EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN IRELAND.

Letter from Colonel Nagle.

MOUNTJOY PRISON, DUBLIN, Sept. 30, 1867.

Dear Father:—Your letter of the 27th of August was received on the 9th inst., and I would have answered it before now, but I have been awaiting an answer from Minister Adams with reference to his application for my release. I received the accompanying letter from him, from which it appears he has not yet received any reply to his very proper and just request, but that the acts of some party to me unknown, in Manchester, has probably delayed my release. As I understand the matter, Mr. Adams received instructions from my Government to demand my liberty, or that good and sufficient cause should be shown for my imprisonment and the injury and injury I have suffered at the hands of the British Government. The question is a plain and distinct one, requiring no extraordinary effort of diplomacy to answer, and, in justice, should not be unnecessarily delayed. The liberty of American citizens has been taken from them; all their rights violated; subjected to the humiliation, hardship, and suffering of the severest prison discipline; torn from friends, home, and country, been imprisoned, family injured. And we ask for what? No answer. We maintain that it is the supreme duty of our Government to protect and aid us, and at the end of four months after the action of the authorities of Washington, the United States Minister at London meekly informs me that he has proceeded for me the gracious privilege of Mountjoy, where it is to be hoped my health may be restored from the utter ruin which threatened it, under the confinement and severe rules of Kilmainham. Should I not be thankful for the privilege of feasting my eyes upon green hills, although surrounded by prison walls, and admire the mercy and kindness of this Government? Again, I am informed that my release might have been accomplished if there was not some occurrence in Manchester which has excited the public mind. A month or more has passed since Mr. Adams, in accordance with instructions from the United States Government, asked for my liberty, and the authorities here have not deigned, as yet, to answer a single letter. Our Minister, do not disturb the current of diplomatic intercourse which moves so smoothly on; let Brother Jonathan remember he was once a subject, and humbly await the pleasure of this gracious British Government. A few months, more or less, in their prisoncells, is of no importance to these citizens of the great Republic and the defenders of her life against the assault of foes within and treacherous friends without, in comparison to the social and pleasing relations existing between our representatives at the Court and Castle, which should not be disturbed.

I have not desired Mr. Adams nor Mr. West to petition for my liberty. I seem to have as a lover which I demand as a right. Aside from the individual, physical, and moral injury done me, there is another great question involved, before which all personal matters sink into insignificance. The regeneration and elevation of my country is involved in it. Will the United States maintain its own honor and the sacredness of the earth by defending the liberties of its citizens abroad? Or are they to be subject to the oppression and caprice of the Government of Europe in which they may chance to roam; deprived of all that man holds dear in life, and no redress? If so, let the fact be proclaimed, that all may act accordingly.

I will write to Mr. Seward by the next mail, and wait the further action of my Government. I cannot be responsible that the authorities at Washington will allow this cold and spiritless action of Mr. Adams, any more than the contemptuous silence of the Government here, to pass unnoticed. Mr. Seward has always maintained with dignity and spirit the inviolability of the rights of American abroad, and the sacred duty of the Government to protect them, and I feel sure that while matters will not be found negligent in a case so palpably clear and just as this.

My health has been good for the month—but I trust the change here will benefit me.

I have more out-door exercise, better air, and better treatment every way. Colonel Warren and myself were brought here on the third instant. Mr. Collins complains, he says, very justly I think, of your neglect to answer his letters. I know it is more about money matters; but it does appear to me very strange that relief has not been sent me from some source. I told you to write to Mr. Murtien about the position I was in, for I believe he had the power and will to aid me. If I am to be held until the meeting of Congress there will be a plain course of action to follow, and I will forward you the necessary papers. In the meantime you should send the position to the country—the signatures and have it ready to accompany my papers at the assembling of Congress.

My love to mother, family, and all a friend from Dublin will call and see you.

Your affectionate son,

WILLIAM J. NAGLE.

Minister Adams's Reply.—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, September 23, 1867.—*Sir:* I am in hopes, before this time, that the orders for your transfer to another place where the privileges are greater than at Kilmainham, will have reached the authorities. This may be some relief to your health, I trust.

I have been endeavoring to do my best in your behalf, to secure you a trial, if not an absolute release. I doubt not I could have been accomplished before this, but for the unfortunate revival of the excitement produced in the public mind by the late event at Manchester.

I very much regret the suffering to which you are subjected, and shall continue to do all in my power for your relief. I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE PERKINS ADAMS.

Col. William J. Nagle, Kilmainham Gaol, Dublin.

Italy.—The First Days of the Roman Revolution.

(Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune.)

FLORENCE, Sept. 14.—Writing for news from Rome, to-day being the famous "fifth" fixed for insurrection. I need scarcely put your readers on their guard against false and contradictory reports. In many places the telegraphic wires are broken by the insurgents. In general, those actively concerned have no time to write home, much less their friends. The Papal Government naturally denies the victory of the insurgents, and exaggerates the occasional success of its own troops. All that I can promise is that such authentic news as does arrive in Florence (and Florence is the only place where we can hope for news at all) shall be transmitted promptly. The plan of the insurgent leaders was sent to you last mail. "Risings in all the principal towns of the Papal States; the volunteers who succeed in crossing the frontier to meet each at their appointed posts, concentrate with the inhabitants, dispersse the Papalini, then hasten to the general rallying spot, seventeen miles from Rome, where Menotti Garibaldi is to take the command-in-chief of the enterprise." Up to the present moment all has gone well. Some few of the volunteers have been arrested on the frontier by the Italian Government, and, unfortunately, almost all the arms and ammunition sent in—to our proof that Sig. Rattazzi wishes the generous youths to be sacrificed; but trained by Garibaldi "when unarmed, to seize the weapons of the enemy, this has not discouraged them; nearly all have reached their destination, and as yet we have no reason to believe that any have been beaten. The first signal of insurrection was given by the population of Ceccano, Acquapendente, aided by a band of volunteers headed by Maj. Bide-schini, aid-de-camp to Menotti, in '59 and '60. But 30 gendarmes were in the town, who were summoned to surrender; they refused and fired; one volunteer was killed, but the rest scrambled on the roof of the barracks and made them prisoners, setting fire to the building. On this, the gendarmes surrendered, and the lieutenant signed the following declaration: "I, Pietro Settimy, made prisoner with 32 soldiers of the Papal Gendarmerie, have given my word of honor that none of us will take up arms against the insurgents during three months from the present date. Acquapendente, 1st October, 1867. Signed, Pietro Settimy, Lieutenant." The *Gloriatte di Roma* affirms that on the arrival of the Zouaves the insurgents fled, and that they were in full pursuit. I expect that the truth is that Bideschini and his followers, having done all that they had to do in Acquapendente, pressed onward toward the goal. The next place liberated, but we know not by whose hand, is Bagnorea, whereupon the famous Bishop Bringetti is said to have fled at the head of the garrison. One rumor, of which the Italian government makes the most, is that from 70 to 100 volunteers, after gaining the Papal territory, recrossed the frontier and placed themselves under the protection of the Prefect of Orvieto, affirming that they had found neither arms, food, nor aid, and now only desired to be sent to their homes. This story is by no means impossible, as, if the Italian Government happened to have arrested the chief of that particular band, and to have seized them in the act, it is probable that the volunteers should have found them. We wonder why, instead of re-crossing the frontier, they did not try to join some other band. In Alsesero, Soriano, Capranola and Pronciglione, the insurgents held their own against the Papal troops and Zouaves sent to encounter them. At Bagnea the insurgents are victorious, which makes it likely that General Acceili has succeeded in organizing his band.

News has just arrived from Menotti. He has arrived safely; speed from post to post, with his latest cold, lightning-like speed; is satisfied with the spirit of the population; has reanimated the volunteers, discouraged by Sig. Rattazzi's and by the General's arrest, and, for reasons unknown, has postponed the outbreak in Rome. These are all the known facts; the papers are full of canards.

The conduct of the Government is amusing. Ranazzi, in fact, obeys all Napoleon's orders—arrests, rearrests Garibaldi, suspends papers, etc. On the contrary, he imagines the possibility of success in Rome, and would fain share the triumph. Hence, he sends certain officials to Rome, promises money, arms, a steamer to bring Garibaldi back, etc.; but promises all these things for a future day, if they will but keep quiet. The *poor editors* are taken in, and for their pains get from Ratazzi nothing—from those who once believed in them, the title of traitors. Garibaldi's position is far from pleasant. Garibaldi's proclamation, of which I sent you a translation in my last, has fallen like a bomb in the camp of those modern Caliaffas more so furious are they with your correspondent, who brought it and published it, than they have vowed that he shall not return to Caprera, as it was his intention of doing to-morrow. For this he was prepared, and his preparations. To-morrow, emissaries of Crispi and Ratazzi will start for Caprera. Garibaldi will miss your correspondent from the deck of the mail steamer, and will understand that he is not to be allowed to return to pass the side of the question.

The route. Garibaldi is not in the humor to be played with. To all who go he will say: "Are you come to liberate me?" and if they reply in the negative, all their protestations will be waste of breath.

Go for a United States cutter and a few plucky Yankees to bear him off under the Stars and Stripes! But you will say, if 25,000,000 of Italians can't liberate a Garibaldi, they are not worthy of him—and you say truly.

Latest News.—Major Salaman, with a party of insurgents, has crossed from the Tuscan frontier and entered the Papal States.

FRANCE.

The Napoleon-Lavalette Letter.

Our publication, says the London *Globe*, of the letter of the Emperor Napoleon to the Marquis de Lavalette (a copy of which was obtained from a private source) has had an immense effect in tranquillizing public opinion alike in France and in Germany. In that letter, as our readers will remember, the Emperor declared that "the true interest of France is not to obtain an insignificant increase of territory, but to aid Germany in constituting herself in the manner most favorable to our interests and those of Europe."

The official (or semi-official) German journals, in re-publishing the letter, express great satisfaction with its tone; and the *Kreuz-Zeitung*, which only a few days ago addressed the most insulting language to France and the Emperor, now salutes "the Emperor Napoleon III. as the first statesman of Europe."

The Paris journals were at first afraid to re-publish the letter, and expressed doubt as to its authenticity; but, finding the Government not averse to its publication, nearly all of them have now reproduced the letter, and point to it as a proof of the pacific tendency of the Emperor's policy.

In fact, the publication of this letter has been the chief cause of the sudden tranquillization of opinion in France as well as in Germany. But, if we were too afraid to spoil so good a result, we should doubt whether our Continental contemporaries do not attach more importance to the expressions of the letter than can prudently be accorded to them.

Prince Napoleon's Advice to the Emperor.

It appears, says a correspondent, that Prince Napoleon, whose commanding abilities are not perhaps sufficiently appreciated in your side of the Channel, has also been tendering his advice. I find the following in the evening *Journal de Paris* of the 3d:

"It is rumored in the official world that Prince Napoleon, on his return from his excursion in Italy, feeling himself nearer to the rest of the world, at the uneasy and morbid state of public opinion, expressed by wise in a letter to the Emperor, which produced a great impression on the mind of his Majesty. Prince Napoleon advised the Emperor to continue to place confidence in the ministers who at present compose the Cabinet, and whose determined pacific intentions no one has ever doubted. Independent of the reassuring signification of peace, which would be produced by the maintenance in power of statesmen who have always made his pacific regards as useful that the Emperor, either by a note in the *Moniteur*, by a letter to one of the ministers, or even by the opening speech of the November session, should be clear, clearest and most positive manner characterize the pacific policy of France by proclaiming the absolute principle of non-intervention. That principle, thus proclaimed in the face of Europe, would be considered by France as a general rule. The consequences are immediately seen. Non-intervention in Rome would signify the solution of the Roman question by Italy alone, and without the interference of any other power. Intervention in Germany would signify respect for the wishes of the Germans, and the work of complete and total unification commenced by Prussia. Lastly, thanks to that absolute principle, there would be no danger of putting a stop to the ambition of powers who, like Russia, desired to aggrandize at the expense of the Ottoman Empire—or like modern Germany, who wished to enlarge her dominions at the expense of Holland."

AUSTRIA AND THE CONCORDAT.

Popular Petitions to the Reichsrath for the Abolition of the Concordat.

(Vienna Oct. 5 Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.)

The Hungarian Diet, the Reichsrath of the Austrian Monarchy, Transylvania, has sent up a petition to the Reichsrath for setting aside the Concordat. There is a primitive simplicity in the diction not generally to be found in such documents. In speaking of the pastor first state of the schools it says that "at the annual examinations he has put children to me to give an account of how things looked in heaven; they know the names of the principal angels, the number of the saints, and they know something about hell and purgatory, and of the torments of the damned. But how things look in their own land, what it produces, and what might be produced better and cheaper, what is exported and imported, &c., of all this they know nothing. If the children are to be repeat, like parrots, their catechism and Bible history they get presents, the ceremony is over, and the old story is repeated in the old way. The commune has nothing to do with the school beyond furnishing the building and all other necessary or unnecessary expenses. It is no wonder that the greater part of the inhabitants of the Austrian monarchy believe that religion, faith and Concordat form one indivisible trinity; and that, for setting aside the Concordat, they have one for religion and faith; that in separating the school from the Church, morality and good manners are endangered; and that the introduction of civil marriage is nothing else than the introduction of priestly and monkish bingo." Every day brings the news of additional agitation on this question. Not as may be supposed, the Church is not inactive, and the Bishops in firm phalanx have stood firmly against the wishes of Hungary, and maintain their ground. Twenty-five Archbishops and Bishops have presented a petition to the Emperor in favor of the Concordat. As usual they designate as an attack on religion what is merely an attack on themselves. They say that either the rights of the Clergy must be upheld, or the Christian religion acknowledged. It is the old story so often repeated, the assertion that unless ecclesiastical authority be supported, chaos, impiety, and social and political ruin must be the inevitable consequence. The Bishops tell His Majesty "they consider it impossible that a son of the exalted house which God has called to govern Austria should, in so far forget his mission and the example of his ancestors as to turn the rights which God given him against the Church of God." On the school question they say, "It is not better instruction which is wanted. What is desired is to attack religion and morality. It is wished to make the school serve to propagate unbelief; that is the chief thing. The teacher must be servicable for this purpose; that is to be his first, chief merit. The same impiety, dently be scoffs at religion and moral feeling the more worthy will he be found of promotion. Such instructions are circulated in thousands numbers for carrying out this work, who is to be rewarded, and who punished, is the ground plan is to indoctrinate their pupils with contempt for all that is holy and elevated in life. To carry out such a scheme in a large kingdom like Austria is, as all know, not possible. The right, therefore, of control and of giving the government a command of the currency that it needed and that was of the greatest importance to the Government. Banks are to be dealt with now under different circumstances. No doubt the current banking system needs revision and adaptation to the changed situation of the country. We understand that a commission for reorganizing the state of the Bank of Austria is at work. Some of the principal people, the ministers, or even by the opening speech of the November session, should be clear, clearest and most positive manner characterize the pacific policy of France by proclaiming the absolute principle of non-intervention. That principle, thus proclaimed in the face of Europe, would be considered by France as a general rule. The consequences are immediately seen. Non-intervention in Rome would signify the solution of the Roman question by Italy alone, and without the interference of any other power. Intervention in Germany would signify respect for the wishes of the Germans, and the work of complete and total unification commenced by Prussia. Lastly, thanks to that absolute principle, there would be no danger of putting a stop to the ambition of powers who, like Russia, desired to aggrandize at the expense of the Ottoman Empire—or like modern Germany, who wished to enlarge her dominions at the expense of Holland."

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FINANCIAL.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Admiral Farragut Welcomed to Great Britain.

(From the London Morning News, Oct. 7th.)

The visit of Admiral Farragut to this country presents, in the most agreeable form, the interchange of those international courtesies which have so material an influence on the policy of nations. Not only the ships of war and the officers of the squadron under his command, but the crews, and even the ordinary gayeties of society are suspended and nearly everybody is away from home, they have, of course, been unable to pay much attentions as our officials are able to pay to friendly and distinguished visitors. As the head of the navy of the United States, with a reputation second to that of no naval commander now living, the Admiral has peculiar right to the attention he is now receiving. The American navy is the youngest of the fleets afloat, while it is the most Saxon love for the sea. It inherits with its superiorities all the faults and errors, and represents an empire of the sea which has itself sprung from our own. Young as it nevertheless it is already proud of its traditions, and we may with certainty anticipate for it a worthy future. The English people feel no jealousy whatever at the naval and development and progress which Admiral Farragut represents. Not only is American rivalry with us at sea is limited to peaceful emulation, and that only at the lustre which attends the American flag, but the naval services of the two countries should rather be a bond of union and heartiest recognition should be accorded by the one to the merits of the other, is what on either side of the water is honest and sincere. It is, indeed, to be particularly desired at the present time, that all popular hospitality should be shown to our American visitors. We are at present, as regards the American Navy, and to Admiral Farragut as representative, for the injustice that was done both that their letters be not delivered on Sunday. Press and a small but influential portion of our public have shown a disposition to deny us the impropriety in waiving, by the conducting, and after him the proprietor, and then the Commissary of Police himself gently interposed in behalf of the ladies, but without making any impression. Nothing remained but to send for the *gens d'armes*, but just then a lucky thought struck the conductor. Never mind the *gens d'armes*, he said; I'll fix the matter. So he very deliberately locked the coupe in which were the English heroes, and taking from it the horses and baggage, placed them in another coupe, and instantly, at the Beuzeville station. So here were the two John Bulls, prisoners in the coupe, their train moving on and shouting and threatening. Nobody pitied them; but all enjoyed the joke. When they got released they went fuming to the Mayor with their complaint. But the Mayor seems to give them plainly to understand that they gave them plainly to understand that they deserved all they got, and left them to hire a special coach to carry them to Beuzeville.

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