

SPAIN.

There is nothing of moment relative to Spain and Morocco.

The Spanish Government has chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the defunct Sardinian Transatlantic Company.

The Spanish charge the English with supplying the Moors with weapons, and instructing them in their use.

Active preparations for war prevailed in Spain. A telegraphic cable between Ceuta and Algiers was to be laid.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial autograph letter has been addressed to the Minister of Finance, expressing the desire of the Emperor to make good the deficit in the budget of 1890 to 1891. In order to carry out the desire of the Emperor, the committee will be appointed, whose work is to be terminated at the end of March, and the results submitted to the Council of the Empire. The number of members of the Council of the Empire will be temporarily increased for the discussion of this subject.

GERMANY.

In the sitting of the Reichstag, on the 12th, the affair of the Constitution of Hesse Cassel was referred to a Committee.

PRUSSIA.

Thuringen, Oldenburg and the Hanseatic towns voted for the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1831. The representatives of some of the other Governments voted in favor of the Constitution of 1852, and others abstained from voting at all.

The Committee has unanimously adopted the proposition concerning the reorganization of the Federal Military Constitution, and has sent its report to a Special Military Committee.

The London Post says that this Hesse Cassel question to be one of great interest, and says, the action of the Prussian Government in favor of the Constitution is the most emphatic recognition yet given by her of her determination to support popular government and national right in Germany.

RUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says that Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Brest interview. It appears certain that neither Prussia or Russia will support the projects of the Italian Confederation.

The London News says that the pressure in commercial circles at St. Petersburg is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons having to pay duties at the Custom House to lodge railway shares in lieu of cash. Mercantile stock and share prices in St. Petersburg are almost unobtainable. The rate of discount has risen to 8 1/2 per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely ramified paper system among manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

GREECE.

The protecting Powers had claimed from the Greek Government the payment of 900,000 francs yearly for interest due.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the two days were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and for export. At the close there was little demand, and prices were weak.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester are more favorable. The market was firm, and had a decided advance in the morning. The rate of discount has risen to 8 1/2 per cent. The collapse is attributed to the share mania which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with a widely ramified paper system among manufacturers and others. The latest accounts say the pressure was diminishing, the rates for money having receded.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef was dull. Pork inactive, but prices steady. Lard quiet and prices steady. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Coffee quiet, but firm. Sugar steady. Rice firm. Flour dull at 22/6 to 23/6. Pearl Ashes also quiet at 27/6. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. LONDON MARKETS.—WHEAT, CORN, OATS, AND FLOUR. The market was quiet, but prices were steady. CORN was at 27/6 to 28/6. WHEAT was at 27/6 to 28/6. OATS were at 27/6 to 28/6. FLOUR was at 27/6 to 28/6.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 94 1/2. Other stocks had declined 3/4 to 1/2 share, and were quoted at 94 1/2 to 95 1/2. U. S. 5 1/2, 94 1/2. Illinois Central 79 1/2. Erie 34. Mortgage bonds, 95.

Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1890. The adjourned session of the Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City yesterday. Governor Stewart's message, which is almost entirely confined to the discussion of the railroad question, will be ready to-day.

The Indian's Mail, &c.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1890. The steamer Admiral arrived this forenoon from St. John, bringing the mails of the wrecked steamer Indian; also the purse, chief steward, and 14 steerage passengers. The passengers are A. G. Howland, J. D. Lester, Nettie Lester, Elizabeth Lester, Samuel and John Lester, Mrs. E. J. Lester, Mrs. E. J. Lester, and Mrs. E. J. Lester. The passengers are A. G. Howland, J. D. Lester, Nettie Lester, Elizabeth Lester, Samuel and John Lester, Mrs. E. J. Lester, Mrs. E. J. Lester, and Mrs. E. J. Lester.

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years returned to his native country in 1806, completely restored to health.

He now resumed the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in the autumn of the same year, but never engaged in the practice of the profession. At the commencement of the following year, the first number of "Salmagundi" made its appearance—a semi-monthly periodical, to which he was the principal contributor, in connection with his brother, Mr. William Irving, and the since distinguished author, Mr. James K. Paulding. The lively humor and brilliant satire of this work made it a favorite with the public, although it was discontinued after the twentieth number. In December, 1809, he gave to the world a still more characteristic specimen of his peculiar genius, in "Knickerbocker's History of New York," which has since maintained the position, which it gained at once, as a masterpiece of brilliant irony, audacious extravagance, and picturesque delineation.

In 1810, Mr. Irving was admitted as a partner in the extensive commercial house of two of his brothers, which was conducted by them in New-York and Liverpool, with the understanding that he should not neglect his literary pursuits for the details of business. During the war with Great Britain, in 1813-14, he published a series of naval biographies in the "Analectic Magazine," and in the autumn of the latter year he was appointed aide-de-camp and military secretary of the governor of New-York, with the rank of colonel. On the close of the war, Mr. Irving again embarked for Europe in the spring of 1815, with the intention of devoting some time to travel, but the financial difficulties which followed the return of peace, caused the bankruptcy of the house, in which his brothers had given him an interest, and he was thus led to look to the labors of his pen as the means of subsistence. The first-fruits of this change in his fortunes was the "Sketch-Book," (1819), the successive numbers of which were transmitted from London, where they were composed, for publication in New-York. The success, which immediately attended this work both in America and England, was, in the highest degree, cheering to the author. With the natural modesty, which was always a delightful trait in his character, he was diffident of his power to interest the public. He submitted this new venture to the world, with no sanguine anticipations even of a kindly reception. Much less did he dream of the beautiful fame, of which it was to prove the commencement. But it soon won all hearts. Its genial glow of feeling, its delicate tenderness of sentiment, the exquisite flow of its narrative, and the liquid melody of its diction, exerted a winning force over every class of readers.

After a residence of five years in England, Mr. Irving removed to Paris in 1820, where he remained about a year, when he returned to England and published "Bracebridge Hall" in the Spring of 1822. He subsequently took up his abode at Paris, Bordeaux, and Madrid, where he remained two years, publishing, between 1824 and 1832, the "Tales of a Traveller," "The Life and Voyages of Columbus," "Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada," "Voyage of the Companions of Columbus," and "The Alhambra." In July, 1829, he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American embassy at London, which office he held until the return of Mr. McLane in 1831, when, after remaining a few months as chargé, he resigned on the arrival of Mr. Van Buren. While in England, Mr. Irving received the well-deserved compliment of one of the fifty-guinea gold medals, provided by George IV. for eminence in historical composition—the other being awarded to Mr. Hallam.

In May, 1832, after an absence of seventeen years, Mr. Irving returned to New-York, where he was welcomed with the warmest demonstrations of public honor and personal regard. The greetings, which had awaited his arrival, were such as are rarely accorded to the most eminent national benefactors, and perhaps, never before to one whose highest claim on the gratitude of his countrymen was the productions of his magic pen. Soon after his return to the United States, he made an extensive tour in the West, of which he has left an animated record in the "Tour on the Prairies," published in 1835. This was followed in the same year by "Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey," and "Legends of the Conquest of Spain." In 1836 he published "Astoria," and in 1837, the "Adventures of Capt. Bonneville in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West." In 1839 and '40, he contributed a series of graphic papers to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," a portion of which under other titles were afterward published in a volume entitled "Wolfert's Roost."

In Feb., 1842, Mr. Irving was again summoned to diplomatic services, having received the appointment of Minister to Spain. He remained in this capacity at Madrid until 1846, when he returned home, and from that time resided at the celebrated rural retreat at Sunnyside, on the banks of the Hudson. After his return, he published the "Life of Goldsmith," "Mahomet and his Successors," and completed his "Life of Washington," the great work which was at once the employment and the solace of his declining years, and which will prove a lasting monument to the subject and the author.

The character of Mr. Irving was cherished with such admiration and delight in the hearts of his countrymen, that a cold analysis of its qualities, almost within the hour of his departure, would be no less imperfect than superficial. The language of fond eulogium has been lavished in his praise. Our most eminent writers have loved to make his virtues the theme of cordial panegyric. In truth, the sympathy which he called forth by the sweetness and kindness of his heart was not surpassed by the homage which was freely paid to the splendid endowments of his intellect. It was the man, more than the author, in Washington Irving, which commanded such reverence and love, from neighbor and friend. With his innate turn for humor, he combined a tender appreciation of every form of loveliness and worth. His inimitable satire was never malignant, but even in its most spicy manifestations, always preserved a genial element. His lambent sarcasms won admiration not by their bitterness, but by their brilliancy. He had such a genuine love of nature as to make affection with him impossible. It is as a sincere, generous, large-hearted, and healthily-minded man that he will be remembered with lingering affection, even if the lovers of literature could ever forget the debt which they owe to the productions of his rare and beautiful genius.

THE LAST HOURS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. Mr. Irving, aside from the asthmatic complaint, with which he has been for some time afflicted, has also experienced, for several months, frequent attacks of severe pain in the region of the heart, accompanied by difficult respiration, which, occurring at all times of the day and night, have had the effect to disturb the usual quiet and rest which his constitution has usually enjoyed. From this source has sprung

an impaired temperament and a degree of nervousness which of late has amounted at times to despondency, which it has been the effect of those by whom he was surrounded, to dispel by means of diversion in various forms. So frequent had been his sleepless nights that it had been a custom with his niece to place in a convenient position near his bedside several interesting books with which he might, on waking, while away the lonely hours of night. Upon the evening of his decease Mr. Irving had passed the hours in lively conversation with his three nieces and his nephews, Mr. Pierre Irving and Mr. Ebenezer Irving, upon which occasion he manifested quite a cheerful disposition, and engaged with his usual pleasing manner in the subjects of conversation. At about half-past 10 o'clock he retired from the drawing-room with a view to retiring for the night. He manifested no signs of unusual indisposition, though as upon frequent occasions before, expressed a fear of unusual sleep and broken rest. Upon approaching his bed-side he was observed to manifest a sudden and severe attack of pain in his left side, pressing his hand suddenly to the spot, and at the same time he was observed to fall partially to the floor. The household were soon around him, but only to witness his lifeless form, though not until a physician had been called and restoratives applied was it ascertained to a certainty that life was extinct. Mr. Irving has for some years been a communicant of Christ Church, Tarrytown, and during a period of four or five years he has acted as warden in the same church. As a resident of the place which now bears his name, he has ever been universally regarded as a most amiable and sociable neighbor, and as such his sudden demise has cast a gloom over the entire community. The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at Christ Church, Tarrytown. The remains will be deposited at Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, within the family inclosure.

FROM CHARLESTOWN.

A VISIT TO THE PRISONERS.

A CARICATURIST REBUKED.

Brown Preparing his Public Letter.

HE WILL MAKE NO SPEECH.

NO ONE TO VISIT BROWN.

A GUARD OF 2,500 SOLDIERS.

THE RAILROAD SEIZED UPON BY THE STATE.

Visitors to be Turned Back.

NORTHERN REPORTERS DRIVEN AWAY.

Passports Required by Passengers.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 28, 1890.

IN THE JAIL.

Gen. Taliaferro has issued the strictest orders that until the hour of the execution, no person shall be allowed to visit the condemned, unless bearing a special permit from him. Last evening I obtained a permit and, with a few others, entered the jail and conversed with the occupants of the various cells. I first saw Brown and Stephens who are still in the same cell, and will continue until death parts them. Brown received the entire party with cordiality. He set aside his work—the letter of which I told you yesterday, and turned around in his chair—examining himself, however, from rising, as he was unable to stand without some pain. He did not say whether this pain was caused by the fetters upon his ankles, or otherwise. I should suppose not, as the chains are light, and so arranged that he does not find much difficulty in walking. In all his conversation Brown showed the utmost gentleness and tranquility, and a quiet courtesy which, contrasted rather strongly with the bearing of some of his visitors. He repeated that he was in every way reconciled to his destiny, and spoke cheerfully of what was to come upon him. He was several times interrupted by his autograph, but without avail. He seems to have a great repugnance to parting with any of his handwriting. A correspondent of one of the illustrated papers used every argument to induce him to yield this point—told him that the proprietor of the paper with which he was connected had given Mrs. Brown \$50 for her photograph, and so forth. Brown answered that he was surely very grateful for every kindness to his wife, who was truly deserving of them all, but that not even this consideration would overcome his unwillingness. The reason he gave was that his autograph had been sought, personally and by letter, by hundreds of persons, and that if he should attempt to comply it would deprive him of all the time that remained to him on earth, which he ought to occupy differently. As he could not gratify all, he would refuse all, without exception. I am very glad that the correspondent did not obtain the autograph. He would have employed it as a new means of casting ridicule upon the man who is so soon to die. His edifying caricatures of Brown's person should have satisfied his hatred.

Brown said that for the last three or four days, he had felt much better than at any previous time since he was wounded at Harper's Ferry. Stevens is rapidly gaining strength, and displays a liveliness that astounds all who see him. When the party left the cell, hands were shaken all around. So far as Brown was concerned it was an honest expression of good will. With most of the rest it was like a salutation of Judas.

I next saw Hazlett, who was the last captured of the prisoners, and who is yet to be tried. There is some question about his identity, although the authorities profess to have the most positive evidence of his participation in the invasion. His room, like those of all the others excepting Brown and Stephens, is on the second floor of the jail. With him, are the negroes, Green and Copeland, who are to be executed on the 16th of December. The negroes had nothing to say of special interest, and Hazlett was mute, excepting when a little son of the jailer, who had crept into the cell, approached him, and strove to gain his attention with his innocent prattle. He then uttered a few playful words, but was again immediately silent. Hazlett is quite youthful in appearance, and has little of the air of an outlaw about him. Here, as in Brown's cell, the shaking of hands was ceremoniously performed.

When I entered the chamber of Cook and Coppie, I found the former busily writing, and the latter reading his bible. Cook at once rose and welcomed me with party eagerness. He seemed much agitated, and with difficulty controlled himself. All who so desired, procured his autograph, which is singularly clear and elegant. Cook spoke with great emotion of his wife, who is now with his friends in New-Hampshire. I was pleased to hear this, because the people hereabout have for ever declared that he heartlessly deserted the young girl only for the purpose of establishing himself more fully in the confidence of the community, with a direct view to the preparations for the outbreak. It and his companion, Coppie, who said but a few words while I was present, have no thought of averting their fate.

I shall not probably have another opportunity of visiting the prisoners while they live. I am