The candidature of the Duke of Genoa came up before a caucus of the majority of the Cortes on October 30, when General Prim, in a few words, went on to say who the Duke of Genoa was, assuring the meeting that he was an educated, sympatetic youth, and that he had begun to have whiskers and to ride horseback. Senor Possada Herrara, after expressing his opinion that the physical gifts of the Duke of Genoa were no ground for making him worthy of the throne of Spain, asked the Government their reasons for believing him worthy of this honor, a question in which he was seconded by Senor Romero Robhedo, who demanded of the Government an account of the efforts they had made with other reigning houses to see if there did not exist others than the Duke of Genoa eligible to be kings? Also what negotiations the Government had had with the House of Savoy respecting him?

General Prim replied that Victor Emannel would not accept the crown for his nephew if it was not offered him by a great majority.

The speech of Senor Rios Rosas, and some of his replies, we are assured by both friends and foes, were perfect models of oratory. Referring to the assertion of Senor Martos, that there were contradictions in the opinions of the Union Liberals themselves, he said, "I call these suppositions malignant, and they will cause danger." At another moment he said the candidature of the Duke of Genoa signified nothing, said nothing, represented nothing, and that this opinion was sustained in all parts by the aristocracy, by the capitalists, by the great populations, and even by the villages and cottages. "It is untrue," cried out a deputy in a loud voice. "Who contradicts me is himself wanting to the truth," replied Rios Rosas in a voice of thunder. He declared there were no reactionary tendencies in the Union Liberals. They all thought as one, and were all disposed to respect the constitution they had formed. He added that in present circumstances they required a ministry of iron and a king of steel ! His attacks on minors were admirable. He said they had never yet in any country had any great dynasty springing out of them. Replying to Senor Martos and Senor Moret, he said, "You must not try to found a republic here by dissimulation. Recollect we are monarchists, and that jointly we have made a monarchical constitution. The meeting broke up after 3 o'clock, with-

ont coming to any decision. On the following evening, the President of the Council of Ministers (General Prim) explained the object of the meeting, which was first to discuss the candidate for the throne, if the Unionists wished it, and then to proceed to two votations—the first to elicit individual opinions, and the second votation to leave the camp open to those who believed it convenient to adhere to the vote of the majority, after having saved their personal compromise. He thought it idle to discuss the candidates now, for they had already been discussed by each of the factions separately. He said the meeting was by an accord of the committee of fifteen, which committee, together with the Committee of the Constitution, had recommended the Government to present their candidate. Senor Rivero addressed some feeling remarks to the majority. exciting their patriotism, and urging- the necessity of maintaining the conciliation between the revolution elements.

Senor Romero Robhedo asked what signification the candidature of the Duke of Genoa had? What advantages did it offer to Spain? Before arriving at this candidature what approaches had the Government made to other princes? General Prim replied that he wished to

treat the question in any way to suit the convenience of those deputies who wish to discuss it. With respect to the efforts made by the Government he recorded the unsuccessful result of the Portuguese candidature. The Duke of Aosta had also declined from motives of patriotism, and because the succession in Italy was not quite secured. The Spanish Government insisted, and his father desired him to accept, but, in spite of all, he maintained his negative. Fixing, then their eyes on France, the Government could only find there the Prince Napoleon, and in England none but Protestant princes. In Germany, too, they found the majority of the princes were Protestants. The Catholic ones there did not unite other necessary conditions. In view of all these difficulties they had fixed their attention on a branch of the House of Savoy worthy to wear the crown of Spain. Without denying the inconveniences of a king minor, General Prim asserted that they lost much of their importance in a country ruled by a constitution like that voted by the Assembly. Whatever prince came to Spain would necessarily have to submit himself for some time to a tutelage de facto. He concluded by remarking that the Spaniards were not so cowardly as to need a master, and that what they wanted was a liberal king, like the Duke of Genoa promised to be. The adjourned meeting (October 31) was

Intal to the Duke of Genoa. Senor Moreno Nilto opened the debate with a long speech, more academical than poetical, full of historical citations and critical and philosophical observations. According to this point of view Senor Nilto reviewed the present situation, studied the House of Savoy and its representation in history, from all which he deduced that the Duke of Genoa could in no way satisfy the exigencies of the situation. Senor D. G. Rodriguez sustained the candidature of the Duke, drawing his arguments from the speeches of his adversaries, and proclaiming the advantages of his being under age, inasmuch as whatever foreigner came to be king would in reality be a minor for some time, seeing that he would not know our necessities, our public men, or anything belonging to Spain. He was ex-ceedingly happy in his mode of insisting on our constitution being interpreted very democratically.

Senor Lopez Dominguez next spoke; more to sustain the dangers of a rupture of the conciliation than to uphold the disadvantages of the candidate, who, he said, was not to his

This opened the road to Senor Ulloa, who asked the Government if they could find any means of retiring their candidate without wounding the dignity of anybody, and if they believed it possible within a given term to present another more acceptable? He wished to seek an expedient which would prevent the 31st of October seeing the separation of those who jointly had made the 29th of September.

General Prim replied: - "The Government have no other candidate, and if you reject this one the Government cannot assure you whether they will have another or not, sooner or later." He further declared the Government would not retire the candidature, which they believed necessary to vote, and they ex-pected of the patriotism of all that the con-liation would not be broken.

t 2 o'clock this morning they proceeded to

the vote. The question was, "Do you accept the candidature of the Duke of Genoa?" 117 said "Yes." 73 said "No," The voting was then repeated in the same form, with the object that, each one having saved his conscience and his compromises, they might see whether there were not some who would sacrifice these to the interests of policy. The result was 126 ayes, and 52 noes.

From the Deforma. Silently and sorrowfully the deputies then commenced to retire, it being a quarter to 3 this morning.

At the hour at which we write there is no time to make observations, but we may remark that to the 126 votes the Duke of Genoa should have indispensably 65 or 70 more to place the crown on his head. This is impossible. Victor Emanuel has said that he would only cede his nephew if he was voted for by two-thirds of the deputies who compose the Cortes. They are 341, and two-thirds are Among the 126 who voted were all the 'Esparteristos," and 10 or 15 who are subject to re-election through having accepted com-missions with salary, and all the 'world of office,' that is to say, the 80 deputies who are Government employes. There being 341 deputies admitted, it remains that there are 215 who either have not voted him, or cannot vote him, or who do not believe the matter so urgent as to cause them to attend at this display of forces.

PEABODY'S FAMILY.

Antecedents and Connections. The name Peabody is supposed to have been derived from Boadie, a kinsman of Boadicea, who after one of the disastrous conflicts of the Britons with the Romans in the first century, retired to the mountains of Wales, and became the progenitor of a large family. Boadie, among the ancient Britons, signified man, and Pea signifies mountain: hance Boadie and his tribe came + be known as Pea-boadies, or mountain men. The name afterward took various forms, and the father of Francis P...oody was John Paybody, the ancestor of both the Pabodie and the Peabody families of Rhode Island. John Paybody came to this country in the same year with his son Francis Peabody, but not in the same vessel, and settled in a different colony. His descendants of the second generation dropped the first y from the name, and their children were so unwise as to change the last to ie. In the fourth generation the name appears in the three forms-Pabodie, Peabpdie, and Peabody.

Francis Peabody, the son of John Paybody, and the ancestor of the great philanthropist whom the world mourns, was born in St. Alban's; Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to Massachusetts in 1635, in the ship Planter, being named in a certificate required of emigrants at that time as "husbandman. He first settled at Ipswich, but in the summer of 1638 removed to Hampton, with thirteen others, the party being the original settlers of that town. He was made freeman in 1642 and in 1649 was chosen as one of three men to "ende small causes." In 1650, "being minded." as he said, "to live nearer Boston," he moved to Topsfield, where he became a large landholder. His wife was the daughter of Reginald Forster, whose family is honorably mentioned in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and in "Marmion." He had fourteen children, and died in 1695. His oldest son John was born in 1642, and had ten children, of whom the fifth was Ensign David Peabody, born July 12, 1678. David had eleven children, of whom the tenth was David, Jr., born October 4, 1724, and married to Mary Gaines of Ipswich. Their children were ten in number, the sixth being Thomas, the father of the philanthropist, who was born in Andover, September 7, 1762. Thomas Peabody married Judith Dodge, of Haverhill, in 1788, and had the following children:—David, born April 22, 1790; Achsah Spofford, born Nov. 14, 1791; George, born Feb. 18, 1795; Judith Dodge, born April 5, 1799; Jeremiah Dodge, born Jan. 23, 1805; Mary Gaines, born Sept. 7, 1807; and Sophronia Phelps, born Nov. 4, 1809. Judith Dodge Peabody married J. Russell, Esq., of Georgetown, Mass., and George Peabody Russell, with whom the illustrious friend of humanity spent most of his time during his last visit to this country, was their son. Jeremiah Dodge Peabody lives in Zanesville, Ohio, and has two sons in New York, viz.:-Arthur J. Peabody, of the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., and George H. Peabody, of Jenkins, Vaile & Peabody.

A CHILD'S LETTER.

"Mark Twain" Puzzled by One.

The most useful and interesting letters we get here from home are from children seven or eight years old. This is a petrified truth. Happily, they have got nothing else to talk about but home, and neighbors, and family -things their betters think unworthy of transmission thousands of miles. write simply and naturally, and without strain for effect. They tell all they know, and then stop. They seldom dream in abstractions or homilies. Consequently their epistles are brief, but, treating as they do of fami-liar scenes and persons, always entertaining. Now, therefore, if you would learn the art of letter-writing, let a child teach you. I have preserved a letter from a little girl eight years of ago-preserved it as a curiosity, because it was the only letter I ever got from the States that had any information in it. It

St. Louis, 1865.-Uncle Mark, if you was here I could tell you about Moses in the bulrushes again. I know it better now. Mr. Sowberry has got his leg broken off a horse. He was riding it on Sunday. Margaret, that's the maid, Margaret has taken all the spittoons and slop buckets and old jugs out of your room, because she says she don't think you are coming back any more, you have been gene too long. Sissy McElroy's mother has got another little baby. She has them all the time. It has got little blue eyes like Mr. Swimley that boards there and looks just like him. I have got a new doll; but Johnny Anderson pulled one of the legs out. Miss Dusenberry was here yesterday; I gave her your picture, but she don't want it. My cat has got more kittens-oh! you can't think-twice as many as Lotta Belden's, And there's one such a sweet little buff one with a short tail,

and I named it for you. All of them's got names now—General Grant, and Halleck, and Moses, and Margaret, and Deuteronomy, and Captain Semmes, and Exodus, and Leviticus, and Horace Greeley-all named but one, and I am saving it because the one I named for you's been sick all the time since, and I recon it'll die. [I appears to be mighty rough on the shorttailed kitten for naming it for me. I wonder how the reserved victim will stand it !] Uncle Mark, I do believe Hattie Caldwell likes you, and I know she thinks you are pretty, be-cause I heard her say nothing could hurt your good looks—nothing at all—she said, even if you were to have the smallpox ever so bad, you would be just as good-looking as you were before. And ma says she's ever so smart,

[Very.] So no more this time, because Gene-

ral Grant and Moses are fighting. ARNIE. The child treads on my toes in every other sentence with perioct looseness, but in the simplicity of her time of life she doesn't know it.

I consider that a model letter—an eminently readable and entertaining letter, and, as said before, it contains more matter of interest and real information than any letter received from the East. I had rather hear about cats at home and their truly remarkable names than listen to a lot of stuff about people I am not acquainted with, or read "The Evil Effects of the Intoxicating Bowl," illustrated on the back with the picture of a ragged scallawag pelting away right and left in the midst of his family circle with a junk

A Great Financial Scandal. London is soon to be treated with the de-

tails of a great financial scandal, involving a loss to the unfortunate shareholders of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles of no less than £764,719, or nearly four million dollars. As yet only the outline of the case is given. It seems that in 1866 the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, Agra and Masterman's Bank, and the national bank became the promoters of a land company with the above name, with a capital of £1,600,000. The directors were four members of Parliament, none of them well known on this side of the Atlantic, M. Emile de Girardin, and about a dozen other gentlemen of London and Paris. In the prospectus it was stated that the company had been in process of organization for nearly a year, and that on the purchase of the land which was to be the basis of the company's operations an immediate payment of £656,-523 must be made, the rest of the purchase money to be paid in instalments. The stockholders were to have 10 per cent, divided for the first two years, and were led to expect that afterwards, besides that rate of interest, they might expect still further gains in stock and premiums. The scheme was very attractive, and notwithstanding that several dangerous features were pointed out by the daily press of London, the shares were quickly taken. Nevertheless, after a short career the company failed, and the Court of Chancery appointed three well-known gentlemen as liquidators. The affairs of the company were lately brought into notice by a circular addressed by the chairman of the Credit Foncier of England to the shareholders of that company, the assignee of the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England. He says that under the present liquidation of the Imperial Marseilles Land Company, the shareholders of Credit Foncier are threatened with the danger of having to pay up their liabilities to be expended in wanton and fruitless litigation. He there-fore calls a meeting of the Credit Foncier for the purpose of memorializing the Vice-Chancellor to change the liquidators. This circular was published in the money articles of the London papers, and served to bring out a reply from the liquidators, showing why the Credit Foncier is so anxious to have the liquidation otherwise administered. They say that they have discovered that while the promoters of the company professed to have paid for the land in Marseilles the sum of £1,169,328, they in reality paid only the sum of £844,604, and that the balance, £764,719, or more than two-thirds, "found its way into the pockets of certain persons from whom we, the liquidators, shall seek to recover it. They add that the companies represented by the writer of the circular referred to received more than half the amount, and that steps have been taken to bring the matter to the attention of the court, so that the shareholders may receive some of the money they have paid. It appears to be by no means certain that the offense of which the promoting companies were guilty is one that can be reached by the law, but the trial of the case will bring out some points of great interest.

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Washington, D. C., Nov. II, 18st.

B On the petition of CHRISTIAN SHUNK, of Philadelphis, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a
patent granted to him on the 12th day of February, 1856,
reissued on the 31st day of May, 1864, again reissued on
the 28th day of November, 1865, and again reissued on the
14th day of July, 1888, for an improvement in REFINING
IRON, it is ordered that the testimony in the came be
closed on the 11th day of January next, that the time
for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited
to the 21st day of January next, and that said patition be
heard on the 26th day of January next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

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