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The Pittsburgh Gazette,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

THE RUMORED TREATY WITH MAXIMILIAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that a treaty has been agreed upon between our Government and the *Imperial* Government of Mexico, under which the United States is to assume the protectorate of Mexico after the abdication of MAXIMILIAN, and after the withdrawal of the French troops.

It may be true that some arrangement of this kind is in the wind; but how can our Government enter into a treaty with an authority or government which it has never recognized? The Juarez government, and that only, has been diplomatically known to our government ever since the advent of MAXIMILIAN; it would, therefore, be a very strange proceeding on the part of the United States to recognize that *disolving* monarch, as having the destiny of Mexico at his disposal, just at the moment his throne is crumbling under the vigorous blows of the Republicans.

If we are correct in our recollection, the Confederate Government, while flourishing under the rule of JEFF. DAVIS, did recognize MAXIMILIAN. Perhaps it is under that precedent and that authority that Messrs. JOHNSON and SEWARD are acting in this matter; for there is certainly no other authority under which they could lawfully act. But we think it very much more probable that the whole affair is a canard.

That Mexico will ultimately, and soon, pays under the rule of the United States, we think, in the natural and inevitable course of events. It is now clear that the Mexicans are incapable of maintaining a stable government of their own, whether regal or republican. They are consequently in a fit condition to be set aside as a political power, and be obliged to give place to a new set. But whether that new ruling class shall go in as immigrants, or filibusters, or as national armies, of all of these, is one of those questions which time must solve.

Whatever treaties are made, whether with MAXIMILIAN or anybody else, must, first be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate before they can have any validity.

In the State of New York the Republicans are conducting the canvass with energy and wisdom. Numerous meetings have been held, and many more are to follow. From the names of the speakers announced, we judge that the discussions, in conformity to the magnitude of the State, are of a more searching and exhaustive character than has been customary. In the metropolis the Democrats will poll an unprecedented majority. Defections from the Republican ranks, and large accessions of voters from the Southern States, both with a view to influencing trade from the rebels, will conspire with the ordinary causes to give the coalition candidates unprecedented strength. But this will be more than neutralized by the rural districts. Our best informed friends count the State safe, and the re-election of Governor FENTON already assured.

In the XIIth Congressional District Mr. JAMES ARCHBALD, Republican, will contest the seat of Mr. CHARLES DENNISON, Democrat. In precincts, registering only 200 taxables, as high as 750 votes were polled. These frauds were perpetrated by double voting and by forged certificates of naturalization. Of these certificates 300 were secured in one batch. No doubt exists in Luzerne county as to proving frauds sufficient to unseat Mr. DENNISON and let Mr. ARCHBALD in. From personal knowledge of the men engaged in ferreting out the details of this swindle, we know it will be done thoroughly, and when done, it will establish a Republican gain of three in the Congressional delegation from this State.

—Gen. Sheridan's report of the condition of the freedmen in Louisiana, should silence those who pretend that the negro needs no other protection than that the planter chooses to extend. Sheridan, who is neither politician nor Radical, declares that, now that the crops have been gathered, the freedmen are, to a great extent, discharged by their employers, under slight pretexts, and, without obtaining any wages, left destitute for the Winter. Outrages on the freedmen are common, and Gen. Sheridan says emphatically that "the trial of a white man for killing a freedman is nothing but a farce." To the benefits of the Freedmen's Bureau he bears earnest testimony. No honest, intelligent, unprejudiced mind can continue to believe in the justice of Andrew Johnson's policy of giving the whole South into the hands of Rebels in the face of innumerable facts like these which Sheridan has furnished.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Of Swinburne's new book, Fanu Venus and other poems and ballads, recently suppressed in England and soon to be published in New York by Carleton, the London *Examiner* sharply says: "The willful withdrawal of that volume is an act of weakness of which any publisher who does not give himself up to the keeping of a milk-walk for the use of babes, has reason to be heartily ashamed."

—The Boston *Transcript* announces the death of Joshua D. Ribinson, author of the beautiful poem, "The Little Boy that Died," which has been attributed to many leading poets. He died of cholera at San Antonio, Texas, where he had lived for a number of years.

CITY ITEMS.

Dr. Aborn cures blindness.

Dr. Aborn cures cross eye.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, for the best Holland Gin in the city.

Dr. Aborn cures deafness.

Dr. Aborn cures noises in the ear.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store, For a reliable Remedy for the Cholera. No. 84 Market street.

Dr. Aborn cures chronic catarrh.

Dr. Aborn refers to prominent citizens.

Go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, for all Genuine Patent Medicines, at the lowest rates.

Dr. Aborn refers to the medical faculty.

Dr. Aborn cures throat and chest affections.

Dr. Aborn cures offensive discharge from the ears and polypus.

Dr. Aborn cures diseases of the eye.

Dr. Aborn—Parlors at Merchants's Hotel.

Dr. Aborn solicits cases deemed incurable. Consulting and Operating Rooms, 96 and 97 Merchants' Hotel. Consultation free.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXX.---NO. 254. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATE NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Currency Counterfeiter Pardoned.

TERRIBLE STORM AT NASSAU, N. P.

HALF THE TOWN IN RUINS.

Nearly Every Vessel Sunk.

MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Extra Pay of Deceasad Officers.

NATIONAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The President has ordered the pardon of Michael Kilraja, who was convicted at the May term (1862) of the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, of passing counterfeit fractional currency, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

Lieutenant Commander William Gibson, commanding the United States steamer Osbaum, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nassau, New Providence, on the 9th inst., the following:

"On the 3d and 4th instant, when on a line between the Bermudas and Hatteras, we encountered a revolving storm of hurricane violence. We are not in distress, but the damages sustained are serious. As carefully computed from our observations, the typhoon was moving E. N. E. at the rate of thirteen miles per hour. Its centre, when nearest to us, was in lat. 33 deg. N., long. 72 deg., 40 minutes, 30 seconds West; bore S. S. E. forty miles. Distant its whole diameter, we have seen 700 miles. It came on as suddenly and with little premonition, the barometer registering rather than foretelling the changes of wind and weather. The sea rose as rapidly and great, so dangerously heavy and confused, that being satisfied we were in the left hand semicircle of the storm, I deemed it safe to abide the issue by bearing the Tuboma to one of the ports near. The centre of the hurricane passed over the Island of New Providence on the 1st instant, and the scene of wreck and devastation is marvelous and very sad to see. More than half of Nassau is in ruins. Most of the houses are unroofed, many blown to pieces, and have moved bodily from their foundations into the streets. The churches, warehouses and other buildings of solid stone, are shattered as if by a bombardment. The trees are denuded of leaf and branch, as if by a conflagration. Nearly every vessel and boat is sunk or swept high and dry."

On the outer Islands the destruction of property and the consequent suffering is said to be dreadful. The important ports of the Cole in the Wall is not burning; the harbor light here is only a temporary one. Whether the lights on the stirrup key on the Great Isaacs and on Gun Key are reported to be uninjured, though the tower of the first named is crowded. Hundreds from the dismantled and otherwise distressed vessels that we have seen, took at sea and in surgence that not be a brief one. A more complete report with all the details and diagrams relating to this hurricane, the meteorological law of Her Britanic Majesty's steamer Nimble, blown ashore in this harbor, and other interesting information, I will send by the first opportunity to the Bureau of Navigation.

The Governor of Minnesota has filed in the General Land Office a map of the located line of route of the Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad from St. Paul to Duluth in that state, for which a grant of land was made by act of Congress approved May 5th, 1864. The Commissioner is taking the necessary steps for the withdrawal of the land granted by the act in anticipation of the line of route filed. The Governor has also filed a map of the first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad showing the location and construction of 25 miles of the branch line of said road from St. Anthony to a point near St. Cloud in that State.

The President has appointed B. R. Kennedy, of Nebraska Territory, Receiver of Public Money, for the district of the lands subject to sale at Omaha, Nebraska, vice Edward R. Purdy, Register of the Land Office, at Detroit, Mich.

In a case where the widow of a deceased officer applied for the three months pay proper that would have accrued to him had he lived, by act of March 3d, 1865, and he been living at the time of the passage of the act, has been decided by the proper accounting officers of the Treasury that the right of inheritance did not survive, as the law makes no provision for the descent of this extra pay to the heirs of an officer in case of his death.

The internal revenue receipts for the week ending to-day footup at $4,061,898.22. Today's receipts were $343,28.16. The total amount from this source during this fiscal year amount to $17,788,897.32. National bank notes issued during the week, $252,000 amount issued to date, $274,277,295. The amount of fractional currency received during the week is $311,000, sent to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $250,000, and to the National banks, $248,000 fractional currency destroyed during the week, $232,000. The following is the report of the Treasury Department at this date: Treasury proper, $28,911; fractional currency, $252,901; gold, $250,020; silver, $4,502; five cent coin, $36; three cent coin, $906; coins, $29. Total, $5,506,131.

The disbursements for the week on account were as follows: War Department, $1,604,948.57; Navy Department, $1,653,000.99; Interior Department, $48,958.80. Total, $4,256,943.36.

THE BALTIMORE DIFFICULTY.

Large Meeting of Veterans.

ADDRESS TO THE BOYS IN BLUE.

THE LOYAL POLICE BOARD MUST BE SUSTAINED

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Last night a large meeting of veterans, representing the Boys in Blue, was held in Baltimore. It was presided over by Brig.-Gen. Woolley, who advised them to stand shoulder to shoulder in this contest, as they had done in the field. The following address was unanimously agreed upon:

BOYS IN BLUE, ATTENTION!—The events now transpiring in this city make it incumbent on us once more to assemble in massed columns to resist the attempts of traitors in our midst to deprive the chief of the city of the control of its affairs, and leave it to the tender mercies of our deadliest enemies. You will at once report yourselves to your officers for enlistment for duty, and hold yourselves ready at a moment's notice, to defend our sacred rights, now menaced and endangered by the same despicable traitors whose ready criminality was always and ever for rebels in arms, and whose curses always followed us on every bloody field of the Maryland line. We have fought and conquered the rebels who had the manliness to face us in the field. We have now to regulate these heretics who for the last four years have stood with yard-stick and crockery-ware in hand, ready to furnish their dear friends of the South with their valuable sympathy. The loyal Police Board of Baltimore must be sustained at all hazards and at every cost. Be ready. Be prompt. Each ward will report its strength and organization on Saturday night, at eight o'clock, at the headquarters of the Unconditional Union Central Committee.

By order of the General Commanding.

(Signed) J. C. TARR,

Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—No new developments have yet been made in regard to the police difficulty. The Police Commissioners will respond to the charges of official misconduct preferred against them, through counsel on Monday. Gov. Swann made a visit to Washington to-day. There is much speculation and many rumors are afloat as to the project of his visit. Nothing definite is known in respect to it; everything as yet concerning it is conjecture. The Boys in Blue hold another meeting to night to sustain the Police Commissioners.

The Directors of the First National Bank of which Gov. Swann is President, have petitioned him to resign from his purposes in regard to the Commissioners.

Last Court Martial Adjourned.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 20.—The General Court Martial, of which Brevet Brigadier General Shaler is President, of which Maj. Gen. A. Gilliem was formerly President, which has been in session in this city for the past two months, to-day adjourned *sine die*, having completed the business before them. This was done by order of Maj. Gen. Thomas. This is the last court of volunteer officers in the service, and its adjournment is an evidence that the trial of officers and others connected with the volunteer service has ended with the military courts. The several members of the court are to repair home and report to the Secretary of War for muster out of service. The Judge Advocate, Samuel P. Yoorts, formerly Captain of an Illinois regiment, now Lieutenant of the 17th U. S. Infantry, reports to General Thomas.

The case of Thompson Taylor in the United Stated District Court, has been dismissed by *nolle prosequi*.

ADVICES FROM EUROPE.

Imposing Reform Demonstration.

AFFAIRS IN CANDIA LESS SERIOUS.

Interview Between the Pope and the Empress of Mexico.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE CABLE.

FASTNET POINT, October 20.—The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool of the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th, has arrived off this point. The news is exceedingly meagre.

The London *Daily News* says that the Leeds reform demonstration, both in numbers and organization, is admitted to have been more imposing than any of the demonstrations that have preceded it.

The London *Telegraph* asserts that the state of affairs in Candia become less serious every day.

The cattle plague had made its reappearance in several places in the Cantons of Gissons and Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

The Empress of Mexico had arrived in Trieste from Rome. She left Rome on the 30 inst., and published in the Lyons papers, a report that Empress of Mexico is the subject of imposing ceremonies here. The Pope, without having requested an audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received. She earnestly prayed to be presented a petition praying the Pope to assist in everything her husband had done as Emperor of Mexico with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused to do so, when the Empress declared that she would not leave the Vatican until her request was granted. The writer adds that he cannot determine the truth of all this, but he is certain that the Empress did go to the Vatican at half-past ten o'clock in the evening. She then retired with the Pope into a private room, and his holiness continued his audiences during that evening, leaving the Empress with the lady in waiting.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The steamer Cuba, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived here.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—There is no news of general importance to-day. Consols, by telegraphs, Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton sale to-day foot up 12,000 bales Middling Uplands.

NATURALIZATION IN NEW YORK.

Curious Features in the Business.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Between six and seven thousand naturalized citizens have taken out the necessary papers in the past week before the various courts. There are some curious features in the naturalization business this year. The requirements of the registry act, it is interpreted, have unsettled the usually adjusted rights of large numbers of persons of foreign birth who have been naturalized in this country, unless they can prove that they became citizens previous to the passage of the act of last session. This proof they cannot furnish, and the result is a large proportion of the cases are to be received by the inspectors of Registry they have to reject for want of proof. It is found by an examination of the applications received that, had probably more than half of the number who have been naturalized in this city been the minor children of foreign born parents, who have been voting and acting as citizens for years. It is asserted that large frauds have been practiced in the naturalization business, being limited from time to another and carried on in different districts.

Advices from Panama.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Panama dates of the 12th announce the arrival of the steamer from Australia and New Zealand with the mail from those countries, but none from Victoria, the transcontinental line of country having relinquished the contract for carrying and furnishing the line. The steamer brought $190,000 in gold for San Francisco.

A new Cabinet had been formed in New Zealand.

The harvest prospects throughout the colonies continue good. The markets are fully supplied with Indian breadstuffs, but stocks of California were small. Advices from Sydney to the 6th of California Flour 50@55 101. Oregon Flour 50@55 101. Oregon lumber 20@25. Finances were in a tranquilizing condition.

A Paris dispatch, commencing in the Government Robson Hotel, Nelson, destroyed property. Another, at Nelson, destroyed three hotels, the Telegraph Hall, Young Men's Christian Association rooms and 12 other buildings.

The papers are discussing the probable return of the Spanish fleet, and the different European powers are offering to sell their military and fortify their ports. They say, if any European power will be a desperate one, the Government of Chili will be compelled to use the personal ire, and allow them to vote. The Government, at Lincoln, has ordered the expulsion of all Spaniards who would not make the oath of allegiance.

Mr. Coggeshal, the United States Minister, was received September 20th.

Fenian Trials in Canada.

TORONTO, C. W., Oct. 20.—More Fenian prisoners were arraigned today, one of whom proved to be a British Army deserter, who intimated to the Court that he had received instructions from the Fenian Brotherhood to engage counsel for all the prisoners of American birth.

James J. Rogers, Barrister, of New York city, has volunteered his services, gratis, to defend such prisoners as are Foreign American citizens. In doing so he stipulates that he should receive safe conduct from the Court while here. The application was made by Mr. Justice Wilson through Mr. Thurston, Attorney General. After a consultation with Hon. Mr. Cameron, his lordship refused the application on the ground that the applicant was not entitled to protection in his capacity of counsel. None of the trials will be proceeded with before Wednesday next, by which time a considerable number of prisoners will be ready for trial. When these State trials are taken up, they will probably attract the attention of the reader until they are all gone through with, which will probably be three weeks or a month.

Sale of St. John Park—Custom House Revenue Frauds—Health Report.

NEW YORK, October 20.—By the sale of St. John Park to the Hudson River Railroad Company, Trinity Parish receives $400,000, the remainder of the $600,000 paid them being divided among the owners of property surrounding the Park, at the rate of $12,000 per lot.

The Revenue Commissioner, which was in session during the past fortnight at the Astor House, has taken a recess for a few days, and will resume its labors next week. A large amount of testimony relative to frauds in the Custom House was taken during the session.

The report of Health Officer Harris, received today from the hospital ship, is very favorable, no deaths having occurred from cholera, and no admission of new patients having taken place since previous returns. The Health Officer thinks the pestilence has been the sufferers, has been thoroughly cleansed and fumigated. The vessel says she will come up to the city on Sunday evening or Monday morning.

Matters on the Texas Frontier—Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20.—The steamer Mississippi, from New York, spoke the steamer Livingston in latitude 31 10, longitude 75, with rudder gone, and declined assistance.

General Sheridan, in a telegram to Governor Throckmorton, says that authority has been given General Hoke, Commanding the District of Texas, to concentrate the whole cavalry force under his command at such points on the frontier of Texas as may answer best for protection. The strength of the twenty-one companies is over two thousand men. Should this force be inadequate additional troops will be sent.

A fire occurred here to-night destroying the carriage repository of A. Annan. The loss is not ascertained, but it is presumed that it will not exceed $50,000.

Interesting Suit.

NEW YORK, October 20.—An interesting suit has been commenced in the supreme Court, by Mr. Calvin Lewis Robinson against Mr. Ethelbert Woodward. Both parties at the outbreak of the war were residents of Jacksonville, Florida. Plaintiff claims that in March, 1862, defendant headed a gang who burned up a large quantity of property belonging to him, and now sues to recover its value. Woodward was arrested in this city and held in $50,000 bail. A motion is now made to vacate the order of arrest. The case will be argued next Thursday, before Judge Clerke, in the chambers of the Supreme Court.

Pennsylvania Election—Official Vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The *Evening Bulletin* this afternoon publishes the full official vote for Governor in every county of the State, except Elk. In that, it says, we have what is given as the official majority. It then adds: We have examined and corrected the returns carefully from the counties from the tables printed in the various county papers, and believe that the official count at Harrisburg will not vary one hundred from our figures. It places Geary's majority in the State at 17,706. The total vote reaches 400,000.

Canal at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—The river is falling with seven feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear. Mercury 70.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer Hermann.

THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

The Cholera in London.

EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN'S HEALTH.

GLADIATEUR AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

Advices from Italy, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

KING WILLIAM'S ANNEXATION PROCLAMATIONS

NEW YORK, October 21.—The steamship Hermann, from Southampton, on the 10th inst., arrived to-day. The *Commercial's* advises have been anticipated via the cable, but the details of the general news is of an interesting character.

ENGLAND.—The *Times's* says: Certainly no political movement has for a long time attracted so much attention everywhere as that of Monday, by the collecting together of so great a number of people to discuss and support a measure which has been established in Leeds.

The London has been established in Leeds. Some were present. Many speeches were made and resolutions passed. Mr. Bright made a powerful speech.

Lord Cowley will continue Ambassador at Paris for some time.

The cholera still continues in London and in the North.

Three ships have arrived at Beatickinjawk, from Hamburg, with material for the Russian American Telegraph. The entire material is in excellent condition.

Alarming reports are current in Paris concerning the Emperor of Mexico's health.

Gladiateur won easily the French grand prize.

ITALY.—The ratified treaty has been sent to Vienna, with thirty-five million florins in Treasury bonds in payment of the indemnity.

RUSSIA.—Thirty-four persons are compromised by the discovery of the Karakozoff conspiracy. One has been condemned to death.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has decided to renounce the title of King of Lombardy and Venetia.

PRUSSIA.—The law incorporating Frankfort and Prussian monarchy was solemnly promulgated. Prussian flag was hoisted and large crowds assembled at Romorberg. Authorities remained quiet. Similar royal patents taking possession of Nassau and Hesse were solemnly promulgated at Nassau and Wiesbaden.

TURKEY.—Apprehensions are entertained of a rising in Thessaly and Epirus. Reinforcements have been sent to Epirus. Candia is expected to be pacified by October 15th.

The latest accounts from Candia state that it was promulgated at October 6th. The patriots declared their submission to the result of the righteous war in which they had taken up arms, demands obedience to Prussian authority and have insured protection to Hanoverian subjects. The annexation is declared to be necessary for the consolidation of Germany, and the patriots express the Hanoverians that their "equal rights are safe to germany."

The London *Telegraph* of Saturday states that its protest against the annexation, and the right of Hanover subjects from their oaths of allegiance to Prussia, is the only protest against being annexed to Prussia. Instead of the Hanoverians receiving the treaty, which is expected directly, the fortresses of Petchenia, Martina, Grave, Verden, Harburg, Venice, and the Province of Venetia.

The Prussian Government declaring the abolition of Hanover in the Prussian Monarchy, is as follows:

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., make known to all persons by our royal decree, that in consequence of a war commenced by Hanover in Prussia, and that in violation of the federal law, Hanover has carried out a war against Prussia, by sending our troops in lawful defence, the provinces which have ceased to exist. Hanover has been occupied by us. We determined to unite those countries to our monarchy and we have decreed and proclaimed to that effect the law of Sept. 20, of the present year, with the concurrence of the two Chambers of the monarchy. In consequence, we take possession of these countries by the present patent and assume the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, and we incorporate with our crown the entire of their appurtenances and all their rights and claims. We therefore decree that hereafter forever the Kingdom of Hanover, namely: the Principalities of Calenberg, Grubenhagen, Gottingen, Lunebourg, Aurich, Osnabrugg, with the town of Goslar and Eastfriesland, with the Principalities of Lauenburg, Duchies of Bremen, Verden and Aremberg Meyjen, and the Hanoverian portion of the Lowenburg, the low county of Lingen, the county of Bentheim, Hohestein and Bentheim and the dignity of Erbtruchess of the Empire, all title the titles belonging to those countries, as well as the Prussian Eagles be placed in the frontiers in token of our sovereignty. The royal arms which, hitherto, have been displayed in the place of the future by our royal arms, and that the public seals shall order all inhabitants of the Kingdom of Hanover, henceforth united to our monarchy, to recognize us from this time as their king and sovereign, and to pay due obedience to our laws, ordinances and commands. We will protect every one in the enjoyment of his rights, which have been justly acquired, and we will secure to the classes who will have to make oath of allegiance to us in the enjoyment of their settlements, provided that they shall duly perform the duties of citizens of the Prussian constitution shall come into force. We wish to preserve our legislative power. We wish to preserve the rights of our new subjects, and therefore have formed portions of our Ministry, as they are the expression of legitimate self-government, and we have the fidelity towards us to continue in force without prejudice to the rights of public interest resulting from the unity of the State. The Governor General, who has hitherto held office, is charged by us with execution of the act of possession in conformity with these presents. In this manner we have signed the decree.

Given at the Castle of Babelsberg, the 3d of October, 1866.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN,

BTRON VON DER HEYDT,

VON ROON COUNT DITZENSTITZ,

VON MUHLER COUNT DELPPE.

VOIC SELCHOW COUNT D'EULENBURG.

The King of Prussia has also issued the following proclamation to his subjects:

Proclamation to the Inhabitants of the former Kingdom of Hanover: Since the patent which I have this day issued, I have united you, the inhabitants of the country of Hanover, to my subjects your German neighbors and brothers. Separated heretofore by the decision of war and the reorganization of the common German country from a Princely House to which you have been devotedly and faithfully attached, you now come into union with a neighboring country, the population of which is allied to you by a community of origin by language and by customs as well as by a community of interests. If you cannot, without sad heart of grief, sever ancient connections which had become dear to you, I honour that you and your descendants will display an the fidelity towards me and my house. You will recognize the necessity of what has been done, for, if the fruits of this grave contest and of those sanguinary victories are not to be lost to Germany, the duty of self preservation, as well as the development of the national interests, demands the close and durable union of Hanover with Prussia. As was once said of my father who now rests with God, it is only Germany that gains that which Prussia has acquired. You will take this into your serious consideration. I have confidence in your German firmness and good sense, and I believe that you will serve fidelity towards me, with the same sincerity, with which I receive your among my people. To your industry, your commerce, and your navigation, richer channels will be opened by your union with my states. My firmness will effectively second your activity. The equal distribution of the public charges, a well ordered administration, carefully considered laws, an equitable and punctual administration of justice, to shield all the guarantees which have made the late severe struggle, will in future be advantages common to you, your youth will faithfully unite with their brethren of my other troops for the defence of the country and the Prussian army will joyfully receive the brave Hanoverians to whom a grant of the right of service in Prussia is now opened. The clergy will still continue to be the guardians of the paternal faith. To your educational institutions which, during a long course of years, have cultivated German art and science, I promise particular attention. Use if the Prussian throne shall, the longer it endure, become more and more recognized and appreciated as the guardian of the liberal and independence of the German country, then your name will be found among those of its best children. You will then bless the moment which has joined you to a greater country. God grant it may be so.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN,

BTRON VON DER HEYDT,

VON ROON COUNT DITZENSTITZ,

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Proclamation to the Inhabitants of the former Kingdom of Hanover: Since the patent which I have this day issued, I have united you, the inhabitants of the country of Hanover, to my subjects your German neighbors and brothers. Separated heretofore by the decision of war and the reorganization of the common German country from a Princely House to which you have been devotedly and faithfully attached, you now come into union with a neighboring country, the population of which is allied to you by a community of origin by language and by customs as well as by a community of interests. If you cannot, without sad heart of grief, sever ancient connections which had become dear to you, I honour that you and your descendants will display an the fidelity towards me and my house. You will recognize the necessity of what has been done, for, if the fruits of this grave contest and of those sanguinary victories are not to be lost to Germany, the duty of self preservation, as well as the development of the national interests, demands the close and durable union of Hanover with Prussia. As was once said of my father who now rests with God, it is only Germany that gains that which Prussia has acquired. You will take this into your serious consideration. I have confidence in your German firmness and good sense, and I believe that you will serve fidelity towards me, with the same sincerity, with which I receive your among my people. To your industry, your commerce, and your navigation, richer channels will be opened by your union with my states. My firmness will effectively second your activity. The equal distribution of the public charges, a well ordered administration, carefully considered laws, an equitable and punctual administration of justice, to shield all the guarantees which have made the late severe struggle, will in future be advantages common to you, your youth will faithfully unite with their brethren of my other troops for the defence of the country and the Prussian army will joyfully receive the brave Hanoverians to whom a grant of the right of service in Prussia is now opened. The clergy will still continue to be the guardians of the paternal faith. To your educational institutions which, during a long course of years, have cultivated German art and science, I promise particular attention. Use if the Prussian throne shall, the longer it endure, become more and more recognized and appreciated as the guardian of the liberal and independence of the German country, then your name will be found among those of its best children. You will then bless the moment which has joined you to a greater country. God grant it may be so.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

CASTLE OF BABELSBERG, Oct. 3d, 1866.

OFFICIAL FROM MEXICO.

Movements of Juarez and Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Official news from Chihuahua up to the 27th ult has been received in this city.

President Juarez had appointed General Fivavulla Military Governor of the State of Durango, and ordered him to advance from Parra to the city of Durango with his command. It is expected that Gen. Avanda will have no difficulty in capturing that city. Acting in concert with the forces, as soon as Durango shall have been taken, President Juarez will leave Chihuahua for Monterey.

An official circular from the Department of Foreign Affairs, of the so-called government of Maximilian, dated at the City of Mexico, September 28th, 1866, and signed by the Secretary *ad interim*, J. N. Deperda concludes with the following paragraph:

Day after to-morrow His Majesty will probably leave the Capital for Cuernavaca with the object of taking some rest and restoring his health in that excellent climate which agrees so well with his temperament.

This official announcement is quite different from the statements of the newspaper correspondent that Maximilian had already made up his mind, where he was to put himself at the head of the army.

Official news from Vera Cruz to the 5th inst. has reached the French.

General Castelman was hourly expected in Veracruz. It was thought that he would stop the embarkation of French troops.

Mexican Affairs—A French Regiment Attacked by Guerillas—The Eight Hour System in Washington—Bids for Supplying Indian Goods Invited.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The eighty-first French regiment of the line, which had arrived at Vera Cruz, on its way to the interior, was ordered back to Orizaba, lost eighty packmules, and had a great deal of its baggage, captured by the guerrillas. A company which went to rescue the baggage was completely cut up by the Liberals, at Tamiapo, at the loss of twenty killed and all the officers wounded, leaving the Empress with the lady in waiting.

[BY THE CABLE.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—The steamer Cuba, from Boston via Halifax, has arrived here.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—There is no news of general importance to-day. Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 20.—Cotton sale to-day foot up 12,000 bales Middling Uplands.

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The complaining printers of this city have obtained a verdict against the eight hour system, against the eight hour system that the Typographical Society has triumphed.

On this ticket, the commissioner of Indian Affairs invited proposals for a very large supply of Indian goods, such as blankets, clothing, dry-goods, and articles of use. The bids will be opened to-morrow, but at the Indian Bureau it is stated that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is to enter upon his office on the first of November, this advertisement has been withdrawn for the present, and that no contract should not be made by the retiring, but by the incoming Commissioner.

A Fenian Chief has an Interview With the President—He Complains of American Sympathies and Asks President Sympathizes with Ireland.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—A Washington special says: Colonel Burke, the chief of the Irish brigade, had an interview with the President, this afternoon. Colonel Burke stated that he was one of the Irish Amnesty Convention held in Philadelphia, and imprisoned in Ireland, and upon his release the news of his release was first arrived from Ireland, where they also had a temporary banquet. Colonel Burke represented to the President that the American people were solemnly promulgated at Massaal and Wicklaiter.

TURKEY.—Apprehensions are entertained of a rising in Thessaly and Epirus. Reinforcements have been sent to Epirus. Candia is expected to be pacified by October 15th.

The latest accounts from Candia state that it was promulgated at October 6th. The patriots declared their submission to the result of the righteous war in which they had taken up arms, demands obedience to Prussian authority and have insured protection to Hanoverian subjects. The annexation is declared to be necessary for the consolidation of Germany, and the patriots express the Hanoverians that their "equal rights are safe to germany."

The London *Telegraph* of Saturday states that its protest against the annexation, and the right of Hanover subjects from their oaths of allegiance to Prussia, is the only protest against being annexed to Prussia. Instead of the Hanoverians receiving the treaty, which is expected directly, the fortresses of Petchenia, Martina, Grave, Verden, Harburg, Venice, and the Province of Venetia.

The Prussian Government declaring the abolition of Hanover in the Prussian Monarchy, is as follows:

"We, William, by the grace of God, King of Prussia, &c., make known to all persons by our royal decree, that in consequence of a war commenced by Hanover in Prussia, and that in violation of the federal law, Hanover has carried out a war against Prussia, by sending our troops in lawful defence, the provinces which have ceased to exist. Hanover has been occupied by us. We determined to unite those countries to our monarchy and we have decreed and proclaimed to that effect the law of Sept. 20, of the present year, with the concurrence of the two Chambers of the monarchy. In consequence, we take possession of these countries by the present patent and assume the rights of sovereignty and supreme dominion, and we incorporate with our crown the entire of their appurtenances and all their rights and claims. We therefore decree that hereafter forever the Kingdom of Hanover, namely: the Principalities of Calenberg, Gottingen, Grubenhagen, Lunebourg, Aurich, Osnabrugg, with the town of Goslar and Eastfriesland, with the Principalities of Lauenburg, Duchies of Bremen, Verden and Aremberg Meyjen, and the Hanoverian portion of the Lowenburg, the low county of Lingen, the county of Bentheim, Hohestein and Bentheim and the dignity of Erbtruchess of the Empire, all title the titles belonging to those countries, as well as that the Prussian Eagles be placed in the frontiers in token of our sovereignty. The royal arms which, hitherto, have been displayed in the place of the future by our royal arms, and that the public seals shall order all inhabitants of the Kingdom of Hanover, henceforth united to our monarchy, to recognize us from this time as their king and sovereign, and to pay due obedience to our laws, ordinances and commands. We will protect every one in the enjoyment of his rights, which have been justly acquired, and we will secure to the classes who will have to make oath of allegiance to us in the enjoyment of their settlements, provided that they shall duly perform the duties of citizens of the Prussian constitution shall come into force. We wish to preserve our legislative power. We wish to preserve the rights of our new subjects, and therefore have formed portions of our Ministry, as they are the expression of legitimate self-government, and we have the fidelity towards us to continue in force without prejudice to the rights of public interest resulting from the unity of the State. The Governor General, who has hitherto held office, is charged by us with execution of the act of possession in conformity with these presents. In this manner we have signed the decree.

Given at the Castle of Babelsberg, the 3d of October, 1866.

(Signed) WILLIAM.

BISMARK SCHONHAUSEN,

BTRON VON DER HEYDT,

VON ROON COUNT DITZENSTITZ,

VON MUHLER COUNT DELPPE.

VOIC SELCHOW COUNT D'EULENBURG.

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