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EUROPE.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S HEALTH IMPROVING—HE LEAVES FOR CAPRERA—ITALY STILL UNDECIDED IN THE CONFERENCE QUESTION.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—Garibaldi has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be considered by his medical advisers able to support the fatigue of travel, and by permission of the Government he will immediately set out from Varignano for his home at Caprera. The reports that Italy had agreed to the proposition of France for a General Conference are premature. The Italian Government has not yet signified, in any way, its intention of joining the proposed Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISRAELI'S SPEECH ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION—ELECTION OF JACOB BRIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Evening.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the Hon. Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of supply of £2,000,000 for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a speech, in which he recalled the various pacific efforts made in vain by England to obtain the release of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a military expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that, should it be found necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of the supply required by the Government might be increased to £3,500,000. Debate ensued. Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the ministers, to which Lord Stanley replied. Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament from Manchester.

PRUSSIA.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. M'CULLOCH.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The merchants and brokers of this city interested in American securities propose to send an address to Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, making inquiry in regard to the payment of the bonds in gold by the United States Government.

THE PACIFIC.

A NEW EXPEDITION OF UNITED STATES VESSELS AGAINST FORMOSA—INUNDATION OF THE ISLAND OF LUZON.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Noon.—Late dispatches received here from Shanghai announce that several vessels of the United States Pacific Squadron had departed for the island of Formosa to punish the perpetrators of the outrage on the crew of the American bark Rover. The United States Consul-General at Amoy was to have accompanied the expedition with a body of Imperial troops which had been tendered him for the occasion.

Additional particulars of the disastrous inundation with which the island of Luzon was visited last month are received. Beside the great damage to the shipping and crops, whole villages were overwhelmed, and the loss of human life is computed at ten thousand.

CHINA.

THE TYPHOON AT HONG KONG.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Additional advices from China report that Hong Kong was visited on the 1st of October by a typhoon, which almost equaled in violence and destructiveness the hurricane reported two or three months ago.

[The above intelligence has been anticipated by the news brought by the steamship Great Republic, which arrived at San Francisco on the 13th inst.]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 26—Noon.—The steamship Herman, Capt. Wincke, from New-York on the 14th inst., arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, en route to Hamburg.

LONDONDERRY, Nov. 26—Noon.—The steamship Peruvian, Capt. Ballantine, from Quebec, has arrived here on the way to Liverpool.

LONDON, Nov. 26—2 p. m.—The London and New-York Lines's steamship Atalanta, Capt. Pinkham, which left New-York Nov. 6, arrived in the Thames to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅛; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70¼; Illinois Central Railway shares, 85¾; Erie Railway shares, 46⅞.

Afternoon.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols, 94⅛ for money. American securities are quoted this noon as follows: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 70⅛; Illinois Central Railway shares, 85¾; Erie Railway shares, 46⅞.

Evening.—Consols closed at 94⅛ for money. American securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenties, 70¼; Illinois Central Railway shares, 85⅜; Erie Railway shares, 47.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26—Noon.—United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75¼.

Evening.—United States bonds are quoted at 75 7-16 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; the estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. Corn, 48/9 ₩ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16/9 for White California, and 13/6 for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5/4 ₩ 60 lb for American. Oats, 3/11 ₩ 45 lb for American. Peas, 50/ ₩ 504 lb for Canadian. Beef, 112/6 for Winter Cured Extra Prime Mess ₩ 304 lb. Pork, 71/ ₩ 200 lb for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 51/ ₩ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52/ ₩ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 48/ ₩ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26/6. Rosin, 8/3 ₩ cwt. for common Wilmington, and 11/ for fine Pale. Tallow, 44/ ₩ cwt. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27/6 ₩ cwt. Petroleum, 2/ ₩ gallon for Spirits, and 1/4 for Refined. Clover Seed, 39/ ₩ cwt. for No. 1 American Red.

Afternoon.—The Cotton market is quiet and steady. The Breadstuffs market is dull, and Corn and Wheat have declined. Mixed Western Corn, 48/6. Wheat, 16/9 for California White, and 13/3 for No. 2 Red Western. The markets for Provisions and Produce are generally quiet and unchanged. Sugar is firm.

Evening.—The Cotton market closed heavy but without any change in prices. The following are the authorized closing quotations: Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d. The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; the market for goods and yarns is dull and heavy. The Breadstuff market closed heavy. Corn has experienced a further decline of 3d. since the 2 p. m. quotations; New Mixed Western closing at 48/3. Peas firm at 50/6. Wheat quiet at 16/9 for California White, and 13/3 for No. 2 Red Western. Barley and Oats unchanged. Provisions and Produce closed unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 26—Noon.—Whale Oil, £39 ₩ 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £39 ₩ tun. Sperm Oil, £112 ₩ tun. Linseed Cakes, £11 5/ ₩ tun for Thin Oblong.

ANTWERP, Nov. 26.—Petroleum is quiet at 45½ francs.

Evening.—The Petroleum market closed quiet at 45 francs for Standard White.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamer Persia, from Liverpool, Nov. 16, arrived here yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN IRELAND.

Augustine Costello was placed on his trial for the second time on the 13th of November. It is said that a large majority of the former jury favored a conviction, but the minority would not yield. After a preliminary legal argument by Mr. Heron, Q. C., the prisoner's counsel, from which no good resulted to the prisoner, a jury was sworn. The controversy and the law points and the swearing of the jury occupied the whole of the day. The trial was resumed on the 14th, but it presented no new feature of interest. Corydon, the principal Crown witness, as an admitted partisan of Kelly's in the plots laid in Liverpool and London last February, was searchingly cross-examined by Mr. Heron on behalf of Costello. He said he was a loser by the Fenian organization to the amount of about $260 in gold, which he had saved during his career as an officer in the United States Army.

When Corydon's examination was concluded, Buckley, another approver, again detailed the incidents connected with the sailing of the Jackwell from New-York. He said they were for five or six days hovering about the coast of Sligo before Gallagher, the pilot, came to them. They wore a green blouse as a uniform. He was present at two councils held on board during one day while they were waiting for a pilot. At the first of these it was determined to attack Sligo, but at the second it was decided to be impracticable. Buckley indignantly denied that he was an informer by profession, like "that man" Corydon, and swore that in giving his evidence he had not been influenced by money considerations. Some other witnesses were examined, proving the arrest of the prisoners after the landing at Dungarvan, and that they were wet to the waist.

At the close of the trial the jury almost immediately found him guilty. Warren, Halpin, and Costello were to receive sentence on the 16th or 18th. John Francis Nugent, one of the men who was discharged at Manchester and rearrested, has been conveyed to Drogheda, his native town. His arrival created quite a sensation, and considerable precaution was deemed necessary to prevent a rescue. It seems that Nugent was arrested as a Fenian in 1865, and was only released after four months imprisonment by giving heavy bail. In May, 1866, he was again arrested in a back parlor in his father's house. He continued, however, to engage the police in conversation, and, while so engaged, suddenly lifted the window and sprang out. He had to jump some 15 feet but he made good his escape and arriving in Manchester followed his trade as a carpenter until he again fell into the hands of the police in consequence of the attack on the police van. Some excitement was caused in Dublin on the 14th by a report that a serious explosion had occurred to the buildings attached to the Court in Green-st., where the Commission for the trial of the Fenians was sitting. Of course it was presumed to be a Fenian gunpowder plot, but it was afterward discovered that it had arisen from an accumulation of gas in an appartment lately fitted up for the juries. The building was damaged. The woman-servant, whose candle had caused the ignition, escaped unhurt, but one of the jurors had a very narrow escape.

Thomas McGuire, one of the men who was sentenced to death at Manchester, and afterward, upon the petition of the reporter who heard the trial, pardoned, has written a letter to *The Manchester Guardian*, in which he says: "Since I was released this morning I have been surrounded wherever I went with scores of people shaking hands with me, and all so glad to see me at liberty, that I have not a minute scarcely to myself, and feel so much excited now as not to know hardly what I am doing. But I am so wishful to thank from my full heart all the editors of papers and the gentlemen that got up the petition for me, and everybody that signed it or took any part in getting my pardon, may God bless and reward them all, will always be my prayer. Since I was taken up I have prayed hourly to God to clear up my innocence, and though it was hard to be charged with the crime I was, after serving my Queen and country faithfully between 13 and 14 years; and the Almighty answered my prayers. I have only one thing more to wish for, and that is that I may be allowed to return to head-quarters, and serve my time out in the Royal Marines. I never did anything to disgrace the service, but proud to belong to it, and hope my discharge, which come to me on Sunday, will not be enforced, as I shall loose 13 years and 174 days' service if it is.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that the other four men will certainly be executed at 8 o'clock on the morning of Saturday the 23d of November.

FRANCE.

NAPOLEON III. AND EUROPE IN 1867.

We have received a copy of the pamphlet "*Napoleon III. and Europe in* 1867," whose appearance has been awaited with some anxiety, as it was supposed to proceed from an official or semi-official source. The correctness of this supposition has been semi-officially denied, and the pamphlet is supposed to speak for no one except its author, M. Baaer. The pamphlet is, however, written with considerable ability, and well calculated to be read with general interest. The following is a brief summary of its contents:

I. The mission of France is, to pronounce the word Peace.

II. This peace rests upon a complete national and international political programme, and it is supported by the following principles: 1. Frank, complete, and sympathetic acceptance of the facts accomplished or in the course of being accomplished in Germany in all that relates to its internal organization. 2. Conscientious execution of the Convention of Sept. 15, or the formation of an equivalent guarantee. 3. Progressive development of the liberal ideas contained in the letter of the 19th of Jan., 1867.

III. Germany is made, and the slightest breath may suffice to raise the wave which will place the sovereign crown of Germany upon the forehead of the chief of the house of Hohenzollern.

IV. The fact of this unity, far from being the fortuitous result of spontaneous events, which more far-sighted skill might have frustrated, is, upon the contrary, the necessary, organic, inevitable development of secular causes, and, let us not hesitate to aver, of noble and legitimate aspirations. France might have retarded, but could not have prevented this formation.

V. France ought not and France cannot prevent the completion of German unity. She cannot because she must not be false to her democratic and liberal mission. She ought not and she cannot, lastly, because she must not make what is illogical and unjust the pivot of her policy.

VI. France, and more especially the France of the last 80 years, is in Europe the highest expression of those two magical words to which belong in the future, and even already at present, the empire of the world—Democracy and Liberalism. France, which, without directly desiring to do so, has so powerfully contributed to the unification of Germany, for beyond the Alps as beyond the Rhine, she recognizes, respects, and salutes with her most ardent sympathies, the word Nationality.

VII. The philosophy of history shows with the clearest evidence that certain ideas prevail at certain epochs with a sort of inevitable fatality. One of the ideas which has most impassioned and still most impassions our age, is the idea of association. This magic breath which urges on to unity displays itself in its loftiest expression in political life, properly so called. There it calls forth, as one of the great realities, a future yet impossible to define is destined to see accomplished, great agglomerations by force of their nationality, i. e. by the force of a certain homogeneousness resulting at once from the origin of the language, from history, from religious ties, and lastly from palpable and practicable interest. The facts accomplished, or in course of accomplishment in Germany, are its most powerful expression.

VIII. France must not, under penalty of proving false to the principles that constitute her greatness and her strength in the world, interfere in the internal affairs of Germany.

IX. What would be the probable and almost certain consequence of an interference of France in the internal affairs of Germany? 1. The whole of Germany, not only from the Rhine to the Main to the Inn, and from the Inn to the Danube, Northern Germany and Southern Germany, up to the frontiers of the empire of Austria, and, perhaps, nay even probably, Germany, beyond those frontiers, on foot for a just cause, and further (this eventuality must also be considered) in the second rank, Russia, which would not probably allow to pass without profiting thereby so favorable an opportunity for having by the Treaty of 1856 torn up by the hands of Central Europe. 2. The abandonment of the temporal papacy to Garibaldian demagogues, in order to purchase the neutrality of a Government whose active support would be in any case of very slight use to us, but whose hostility might neutralize a portion of our forces.

X. In a war between France and Germany, one battle and 10 battles gained or lost would never bring about anything but ruses, falsely called treaties of peace. The imprudent hand that should desire to prevent Germany from remaining or becoming a nation would kindle a war totally destined to ravage Europe for an incalculable period by, so to speak, periodical hecatombs. Many generations yet unborn would only appear upon this earth to be, when arrived at adolescence, mown down upon the plains of Belgium, the Palatinate, or Westphalia. What a harvest for Death would there be in these innumerable battalions, representing the gigantic shock of two great nations in arms, making generous victims pay for the fatal error of a day!

XI. The immense majority of the nation will bless the Chief of France for giving to the country not only a peace which in no way offends our honor, but further and above all the certainty of that peace. There exists, we are aware, among us a small minority which might blame the pacific tendencies of the Government. This minority is composed in part of turbulent and unreflecting spirits, who confound vanity with dignity, bravado with courage, the love of adventure with the wish of the country. The remainder is made up of those who blame and always will blame everything at all times.

XII. The German people secured against all interference upon our part in its internal affairs is destined to become our most faithful ally. Everything unites and nothing separates us.

XIII. It is important to add that this programme, capable of giving to Europe a long era of peace and prosperity, can only become a reality upon three conditions: 1. That the Convention of Sept. 15, or the equivalent we endeavor to substitute for it, shall be rigorously respected, and that thus the Holy Father remains in that full independence to the exercise of his supreme pastoral charge. 2. That France, satisfied at home, does not aspire to relieve herself abroad from her internal disquietude. 3. Lastly, that Europe, desiring peace like ourselves, shall give an irresistible and absolute guarantee of the fact at a Congress by acquiescing in universal disarmament.

XIV. The future and definitive solution of the Roman question can only be demanded by an agreement between all the Powers who are interested in not seeing criminal attempts perhaps periodically renewed preceded and followed by agitation as prejudicial to the peace of consciences as to the prosperous march of material interests.

XV. France, reassured as to the fate of the Papacy, turns her glance upon herself. The country desires the liberal and complete execution of the letter of the 19th of January. The reforms it contains will not deprive the Imperial Government of one of its old friends, and will give it numerous adherents in the ranks of the young and ardent generation which is free from all ties toward the Governments which preceded the popular votes of 1852.

XVI. Satisfied at home, sympathizing in the development of the great German nation, an ever vigilant guardian of the Papacy, France may now give Europe a long era of peace. But, in order that this peace should not be an armed peace more fatal than war, it is necessary for Europe to join in the pacific views of France, and for a general disarmament to give the world a manifest pledge of universal appeasement.

ITALY.

CIRCULAR OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Subjoined is the text of the circular note forwarded by Gen. Menabrea on the 9th inst. to the diplomatic agents of Italy abroad:

FLORENCE, Nov. 9.

SIGNOR MINISTRO: The reasons which determined the King's Government to cause its troops to occupy some points of the Pontifical territory at the very time that a French expeditionary corps disembarked at Civita Vecchia, have been already explained in the circular I addressed on the 30th October to His Majesty's diplomatic representatives abroad. No necessity, therefore, exists for recalling the motives which decided us upon that step. It is sufficient for us that the object we proposed to ourselves has been attained. Wherever the Royal troops presented themselves they were received with gratitude by the inhabitants, because with them returned order and security for the citizens, respect and protection for the authorities who were found established. You are aware, Signor Ministro, that in many localities not occupied by our troops the population passed popular votes for annexation to the Kingdom of Italy. But the King's Government, which had discountenanced these manifestations, and whose influence had not sufficed to prevent them, refused to accept these results, firmly adhering to its promise that its determination of passing the frontier should not lead to any act of hostility. The request addressed by the Royal Proclamation to the bands of volunteers to withdraw behind the ranks of the Italian army was not complied with by Garibaldi. While he, seeking to put another project in execution, directed his colums toward Tivoli, the Franco-Pontifical troops attacked and defeated him near Mentana. The volunteers then reëntered in large numbers the territory of the State, where they were disarmed, and Garibaldi—who had presented himself at Passo Correse, manifesting the intention of returning through Leghorn to Caprera—was, upon the contrary, arrested and placed under guard at Varignano, in the Bay of Spezzia. This step was dictated to us by the necessity of reaffirming the authority of the law, and by urgency of removing all risk of new disturbances. The public peace being thus reëstablished, the dangers that threatened the Holy See have changed. This change in the situation caused the reasons that had rendered our intervention necessary to disappear. Upon its part, therefore, the King's Government recalled its troops into the territory of the State. The French Government, upon its side has entered, in its circular of October 25, into the solemn engagement to consider its task as accomplished, and to evacuate the Pontifical territory as soon as it should be freed from assailants, and when security was there reëstablished. These conditions are now realized. By reëntering within our frontiers we have removed every motive for postponement, and, confiding now in the word of France, we expect that the Imperial Government in its turn will put an end to an intervention which we did not consider necessary, which was an event distressing to Italy, and which, if continued, would become an obstacle to a lasting arrangement. If, then, the attitude of the King's Government and its firm resolution give the assurance to all that past facts cannot be renewed, everyone is forced to conclude from the events which have arisen that the object of the Convention of September 15, 1864, drawn up in the hope of a prompt approach between the Holy See and Italy, has been completely foiled. Nothing, in fact, has been able, up to the present time, to modify the hostile attitude assumed by the Pontifical Government toward the Government of the King. Rome at present affords the singular spectacle of a Government which, in order to maintain its position, pays an army composed of natives of all countries, altogether disproportionate to her population and to the financial resources of the State, and which nevertheless imagines itself obliged to have recourse to foreign intervention. A sincere agreement with Italy would, upon the contrary, cause every shadow of danger to the Holy See to disappear—would allow the money expended in superfluous armaments to be employed for the benefit of religion; and while guaranteeing the peninsula against the renewal of deplorable bloodshed, would afford a secure pledge of that peace which is equally necessary to the Sovereign Pontiff and to the Kingdom of Italy.

Our country has as vivid and profound a feeling of religion as any other; but, more than any other, it recognises the difficulties and dissensions resulting from the existence of a power which, established upon immutable bases, and moving in the supreme regions of faith, is at the same time bound by the obligations of a terrestrial government, subject to the influences of political passions, and destined to change with the march of the times and in accordance with the progress of civilization. The soil that contains the tomb of the Apostles, and in which is preserved the deposit of the traditions of the Catholic faith, is the most secure seat of the Papacy. Italy will know how to defend it, to surround it with all the veneration and splendor that are its due, and to make its independence and its liberty respected. This is the most ardent desire of the Italians. But you will understand, Signor Ministro, that arrangements placing the interests of the Holy See in harmony with those of Italy are indispensable in order that such an object may be attained. The cause of religion, and even the cause of European order, are equally interested in this. If constituted, Italy is destined to be a great element of order and of progress, it is essential, to enable her to carry out this noble mission, to eliminate from her bosom the cause which maintains her at present in a state of permanent agitation. In explaining the arguments I have just set forth, you will undoubtedly be careful, Signor Ministro, to state our conviction of the extreme urgency that the Roman question should be settled without delay. Receive, &c., MENABREA.

MAZZINI TO THE ITALIANS.

Mazzini has just issued the following manifesto:

Italians! Is there a spark of honor in your souls? any sense of dignity? a remnant of the old Italian pride? a remembrance of the faith which made your fathers feared, and made them great? If there is, prove it, and prove it quickly. You are in one of those moments which either make or mar the future of a nation. Your acts will either bid Europe regard you as a people of cowards, or hail you as the Italian Nation arisen again to teach the world the lesson of civilization, of liberty, and of iron strength of will. Choose, now or never more. The situation is clear, incontestable, and visible to all. Rome is ours; God and man declare it. From Rome we inherited the language which proclaims us brothers. Our history has its source in Rome, from Rome sprang the tradition which calls us to be a nation. A thousand years of glorious memories have consecrated her mother of Italy and center of our unity. From Rome we gave law to the world; first from the Capitol, and afterward from the Vatican—once the seat of life—now profaned by impost and imposture. Ours has it been proclaimed by the greatest minds of Europe, from Dante to Byron, from Cæsar to Napoleon; ours by the martyrs, who from Crecensio to Arnaldo, to Mameli and Cairoli, have died for her; ours she was declared by the Parliament, and—in hypocritical homage to truth—by him who is even yet your King, and ours by the aspirations of the entire people of Italy. A handful of foreign invaders has descended upon our shores insolently to deny this; to declare for the second time to you and to all Europe, *Rome belongs to France; France decides her fate.* No country in Europe would endure such an insult. Will you endure it? Will you permit the invaders to proclaim in their dispatches—*The Italians do not fight; we are their uncontested masters?* No, by the soul of Pier Capponi, O Italians. Let the tocsin sound, and let that sound proclaim a national war to the invaders. Let anything be said of you save that which sinks a nation in the mire. *In Italy both army and people are cowards.* But in order that the war may be national, if you are to have arms, ammunition, money, horses, volunteers, soldiers, bases of operation, and leaders of proved fidelity, daring, willing, and capable, you must first make your country your own, and free yourselves from the Government which dishonors and betrays you. The war must spring from the insurrection. In the face of existing facts, all self delusion is sin or folly. Our monarchy might have had the initiative starting from Rome. It would not. Our monarchy might have preceded the French to Rome. It did not. Our monarchy allowed the volunteers to form in sufficient strength to begin the struggle, then prevented them from forming in sufficient force to conquer. Our monarchy twice imprisoned Garibaldi as a rebel; it chose the moment of foreign intervention to form a semi-clerical Ministry, hostile to all liberty; it dissolved the Committees of Aid; it passed the frontier only to render up to the Papal Government those populations who had invoked Italy through the plebiscites; it witnessed unmoved the slaughter of our Italians; it retired from the positions it had occupied upon the advance of the French; it has denied Rome, Italy, and the honor of our flag. Is there one among you who would share our enterprise with the monarchy? No; a monarchy which begins by yielding up the sepulchre of its ancestors to the foreigner, and ends with Lissa and Custozza, can bring upon you naught but evil, perfidy, and shame. Hasten—if you truly seek your country's salvation, to separate your fate from it. Freemen then, delivered from distrust and fearing no betrayal, throw yourselves resolutely into the struggle and conquer—you will conquer by Heaven! France numbered, like ourselves, but 25,000,000, when in 1792 she flung down her gauntlet of defiance to the monarchs in league against her, and conquered. We Republicans had naught on our side but Rome, when for two long months, we held 30,000 French soldiers in check in 1849. You will conquer for yourselves and for France. These invaders do not represent France; they represent a despot who has seen his designs overthrown in Mexico, in Germany—wherever, in fact, they were resisted—and who is rapidly descending the steep of ruin. France is burning to revolt, and anxiously awaiting your resistance to enable her to deal him the final blow. Italians, to Rome! to Rome! Therein is the baptism of our nation. There, when the flag of victory is planted on the Capitol, shall an Assembly, the Elect of the People, dictate the Pact destined to put an end to the lingering crisis brought upon you by the Monarchy.

Nov. 8. JOSEPH MAZZINI.

PRUSSIA.

OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN LEGISLATURE—SPEECH OF KING WILLIAM.

The Prussian Chambers were opened November 14 by the King of Prussia in person. His Majesty delivered the following speech from the throne:

"Illustrious, Noble, and Honored Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet: To-day I salute you, for the first time in this place, the representatives of the territories which have been united with my kingdom by the events of a great epoch. I renew with confidence the expression of my conviction that the inhabitants of those territories, inasmuch as I accept them with my whole heart as my people, will also on their part devote themselves with honorable fidelity to me and to their extended fatherland. The full power which the National Representation conferred upon my Government to prepare the way for the entry of the new provinces into the constitutional state of things existing in Prussia has been taken advantage of to establish a preliminary equilibrium in those territories where it appeared to be absolutely required by the common interests of the State. In the new territories, after the views of the principal inhabitants had been ascertained, district and provincial Constitutions, connected as closely as possible with the institutions already established, and which had become dear to the population, have been called into existence—Constitutions which, on being carried out and further developed, will be calculated to revive the interests of the inhabitants in the regulation of their economical affairs, and to prepare the way for the much-to-be-desired autonomy of the larger and communal corporations. While the military institutions of the North German Confederation have, by the Federal Constitution, and by the law on liability to military service, been established upon the approved bases of the Prussian institutions, the organization of the military forces of the entire Fatherland has been completed in its principal features. The ground for the united efforts of the representatives of my whole monarchy having been prepared, our joint, and, please God, unanimous exertions will succeed in making that ground fruitful. The project of the Budget for the year 1868, which will be laid before you without delay, differs essentially from previous Budgets. While on the one hand it comprises the territories newly united with the monarchy, on the other, important categories of revenue and expenditure have been separated from it, and have been passed over to the Budget of the North German Confederation. From the bills on the Budget you will see that the revenue, which has been carefully estimated, will not only provide the means to cover the current expenses of the Administration, but that it has also been possible to satisfy the fresh and increased demands which have arisen in many departments of the administration of the State. While premising that the present condition of the finances will gratify you, I, at the same time, trust to obtain your willing assent to the increased expenditure which I consider called for to maintain the dignity of the Crown under the altered circumstances which have arisen. Several bills will be laid before you having for their objects to regulate the public debts of the newly-acquired territories, to complete their budgets for the year 1867 by granting the supplementary assent which had been reserved, and to lay down rules for the treatment of the accounts drawn up in accordance with those Budgets. As soon as the High Court of Appeal shall have been instituted as the supreme court in the newly-acquired territories, a bill will be presented to you to effect a union of this court with the high tribunal. My Government is giving its special attention to the further development of the district and provincial Constitutions, and they will, so soon as the requisite preparations have been completed, lay before you the bills relative to this subject. The harvest this year has unhappily, in one portion of the country, not been equal to the general requirements, so that in some afflicted districts it has been, or will be, necessary to take extraordinary measures. In the meantime the Government has been compelled to facilitate importation by lowering the railway tariff and by promoting the construction of roads and improvements to create labor and remuneration. The pressure of uncertainty which, resulting from various causes now chiefly removed, weighed upon commerce will, as I confidently hope, in consequence of the more peaceful aspect of the state of affairs in Europe, make place for an animated revival—the more so as most important alterations have been made in the interests of the advancement of trade and commerce by the renewal of the Customs' Union with the South German States, together with an appropriate alteration of the internal organization of the Zollverein by the entrance this day of Schleswig-Holstein into the latter, and by a notable reduction of port dues and other taxes which weighed upon navigation. Honored Sirs: The work of National unity, which the Prussian Parliament was called upon to sanction by its vote, has now become a matter of fact. If you have consented to transfer a portion of oour privileges to the North German Parliament, already does the testimony of history bear witness that you have done the right thing at the right time. By the organization of the North German Confederation, the Prussian people have acquired additional pledges of security and an enlarged field for organic development, while at the same time, in conjunction with our fellow-countrymen of the South German States, the community of all social interests, and an effective protection of all the higher blessings of national existence, have been secured. The treaties upon which the community of interests rest have recently attained a still greater importance from the fact that, while under discussion in the different Parliaments, the national spirit victoriously maintained itself. The relations of my Government with foreign Powers have not undergone any change in consequence of the new conditions in which Prussia is placed in the midst of the North German Confederation. With the friendly character of those relations the personal interviews with the majority of the reigning Sovereigns in Germany and abroad, the opportunity for which was offered me last Summer, perfectly harmonize. The peaceful object of the German movement is recognized and appreciated by all the Powers of Europe, and the peaceful endeavors of the rulers are supported by the wishes of the peoples, to whom the increasing development and amalgamation of spiritual and material interests makes peace a necessity. The recent anxiety respecting a disturbance of peace in one part of Europe, where two great nations, both most amicably connected with us, appeared to be threatened by a serious complication, I may now look upon as having disappeared. It will be the endeavor of my Government, as regards those difficult questions in that quarter still remain unsolved, on the one hand to respond to the claims of my Catholic subjects, and to evince my care for the dignity and the independence of the head of their church, and on the other hand to satisfy the duties which increase for Prussia in consequence of political interests and the international relations of Germany. In neither direction do I see in fulfillment of the tasks which are laid before my Government any danger of peace. Let us, then, the more confidently undertake the task of the solution of our internal development, and may your labors for the welfare of the State be richly blessed!"

SOUTHERN STATES.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A MAJORITY OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS NOT VOTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—The impression is almost universal here that, owing to the lack of the requisite majority of registered voters, the Convention will be defeated in South Carolina. Sixty-two thousand votes are required to insure the Convention, and only 25,000 persons are known to have voted in 20 districts out of the 30 districts in the State.

THE RIOT AT WADMELAW ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Later accounts from Wadmelaw Island show the statement of the riot there was much exaggerated. No person was seriously hurt.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE ELECTION—A SMALL RADICAL MAJORITY.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 26.—The result of the Mississippi election is still doubtful. The Radicals claim a small majority.

VIRGINIA.

THE TEST CASE OF GEN. IMBODEN.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 26.—The mandamus of the District Court on Gen. Schofield, to show reason why he refused to allow Gen. Imboden to register and vote, was served to-day. It is made returnable on Monday next.

THE WISE-POLLARD DIFFICULTY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—John S. and Geo. D. Wise were yesterday presented by the Grand Jury for assault with intent to kill Edward A. Pollard.

GEORGIA.

GENERAL APATHY AMONG THE CONSERVATIVES.

The Augusta Chronicle of the 24th, in an article on the Conservative Convention, says:

We regret that so much apathy exists among our people in relation to the proposed Convention in Macon on the 5th proximo. It was this stolid indifference to the result of the recent election for delegates to Pope's Convention which caused the success of that measure. If the white people of the State are determined to make no effort to save themselves and their posterity from negro domination they certainly have the right to do so. If they are prepared to see the control of the State Government passed unchallenged into the hands of Yankee emissaries, scallawags and debauched and ignorant negroes, they could not adopt a more certain method of bringing about such a dire result than that which, with singular unanimity, seems to prevail throughout the State of absolute indifference to passing and important events. We were defeated on the Convention question solely by want of concert of views and harmony of action among ourselves. The press labored diligently and laboriously to bring public sentiment to some common ground of action, but not being supported by the people, in whose behalf their efforts were made, their labor was in vain. The press, with great unanimity, have made and are now making another attempt to organize the Conservative forces in the State preparatory to the coming canvass upon the ratification of the Constitution, which Pope's Convention will present to the people of Georgia at no distant day for their action, either of approval or disapproval. So far as we have seen, the people are not seconding the efforts of the press. There seems to be a very general disinclination among the masses to take any active part in perfecting a thorough Conservation. The people, at least those with whom we have conversed, seem to think that it is not necessary for them to act—that the press can and ought to regulate and decide upon the plan for the approaching canvass. There seems to be a growing opposition in the minds of the masses to any participation in the politics of the day. A few leading men in the State and the conservative press are expected to take upon themselves the whole responsibility of forming and directing public opinion upon the great issues of the day. This is all wrong. If there is not enough at stake in the action of the Radical Convention to call from each and every white voter in the State a decided and emphatic demonstration of opposition and of hostility, then the press should not be expected to take any active stand against the Radical programme. The people are more deeply interested in the proper solution of our present difficulties than the press. Yet we find that the latter have been, for six months past, urging a fierce war against Radical reconstruction, without even the moral support which a cordial indorsement of their course by the masses would have furnished. A Convention has been suggested, to meet in Macon on the 5th prox. The objects and deep importance of this movement are seen and acknowledged by all. Yet we find that, *although but twelve days will elapse before the time for holding the Convention, but three or four counties have taken steps to have representatives in that body.* If, from the carelessness, indifference, or neglect of the Conservative people of the State, that meeting ends in a failure—and which is now very probable—we believe that the last reasonable ground of hope for defeating Radicalism in the State will have passed away, and perhaps forever.

FIRES.

FIRE ON A FERRY-BOAT.

Last evening the Hamilton-ave. ferry-boat Nassau took fire in the hold while lying in the slip. The passengers in confusion hastily ran ashore, and nobody was injured. The flames were soon extinguished by Capt. Hartt's police boat, after damage to the amount of $500 had been sustained.

TWINE MILL AT AVON, CONN.

HARTFORD, Nov. 26.—The twine and warp mill of the Hope Manufacturing Company, at Avon, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss is $10,000. The building was insured in New-York offices.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Randall's Elevator and Novelty Mills, owned by Randall Brothers, were destroyed by fire last night. The schooner Coquette, lying near by, took fire in her rigging, which was destroyed, besides being badly burned on her deck and starboard quarter. The flames also spread to a lumber pile, destroying about 700,000 feet. The elevator was insured for $16,000, and the mill for $4,000, which covers about half the loss. The vessel is insured for $6,000. The elevator contained only about 1,000 bushels of grain. Two dwellings on the corner of Sixth and Seneca-sts., in the Second Ward, owned by Mrs. Byron, were also destroyed by fire last night. They were partially insured.

FAILURE OF THE COLLYER-KELLY PRIZE-FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26—10 a. m.—The city is filled with sporting men from various parts of the country, who came to witness the prize-fight between Collyer and Kelly. The steamer chartered to convey the parties down the Chesapeake did not arrive here last night. The fight is consequently off, Collyer having failed to provide a boat to convey Kelly and his party to the place named. Cusick, the trainer of Kelly, was arrested this morning and held in $2,000 bail not to engage in a breach of the peace in Maryland. Kelly claims the stakes.

LATER—THE MEN OFF FOR DELAWARE.

Evening.—Collyer and Kelly left this city this evening on the 6:35 train, with a crowd of their respective backers and friends, for some point in Delaware, where the fight will take place at an early hour to-morrow. They could not succeed in chartering a steamer to convey them down the Chesapeake, as was expected. An attempt was made to arrest Kelly, but he escaped. The police succeeded in arresting Cusick, his second, who gave $2,000 bail not to break the peace in Maryland.

WESTON'S WALK.

LAPORTE, Ind., Nov. 26.—Weston arrived at 6½ o'clock this evening, and remains here to-night. He leaves to-morrow morning, and expects to arrive in Chicago at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

THE CONVENTION

THE FINANCES REPORT—CANAL ENLARGEMENT VOTED DOWN—THE NEW CAPITOL QUESTION LEFT TO THE LEGISLATURE—THE STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Nov. 26.—The citizens of Albany propose to accommodate the Convention with a suitable hall, should the body continue in session after Jan. 1; and have so signified in a communication from Mayor Thatcher, presented this morning. Mr. Eddy (Rep., Otsego) called up his resolution for deducting the *per diem* of members absent without leave, whereupon Mr. Case (Rep., Madison) moved to amend it, by requiring the return to the State Treasury of all pay previously received by members thus absent. Upon motion of Gen. Morris (Dem., Putnam) the whole matter was peremptorily and ignominiously tabled.

Twelve sections of the Article on Finance were taken up, discussed, and finally adopted. All amendments authorizing the enlargment of the Canals were voted down by a very heavy majority. An amendment empowering the Legislature to sell any Canal whose revenue was not sufficient to pay its expenses, obtained 16 votes in its favor. The Hon. Ira Harris moved to strike out the last section of the Article, which forbids the erection of a new Capital at Albany within 10 years, and made a strong and earnest speech in favor of his proposition. Pending discussion the hour of recess arrived, but the motion was carried in the evening session.

It was evident from the remarks that fell from the Chairman of the Finance Committee (the Hon. Sanford E. Church), during the debates of this morning, that he had recovered from the severe depression under which he had suffered at the time his famous report upon our State Finances was drawn up. He spoke favorably of the probability of the State debt being wiped off during the next 10 years, and opposed the proposition of Judge Harris with very little apparent earnestness.

At the evening session, a section forbidding the loan of money or property, or the credit of the State, except in aid of chariteies and education, was adopted.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Several petitions were presented in favor of abolishing the Board of Regents of the University.

The PRESIDENT presented a communication from Dr. Wines, recommending an amendment relative to the management of prisons.

A communication was received from the Mayor and Common Council of Albany tendering the Convention the use of a public hall, in case their sessions should be prolonged after the 1st of January next.

Mr. EDDY (Rep., Otsego) called up his resolution providing that on and after to-day the roll of the Convention shall be called at the opening of each session, and all members absent without leave shall forfeit their pay for that day.

Mr. CASE (Rep., Madison) moved to amend that all delegates having already received pay for services, when absent without the leave of the Convention, be required to return the same into the State Treasury.

Mr. MORRIS (Dem., Putnam) moved to lay the subject on the table till the 24th of December. Carried.

The PRESIDENT announced the special order, it being the Report of the Committee on Finance.

The report on Finance, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, was then taken up by sections.

The first section, relative to the canal debts and sinking funds, was adopted as reported.

Mr. DUGANNE (Rep., New-York) moved to amend the second section so as to read: "The remaining revenues of the canals in each fiscal year may be applied by the Legislature to the improvement or completion of the canals, but shall not be anticipated or pledged for a sum exceeding $8,000,000."

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS (Dem., Richmond) moved to amend by substituting "two millions."

After debate the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 13 to 71, as follows:

YEAS.

Barker,	Duganne,	Fuller,	Landon,
Brooks, E.	Ely,	Goodrich,	Parker, C. E.,
Cooke,	Field,	Hatch,	Seaver,
			Verplanck—13.

NAYS.

Allen, A. F.,	Church,	Hitchcock,	Prindle,
Allen, C. L.,	Cooper,	Houston,	Prosser,
Alvord,	Corbett,	Jarvis,	Reynolds,
Archer,	Curtis,	Ketcham,	Rogers,
Armstrong,	Dwight, C. C.,	Kinney,	Root,
Axtell,	Eddy,	Lawrence, A.,	Roy,
Baker,	Endress,	Lawrence, M. H.,	Rumsey,
Ballard,	Flagler,	Livingston,	Russell, L. W.,
Beadle,	Folger,	Loew,	Silvester,
Bell,	Fowler,	Ludington,	Smith,
Bickford,	Francis,	Magee,	Spencer,
Bowen,	Gould,	McDonald,	Stratton,
Brooks, E. P.,	Graves,	Merwin,	Townsend, M. I.,
Brown, E. A.,	Hadley,	Miller,	Townsend, S.,
Brown, W. C.,	Hale,	More,	Van Campen,
Carpenter,	Hand,	Parker, A. J.	Wakeman,
Cassidy,	Hardenburgh,	Pond,	Wales,
Chesebro,	Harris,	President,	Williams—72.

Mr. KETCHAM (Rep., Wayne) moved to insert "five million." Lost.

The motion of Mr. Duganne was then put to vote, and lost by a vote of 21 to 62, as follows:

YEAS.

Alvord,	Brooks, E. P.,	Hitchcock,	Stratton,
Archer,	Duganne,	Ketcham,	Townsend, M. I.,
Axtell,	Ely,	Lee,	Verplanck,
Baker,	Field,	McDonald,	Wakeman—25.
Barker,	Flagler,	Pond,	
Bickford,	Fuller,	Prosser,	
Bowen,	Hatch,	Root,	

NAYS.

Allen, A. F.	Corbett,	Houston,	President,
Allen, C. L.,	Curtis,	Jarvis,	Prindle,
Armstrong,	Dwight, C. C.,	Kinney,	Rathbun,
Ballard,	Eddy,	Landon,	Reynolds,
Beadle,	Endress,	Lawrence, A.,	Rogers,
Bell,	Folger,	Lawrence, M. H.,	Roy,
Brooks, E.,	Fowler,	Livingston,	Rumsey,
Brown, E. A.,	Francis,	Loew,	Russell, L. W.,
Brown, W. C.,	Goodrich,	Ludington,	Seaver,
Carpenter,	Gould,	Magee,	Silvester,
Case,	Graves,	Merwin,	Smith,
Cassidy,	Hadley,	Miller,	Spencer,
Chesebro,	Hale,	More,	Townsend, S.,
Church,	Hand,	Parker, A. J.	Wales,
Cooper,	Hardenburgh,	Parker, C. E.,	Young—62.
Cooke,	Harris,		

Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) moved to add the following new section as Section 5:

"No tax shall hereafter be imposed upon the people of this State for works of public improvement or their debts, unless authorized by a vote of the people, according to Section 11 of this Article, except to provide for the payment of the debts specified in Section 1 of this Article."

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) was willing to go with the gentleman from Orleans (Church) as far as the Convention had gone in Committee of the Whole. But this was going a step too far. He was opposed to ticing up the Legislature of this State so that it could not keep pace with the views of the people. He was utterly averse to thus hampering the Constitution.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) said that the Legislature could not incur debt—that had been guarded against; but they could lay a tax upon the people. If a Legislature had the boldness to dare it, they could vote $8,000,000 to enlarge the canal, and could lay a tax upon the people of the State to be paid in a single year. He was opposed to placing such a power in the hands of the Legislature, and he hoped the section would be adopted. Lost: 34 to 54, as follows:

YEAS.

Allen, A. F.	Chesebro,	Jarvis,	Rathbun,
Allen, C. L.	Church,	Lawrence, M. H.,	Rogers,
Armstrong,	Cooper,	Livingston,	Roy,
Ballard,	Francis,	Magee,	Seaver,
Beckwith,	Gould,	Merritt,	Silvester,
Brown, E. A.,	Hadley,	More,	Spencer,
Brown, W. C.,	Hardenburgh,	Parker, A. J.,	Stratton,
Case,	Harris,	President,	Wales—34.
Cassidy,	Houston,		

NAYS.

Alvord,	Curtis,	Hatch,	Pond,
Archer,	Duganne,	Hitchcock,	Prindle,
Axtell,	Dwight, C. C.,	Ketcham,	Prosser,
Baker,	Eddy,	Kinney,	Reynolds,
Barker,	Ely,	Krum,	Root,
Beadle,	Endress,	Landon,	Russell, L. W.,
Bell,	Field,	Lawrence, A.,	Smith,
Bickford,	Folger,	Lee,	Townsend, M. I.,
Bowen,	Fowler,	Ludington,	Townsend, S.,
Brooks, E.,	Fuller,	McDonald,	Van Campen,
Brooks, E. P.,	Goodrich,	Merwin,	Verplanck,
Carpenter,	Graves,	Miller,	Wakeman,
Cooke,	Hale,	Parker, C. E.,	Williams—54.
Corbett,	Hand,		

Mr. WALES (Rep., Sullivan) moved a substitute for section 6, by which the Legislature is empowered to sell or otherwise dispose of any canal whose revenue is not sufficient to pay the expense of superintendence and repairs. Lost by a vote of 16 to 70.

Section 6, forbidding the sale of any of the canals; section 7, forbidding the payment of funds of the State, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation by law; section 9, providing for canal deficits or failures of revenue; section 10, authorizing the incurring of debt for suppressing insurrection in the State or United States, and repelling invasion; and section 11, providing for the contraction of a special debt by a direct vote of the people, were adopted as reported.

Mr. PROSSER (Rep., Erie) moved to add to the 11th section a provision that the Legislature should not be restrained from making any appropriation for enlarging the canals when necessary, not to exceed $8,000,000, and to be paid out of the revenue accruing after 1877. Lost.

Sections 12 and 13 were adopted as reported, relative to the specific objects of taxation, and the length of time for which a deficiency loan can be made.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., Albany) moved to strike out section 14, forbidding the building of a new capitol. He said that when the Legislature asked the Governor to appoint Commissioners to proceed to rebuild the capitol, the City of Albany sprang to meet them half-way. They bought the Congress Hall block at an expense of $200,000 and give it to the State. The Commissions got their plans ready, and this Constitutional body had no right to meddle with the matter. It would take ten years to build the Capitol. No appropriation will be be asked for until 1869, and then only half a million. It has been said that it will cost $10,000,000. That is mere talk. Experienced mechanics are ready to take the contract for $4,000,000. If now this article is adopted, it will be 20 years before the new capitol is built, and very few of the delegates will live to see it. Again, the framers and well-wishers of this new Constitution cannot afford to alienate the people of any locality. And the people of this city—of Albany—are even now under heavy taxation to help in this building of a new Capitol.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS thought this was the proper time to say that the Capitol shall not cost over $4,000,000, not to say that it shall not be built. He thought the limitation should be placed upon the cost, and not upon the time of building. He moved to amend by striking out the limit of time, and saying that the cost shall not exceed $5,000,000. Lost.

Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) thought that the limitation of money did not amount to much. He preferred the amendment of Judge Harris.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded, but the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Convention took a recess without coming to a vote.

The following is the list of absentees from this morning's session:

Allen, S. M.,	Dwight, T. W.,	Lapham,	Rolfe,
Andrews,	Evarts,	Larremore,	Russell, A. D.,
Barnard,	Farnum,	Law,	Schell,
Barto,	Ferry,	Lawrence, A. R.,	Schoonmaker,
Beals,	Frank,	Loew,	Schumaker,
Bergen,	Fullerton,	Lowrey,	Sheldon,
Brooks, J.,	Garvin,	Masten,	Sherman,
Burrill,	Gerry,	Mattice,	Strong,
Champlin,	Grant,	Merrill,	Tappen,
Cheritree,	Greeley,	Monell,	Tilden,
Clarke,	Gross,	Murphy,	Van Cott,
Clinton,	Hammond,	Nelson,	Veeder,
Cochrane,	Hiscock,	Opdyke,	Weed,
Colahan,	Hitchman,	Paige,	Wickham,
Comstock,	Huntington,	Pierrepont,	Young—66.
Daly,	Hutchins,	Potter,	
Develin,	Kernan,	Robertson,	

Absent—66; Republicans 23; Democrats, 43.

Mr. Erastus Brooks was incorrectly reported absent on Friday morning. Few delegates are more regular in their their attendence than he.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock.

The pending question was on the motion of Mr. Harris to strike out the section postponing the erection of a new Capitol for ten years.

After debate, the motion was adopted and the matter left to the Legislature.

The section from prohibiting the Legislature from loaning the credit of the State to any individual association or corporation was taken up. The debate took a wide range with reference to railroads and charitable and educational institutions. In the course of the discussion a letter was read from Controller Hillhouse defining the institutions of this character, under State control. The Controller says:

"The following list gives the names of the charitable and other institutions that may be classed as State institutions: New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb; New-York Institution for the Blind; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in New-York; The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents; State Lunatic Asylum; The Asylum for Idiots; The Willard Asylum for the Insane; Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane. There is some difficulty in drawing the line between what may be denominated a State institution and a private corporation or association. The Western House of Refuge, The State Lunatic Asylum, The Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, The Institution for the Blind at Batavia, The Willard Asylum for the Insane at Ovid, and the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, are in every sense State institutions, having been built and managed by the State at the public expense, and for State objects and purposes. The remaining institutions mentioned in the list are corporations created by special acts, and over which the State exercises only a partial control. They are, however, State institutions in their objects and purposes, and they have usually received annual and aid gratuities from the Treasury.

"THEODORE HILLHOUSE, Controller."

After a lengthy debate, Mr. CHURCH (Dem., Orleans) offered the following substitute:

Neither the credit, money, or property of the State shall in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual corporation or association, except for charities and education. On the final passage in either House of the Legislature of any act appropriating money for charities or education, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journals, and two-thirds of all the members elected to either House shall in all cases be necessary to pass the same.

Adopted, 46 to 43.

Mr. ALVORD (Rep., Onondaga) moved to reconsider. Laid on the table.

Mr. RATHBUN (Rep., Cayuga) offered the following:

Taxation upon all real estate and personal property in this State shall be equal upon all such property liable to the payment of taxes.

Mr. DUGANNE moved to amend, as follows:

The taxes on all real estate leased or rented, shall be assessed on a basis which shall be determined by reckoning the actual per centum on the real value of the leased or rented property.

Without coming to a vote the Convention adjourned.

HOOSAC TUNNEL.

THE SCENERY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD—THE LATE CATASTROPHE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HOOSAC TUNNEL, Mass., Nov. 16, 1867.

Seven miles of continuous ascent, the gray road monotonously showing countless hillocks—or "thankee marms," as the people hereabouts call them—and we paused to gaze around us. At one side a precipice 200 feet deep, beyond which the grand mountains rose startlingly near, their surfaces glistening with seried ranks of the white birch, whose dark-brown leafless tops formed a striking Winter bouquet; at the other a forest slope, through which our road wound—or "bumped," as my companion energetically expressed it. The atmosphere grew colder. Patches of snow apeared here and there, the pickets of advancing storms. The mountain rills frose as they trickled down the sides, and icicles four feet long festooned the rocks when their music ended.

The farm-houses scattered amid these solitudes are very sightly structures for the most part, roomy one-and-a-half stories, white-painted, with green blinds; and the traditional school-house seems fast disappearing for the one we passed at the junction of four roads with staring guide-boards, would not disgrace any village.

We have reached the central shaft, where the terrible accident occurred last month from the explosion of gasoline. Nothing has yet been done to the ruins, and the bodies of 15 unfortunate men are submerged in water over 100 feet deep. Subscriptions have been started in some of the surrounding towns for the relief of the widows and orphans made by the catastrophe, especially for one poor woman left with seven small children, and Winter so near. The shaft is 585 feet deep. How long the contractors will quarrel among themselves, and delay important measures, remains to be seen.

The road descends now; the closely-locked mountain chains recede to form valleys—brief glimpses, however, the inexorable grandeur shutting us within its stately folds again. Chain above chain, some with rugged peaks, some vaguely outlined in the cloudy horizon. Descending a precipitous hill, we look up from the plunging horses, and gain our first view of the Deerfield River. Then it flows in the distant valley, a placid dream of beauty, guarded by encircling hills, and we know that when we shall reach it our 11 miles of toilsome travel is ended, and the vast Tunnel mouth ready to engulph us at our will.

But first we visit the machine shop, a substantial stone structure close by the river. The upper floor is devoted to repairing the drills. Those used are made by Charles Burley of Massachusetts, and will bore thirty inches in five minutes, by means of compressed air. The machinist in charge says the pressure is about fifty-three pounds to the square inch. Below, two immense machines, connected with the upper regions by great hose or pipes, are at work; one ventilates the tunnel, the other works the drills. These are both turned by great water-wheels: we peered down at them; they were crested with icicles, and the air was piercingly cold.

The river loses the enchantment which our glimpse from the mountain crest had given it—a turbid, narrow stream it looks; so low that a child might safely paddle across its stones. But it is capable of sudden, vigorous action, sometimes rising eight and ten feet in a night. A short canal leading to the tunnel looked far the more formidable then, and it ended over the dam with a triple fall of water which is very beautiful.

In the depths of the earth! Innumerable lights twinkle ahead like stars. Brawny-fisted men with huge stone mallets pounding at the stony sides—like smiting like. Overhead and at the sides, stone; beneath, clay and water. Tiny cascades trickle on our heads as we walk on the cart-track. Anon we step squarely into the puddles to let the laden carts roll slowly by. A very tall friend suddenly stops short with an *intense* exclamation, "ugh!" Our conductor looks around, holding up his candle to see what is the matter: "Oh, I forgot to say that we are coming now where we will have to stoop." "Coming! I have already come!" and, despite his agonized expression, we join in a laugh as we double up speedily to pursue our walk. The laugh is renewed at intervals as a glance back reveals our tall friend literally *laboring* to avoid the perpendicular. We straighten again, with a feeling of relief, and wish that our muscles were more pliable. We pause by the battery and watch the operator signal for blasting. This is to occur in exactly 20 seconds, and we sit upon a pile of rock to await it. "What is the sound like?"

I query ignorantly, and just then my silly question was answered—by "the sound." "How do you like it?" But I could not answer the question, for my ears were just filled with that rushing, stinging vibration. "Where's my hat?" and the tall gentleman looked about him ruefully, to find it floating on a puddle. The rush of air is not so great when we took refuge as nearer the entrance—or "enlargement," as they call it. The blasting is over—the train is fired by electricity, and we proceed, till the immutable rock bars further approach. This is "the heading," and the smoke is almost suffocating. Great gates of timber shut in the "heading," behind which the men flee when the crash occurs. Gunpowder is alone used for blasting. Trials were made, formerly, with gun-cotton, and one poor fellow lost his life thereby. Considering the dangerous nature of the work, there have been remarkably few accidents at the tunnel, and the great disaster at the central shaft may be said to be the only one of any magnitude.

The rock is so dark that it is called "black rock;" this is veined occasionally with quartz of purest white. I picked up a specimen containing mica, and another with sulphate of iron.

At Shelburne Falls, recently, at the celebration attendant upon the completed road to Greenfield, Gov. Bullock remarked that in seven years the entire route would be open to the traveling public. Standing in the Hoosac Tunnel and gazing at the solid barrier, one can hardly believe the prophecy, and feels inclined to cry out skeptically, "More probably in seventeen!" At the east side they have excavated 4,200 feet, at the west side, near North Adams, 2,000 feet. Yet it must be admitted that the work is being prosecuted very vigorously at both sides.

Going out, we passed gangs of workmen marching with bowed heads to "the heading." Here they work eight hours only; at "the enlargement" they work eleven. There are two men to a drill, one holding the chisel while the other swings his ponderous mallet. The clay in which we trod is of the consistency of putty, and dabs thrown at the rock adhere to form a candlestock for the laborer. They call it "stopping-clay," and use it for purposes where putty is requisite.

No danger of our tall friend forgetting our sad experience. Indeed, he stooped so often when the hight was 20 feet that our laughter echoed more merrily than before. What a superb echo! After all the danger, and toil, and gloom, there seemed a grandeur in this daily communion with rock; what lessons of endurance might it not teach! The idle folly of the crowds of visitors, the resounding blows of scores of workmen, the whistle and puff of the engine when it shall plunge into its rocky depths, can never chase the grandeur from its brow, nor more than passingly disturb its serene silence.

"*It is a great bore!*" and our long-limbed friend drew a sigh of relief as we emerged into the fresh, cool air outside. L. W.

THE LUTHERAN GENERAL COUNCIL.

FORT-WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 26.—The Lutheran General Council held a session last evening, and after finishing important business adjourned to-day *sine die.* At the invitation of the First Lutheran Congregation of Pittsburgh, Pa., the Council will meet there next year. An Executive Committee, and Committee on Home Missions were appointed. The Rev. Dr. Passavant of Pennsylvania was elected agent of the Council to prosecute this important work