



WEDNESDAY MORNING NOV. 17.

HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

When the illustrious patriot and statesman, Daniel O'Connell, commenced his efforts to procure the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, he told his fellow countrymen that their only hope of success lay in agitation. "We must," said he, "magnate-agitate."

The tactics of O'Connell seems to have been adopted by the Abolition and Black Republican leaders of the country. No political issue however important, can for even a moment draw their attention from the slavery question. They can talk or think of nothing else. They seem determined to never cease agitating the question until slavery is abolished in every State of the confederacy or the Union dissolved.

Of the men of ability and influence who lead the anti-slavery party, we have long regarded William H. Seward, of New York, as the most dangerous, if not the most fanatical. The insane ravings of Lloyd Garrison and Fred Douglas are probably only calculated to excite our laughter. But it is otherwise with the efforts of Mr. Seward in the Abolition cause. He is certainly a man of giant intellect, and wields a powerful influence in every Northern State. But nevertheless he is unworthy to be called a statesman. No man, we care not how exalted his abilities may be, is worthy of that title, who allows his mind to be occupied by one idea, and clings to it with a pertinacity which amounts to absolute fanaticism. His speeches in and out of Congress are anti-slavery, and nothing else. It matters not on what subject he starts out, he is almost always sure to end on the question of slavery.

The evils which the agitation of this question has inflicted on our country in the past, he seems to regard as nothing, and is equally indifferent to any evils that its continuance may develop in the future. In a speech delivered by him a few weeks ago at Rochester, New York, he uttered the following sentiments:— "Hitherto the two systems—voluntary and involuntary labor—have existed in different places side by side within the American Union. This has happened because the Union is a confederation of States. But in another aspect, the United States constitute one nation. With the increase of population, which is filling the States out of their very borders, together with a new and extended net work of railroads and other avenues, and an internal commerce which daily becomes more intimate, is rapidly bringing the States into a higher and more perfect social unity or consolidation. Thus these antagonistic systems are continually coming into closer contact, and collision results.

Shall I tell you what this collision means?—They who think that it is accidental, unnecessary, the work of interested or fanatical agitators, and therefore ephemeral, mistake the case altogether. It is an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation, or entirely a free labor nation. Either the cotton and five States of South Carolina and the sugar plantations of Louisiana will ultimately be tilled by free labor, and Charleston and New Orleans become ports for legitimate merchandise alone, or else the rice and wheat fields of Massachusetts and New York must again be sown and reaped by slave labor, and the production of slaves, and Boston and New York become once more the market for trade in the bodies and souls of men. It is the failure to apprehend this great truth that induces so many unsuccessful attempts at final compromise between the slave and free States, and it is the existence of this great fact that renders all such pretended compromise, when made, vain and ephemeral.

You will tell me that these fears are extravagant and chimerical. I answer, they are so, but they are so only because the designs of the slaveholders must and can be defeated. But it is only the possibility of defeat that renders them so. They cannot be defeated by inactivity. There is no escape from them compatible with non-resistance. How, then, said in what way, shall the necessary resistance be made? There is only one way. The Democratic party must be permanently dissolved from the Government. The reason is, that the Democratic party is intrinsically committed to the designs of the slaveholders, which I have described.

I know, and you know, that a revolution has begun. I know, and all the world knows, that revolutions go backward. Twenty Senators and a hundred Representatives proclaim boldly in Congress to-day, sentiments and opinions and principles of freedom which hardly so many men even in this free State, dared to utter in their own homes twenty years ago. While the Government of the United States, under the conduct of the Democratic party, has been all that time surrendering one plain and castle after another to slavery, the people of the United States have been no less steadily and persistently gathering together before the front, with which to recover back again all the fields and all the castles which have been lost, and to confound and overthrow, by one decisive blow, the betrayers of the Constitution and of freedom forever.

Mr. Seward is an aspirant for the Presidency, and will probably be the Opposition candidate in 1860. How far he is worthy of the exalted trust, the above extract from his Rochester speech shows. He holds that slavery is not a local but a national question, and that its agitation must continue until the United States becomes either a "slaveholding nation or entirely a free labor nation." The plain English of which is, that the majority of the citizens of the United States are opposed to slavery, and will never rest satisfied until slavery is abolished, and this has become entirely a free labor nation. This is a bold and insidious attempt to overthrow the doctrine that the States are sovereign, and possess absolute control over their domestic affairs, and that all the powers not delegated in the Constitution to the General Government are reserved to the States. These statements are not, it is true, openly avowed in the above extract from Mr. Seward's speech, but they certainly "peep out" from every word and line of it.

The moment a President of the United States is elected holding such sentiments, the days of the Republic are numbered. It is to present this, that the democratic party is now battling. It is equally opposed to the ultra view of certain slaveholders and to Seward and his fanatical followers. It is inextricably connected with the Union and the Constitution, and if they are destroyed it will perish with them.

Important Decision. The celebrated Allegheny County bond case, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. the Commissioners of Allegheny County—was, on the 11th inst., decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the complainant, and judgment entered commanding the County Commissioners, at their next annual meeting for estimating the probable expenses of said county, to make full and ample provision in their estimates for raising money to pay the interest on the three thousand dollars of certificates of loan or bonds in the aforesaid complaint of the relator mentioned and referred to which shall at the time be due and unpaid, and that which shall become due thereon in the year next ensuing such meeting of the said County Commissioners; and to issue their proper warrants to the collectors of county rates and levies of the said county, for the collection thereof, as in and by the several acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided they are authorized and required to do,—and that they cause to be paid out of the Treasury of said county, the costs of this suit.

Judge Woodward in delivering the opinion of the Court, gave the following condensed but complete and satisfactory history of the case:—"Complainant claims to be the owner, in his own right, of two bonds or certificates of loan, executed by the Commissioners of Allegheny County on the 15th day of July, 1853, under the seal of said county, for \$100,000 each, (part of the aforesaid issue of \$100,000,) payable to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, or bearer, on the 15th day of July, 1855, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the fifteenth day of January and July, at the city of New York, upon presentation and surrender of the proper coupons thereto annexed. He complains that the county has wholly and wrongfully neglected to make any provision for the payment of the interest on said bonds. Our alternative mandamus, founding itself on the matters charged by the relator, recites an act of Assembly of 1849, incorporating the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, and a supplement thereto of 26th February, 1853, authorizing the county of Allegheny, through its Commissioners, and upon the recommendation of one grand jury, to subscribe an amount not exceeding ten thousand shares to the capital stock of said company, to borrow money to pay therefor, and to make provision for the principal and interest of the money so borrowed, as in other cases of loans to said county. The writ further recites the recommendation of the grand jury of June term, 1853, that the county should subscribe an amount not exceeding ten thousand shares to the capital stock of said company;—the fact of a subscription of six thousand shares—and the issue of bonds therefor in the gross amount of \$300,000, in amounts respectively of one thousand dollars each, and that the two bonds of the relator, issued as part payment of said subscription, were transferred by the Railroad Company, in conformity with the aforesaid act of Assembly 1853, as well as of two other acts approved March 24, 1855, and May 27th, 1855. It charges also that a large amount of interest is due and unpaid.

The amount of the subscriptions to various Railroad companies by Allegheny county is very large, and the tax which is requisite to pay the annual interest on the bonds issued by the Commissioners are likely to become oppressive and burdensome to the tax payers of the county. In consequence of this a formidable party has been organized in the county, whose platform is opposition to the levying of a tax for the payment of a tax on Railroad bonds. The movement must be a popular one, for we observe that none of the Pittsburg papers boldly oppose it.—The leader of the anti-Tax party is Mr. Thomas Williams, Esq., one of the ablest lawyers in Pennsylvania, who advocates its principle, for it has but one, with a zeal and pertinacity that amounts, we think, to monomania. No other subject seems to occupy his thoughts or attention for a single moment. Of course we are not well enough posted with regard to the question in issue to hazard an opinion, as to which party is right or which wrong. We presume that the decision of the Supreme Court decides the question, and that the anti-Tax men will quietly submit to its fiat, which, if not the "voice of God," is certainly the voice of the Law.

Consumption and Fat Meat.—Dr. Dixon in a late number of the Scalpel, in an article on "Diet," assumes that the "use of oil would decrease the victims of consumption nineteenth, and this is the whole secret of the use of cod liver oil." The following is a summary of observations on this subject, made by Dr. Hooker:— 1. Of all the persons between the ages of fifteen and twenty-two years, more than one fifth cannot eat fat meat. 2. Of persons all the age of forty-five, all, excepting less than one in fifty, habitually use fat meat. 3. Of persons who, between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis before thirty-five. 4. Of persons dying with phthisis between the ages of twelve and forty-five, nine-tenths at least, have never used fat meat. Most individuals who avoid fat meat also use little butter or oil gravies, though many compensate for this want, in part at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs and saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat without which, sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification.

Mathematical Prodigy.—Another mathematical phenomenon has appeared. His name is Meredith Holland, and he is a native of Monroe county, Kentucky. It is said that he can answer any mathematical question without a moment's delay. He declares that he is conscious of no mental effort, but the answer is presented to his mind almost simultaneously with the question. Aside from this wonderful faculty he has a very ordinary and uncultivated mind.

Fine weather for Thanksgiving. Some three months or more ago, the Detective Police fell upon the track of an individual called a specie pedlar, whose business it is to go from one place to another about the city and furnish brokers, shopkeepers and others with specie, either gold or silver, in large or small quantities, as might be required. This person, it was said, was engaged in vending brass coin, and was linked with a gang of counterfeiters, who had their mint in New York or vicinity. Day after day this specie pedlar was followed, and inquiries instituted by the police in every direction in order to ascertain to what he was engaged in a legitimate, or illegitimate business. Many brokers and merchants into whose offices, the specie man was followed were visited by the police, but nothing to criminate him could be elicited from them. On the contrary, they threw every obstacle in the way of the detectives. Captain Walling, assisted by Detective Sampson, Elder and M'Gord, took charge of the case, and eventually tracked the specie man to a fine looking Gothic house in Myrtle avenue, near Division avenue Brooklyn. Since then this place has been under police surveillance, and fresh facts gained from the police, and strengthened the suspicions of the officers that the house was used as a bogus mint, and preparations were made to ascertain the truth of the suspicion by making a descent upon the place. On several occasions officers in disguise had applied at the house, on one pretext and another, but none of them succeeded in gaining further admittance than a foot beyond the door sill. The same man always answered the ring at the door bell, and seemingly manifested a great hurry to get rid of strangers.

The house, which has an elegant exterior, is surrounded by about a quarter of an acre of ground, laid out in gardens and grass-plats, the whole being enclosed by a wall. At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Capt. Walling, with officers Elder, Sampson and M'Gord, met near the place, and after arranging their plans, the two first named scaled the wall, and gained the rear door without observation. Officer Sampson entered the gateway, and approaching the door, rang the bell very gently. The same old man answered the summons, and the officers adroitly succeeded in gaining admittance to the house. The door had no sooner closed than, at a given signal, Captain Walling, with Elder and M'Gord, mounted the stoop and rang the bell. Officer Sampson pushed the man aside, and opening the door, admitted his comrades. The inmates of the house were seized and placed under arrest. They were Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Edward Cook and Samuel James. The prisoner, having been secured, the officers searched the house from bottom to top. Upon bursting open a door in the basement, they found a model mint for the manufacture of bogus coins.

In one corner was a splendidly finished lathe; in another a press for making impressions, and scattered around were the various implements of the coiners craft. In the closets were found finely cut dies for gold dollars, two dollar and a half gold pieces, quarter dollars, five and ten cent pieces. In crucibles, over the furnace, was a quantity of molten stuff used in making the coin. In other places were found bogus coin in a finished and unfinished state, to the amount of about \$500. Under the work benches were bundles of thin metal, having the appearance of ore.

The Heart of a Living Man Exposed for Inspection. Some three years ago, our physician witnessed the process of digestion through an orifice left by a gunshot wound in the abdomen of Alexis St. Martin. But a greater curiosity was yesterday exhibited to the students of the University Medical College at the hour of Professor Mott's clinic.

It was a case of deficiency of the sternum (breast-bone,) which enables the several movements of the heart to be seen. It has excited intense interest for several years past throughout the cities of Europe. The subject of the defect is a very intelligent gentleman, M. Groux, a native of Hamburg, twenty-eight years of age, somewhat under the average height, and rather pale, though he appears to be in health. He was introduced by Dr. Mott, who thought that the substance which occupied the place of the sternum might be cartilage. M. Groux then showed the peculiar conformity of his chest, and gave an excellent lecture on the heart's action, demonstrating his remarks with colored plates, an artificial heart and his own body. The collar bones are not connected, neither are the ribs to their opposites, but there is a groove where the sternum should be; the skin is natural. In its natural state the groove is about an inch and a half wide, but it can be extended to three inches. On looking at the groove a pulsatile swelling is discernible opposite the third and fourth ribs; if respiration be suspended it rapidly rises to an enormous extent and remains full and tense until the breathing is restored. When it soon subsides. This is the heart. Between the clavicles there is another pulsatile swelling easily felt, which is the aorta, the great artery of the heart. The dilation and contraction of the lung is also seen. In coughing the right lung also protrudes from the chest through this groove, and ascends a considerable distance above the right clavicle into the neck.

The technical details of these wonderful disclosures will interest professional men, and to general readers of physiology, the sight will be extremely interesting. It would be well if it could be exhibited in all public schools. M. Groux remembers being taken by his family doctor to a medical society in Hamburg when about two years old, but he did not know for what; nor did the full importance of his case occur to him till he was over twenty years of age. In 1849, while on a visit to London, he was attacked with cholera, and then it was that his defect was made known to the profession. He was shown to several distinguished medical men as a great curiosity, and was advised to travel through Europe for the benefit of the profession. Not long after, while attending to his business, which was very confining, he was attacked with hæmoptisis (spitting blood).

He then concluded to abandon his occupation and follow the suggestion often made to him, viz: to travel and show himself to the medical men of the countries of Europe, Britain, and now of America. He has an album of two volumes, which are now nearly filled with the autographs of the chief members of all the important medical Societies and Universities of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Madrid, and from Vienna to Galway, testifying to their great interest in the case. The signatures of professors and celebrities who examined him number over two thousand.

At the close of the lecture yesterday, Dr. Mott proposed a collection in M. Groux's behalf, though his regular fee had been paid by the faculty. Scarcely had he said the word when the seats began to fly into the arena from the chests of the vast amphitheatre. Nearly all the three hundred students were present, and the shower of quarters greatly jeopardized the lecturer (Dr. Mott) and his attendants, together with Dr. Alex. B. Mott, who seemed to be a target for the innocent amusement. N. Y. Ev'g Post.

A Lesson for Suicide Lovers. Richard Gould, a journeyman harness maker of this city has himself been harnessed by Cupid, and driven to the very gates of desperation. His enslaver is a young lady named Charlotte Matthews, whose mother keeps a boarding-house on Elm street, and who seems to have made up her mind to some more brilliant alliance than that offered by Mr. Gould. But as Richard has a very good opinion of his own merits and qualifications, he judged that Charlotte's coolness was mere coquetry, believing that when it came to the scratch, she would cave in at a moment's warning.

He resolved to melt at once the soul of the artful nymph, and to surprise her into an avowal of her feelings. For this purpose he proceeded, about twenty minutes past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, to the dwelling of Mrs. Matthews, and stretched himself out upon the front door-step, holding in his hand an empty phial, upon which he had pasted a label of "strychnine."

"Now there will be an affecting scene when my captivating Charlotte comes out," soliloquized Mr. Gould, as he closed his eyes and composed his features to a corpse-like immobility. Presently Miss Matthews appeared at the door, broom in hand, for the purpose of sweeping the steps. On seeing the incumbent Richard, she uttered an exclamation of surprise, and then tried to stir him up with the broomstick; but finding he did not move, she called out, "Mother, mother, here's Dick Gould coiled up on our steps, and I don't know what ails him." "Dead drunk," I reckon," said Mrs. Matthews, as she also came to the front door. "No, I declare if he hasn't kicked the bucket in reality," said Charlotte, spying the bottle, and taking it out of Gould's hand. "See, the fool has been taking strychnine!" "Poor soul!" exclaimed the benevolent old lady; "how natural he looks!" "He looks about as well as he did when he was alive," observed Charlotte, "and that's not saying much for his beauty." He never could hold a candle to Jimmy Hickman at any time.

This Mr. Hickman is a spruce young clerk who boards with Mrs. Matthews, and who happened to come home at that very juncture. When he saw the supposed corpse, James offered to go for the coroner, to hold an inquest over the 'poor devil,' as he called Mr. Gould. "Well, I don't like the notion of having coroner and jury fellows poking about here," said Mrs. Matthews. "No," added Charlotte, "just drag the nasty creature out o' the cellar-door of the next house, Jimmy, and then wash your hands, and come in to support."

Foreign News. The royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, October 30th, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

Great Britain. John Bright on Parliamentary Reform. The political event of the week had been a great demonstration at Birmingham, in honor of Mr. John Bright, member of Parliament from that town, and the delivery by that gentleman of a telling speech on the subject of Parliamentary reform. Mr. Bright's remarks were regarded as indicative of the policy of the extreme radicals, and as such attracted great attention. He eulogized the elective franchise as practised in the United States, the equal distribution of representation, and the ballot, and pledged himself to support a Reform bill providing for such a system in England. Mr. Bright's recommendations were not generally acceptable to the great bulk of the press. The Manchester Guardian takes decided exception to his laudation of American institutions and the law and order which he contended prevailed under them.

The Great Eastern. The complete project of the Great Eastern Steamship Co., formed for the purchase of the Great Eastern steamer, has been issued, and a meeting of the old shareholders convened for the 1st of November, to make the final arrangements for the transfer of the vessel.

American Packet Station at Foyne. A letter from Limerick states:—"Considerable disappointment was felt here on the receipt of intelligence that the deputation which proceeded to London had had an interview with Mr. Cunard, and that he gave no encouragement except the enunciation of his opinion, that he had long thought that the Shannon was the only port on the west coast of Ireland suited for a packet station, but for the general nature of the service he would prefer Cork; that there were three requisites for a successful trans-Atlantic packet service, viz: a mail contract, a first-class passenger traffic, and a goods traffic, and without any one of these resources ruin would be the result of any undertaking of the kind.

As to Shannon and Galway, he preferred the former; but he considered Liverpool preferable to either, and as he had got the mail contract for the term of five years from 1862 the mails would continue to be sent from that port. However, notwithstanding Mr. Cunard's opinion, a meeting is to be held in this city for the purpose of taking measures to promote a packet station." The Dublin correspondent of the London Times thinks that Lord Derby's answer, declining to have the Shannon surveyed, ought to be a sufficient stay to further proceedings in the ill-digested movement for establishing an American packet station at Foyne.

Cabbage Garden Campaigns.—A letter in the Dublin Evening Mail, dated Buxtry, October 26th, says:—"I am glad to see that the Evening Mail has directed the attention of the Government to the proposed landing in this country of a regiment of armed men from America, commanded by Colonel Ryan. There are just grounds for the exercise of caution in this matter, as I am sorry to inform you that seditious societies have been discovered in this neighborhood, as well as in other places west of the county of Cork.—They are also creeping inland, and have made some progress in the neighboring county of Kerry. A strange peculiarity pervades this movement.

The members of the society bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests and where spoken against from the altar, they denounce the priests as despots, as had been the case of the tyrants. They are supposed to derive inspirations from America, and money also. They declare their intention to rise in arms whenever there may be any difference between France and America. The government is, I believe, aware of these facts. At present the whole thing is very contemptible, but it affords fair grounds for preventing the gallant 69th from marching through this country in arms, and encamping in military fashion, to keep up the hopes of Irish rebels. The strange point in the matter is excluding the priests, and without them they can do nothing beyond producing another cabbage garden campaign."

Ten Broeck and his horse Barbary wins a Race.—One of the events of the racing week at Newmarket was a match between Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Barbary, and Count Ballyhaug's Olympus, the owners riding their respective horses. The former was the winner.

FRANCE. It is stated that the Hemity to be paid to France by Portugal in the Charles-et-Georges affair was at first fixed at 450,000 francs, but was afterwards reduced to 180,000 francs—of which 80,000 will go to the widow of the second officer of the vessel, who died in the prison of Mozambique. Prince Napoleon is said to have sided with Portugal in the dispute.

The Monitor announces that the journal entitled the Correspondent has been seized for an article by Count de Montalembert, on England and India, and that a prosecution is to be entered against the writer and publisher. The prosecution of so distinguished a man as Count Montalembert was expected to produce considerable excitement.

Mr. Gowen, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes to Galvani's contradicting the report that his efforts to raise the sunken ships had failed and been abandoned. He states that he has raised six vessels since May last, whole and in good condition, and removed a number of others.

SPAIN. A letter from Madrid says that all the ships intended for the transport of troops in the contemplated expedition against Mexico had sailed for Cuba, except one, which was detained at Cadix by bad weather. A telegram from Madrid, dated Oct. 25, says:—"It is stated that a royal ordinance is shortly to be published, which will give a greater extension to the importation into Spain of tobacco from the Philippine Islands, and which will give an advantage to the planters in that colony over those in the United States."

From the Home Journal. THE CUP OF OBLIVION. High to my lips I held Oblivion's cup; "Drink," said Despair, "this liquor comes, And so forget all pain that Fate has sent. All grief, all pleasure of the dreadful Past I raised the cup, I peered within its depths And whispered to myself, "Here, sorrow Never to waken; never, here To plague me with the memories of yore."

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As to Shannon and Galway, he preferred the former; but he considered Liverpool preferable to either, and as he had got the mail contract for the term of five years from 1862 the mails would continue to be sent from that port. However, notwithstanding Mr. Cunard's opinion, a meeting is to be held in this city for the purpose of taking measures to promote a packet station." The Dublin correspondent of the London Times thinks that Lord Derby's answer, declining to have the Shannon surveyed, ought to be a sufficient stay to further proceedings in the ill-digested movement for establishing an American packet station at Foyne.

Cabbage Garden Campaigns.—A letter in the Dublin Evening Mail, dated Buxtry, October 26th, says:—"I am glad to see that the Evening Mail has directed the attention of the Government to the proposed landing in this country of a regiment of armed men from America, commanded by Colonel Ryan. There are just grounds for the exercise of caution in this matter, as I am sorry to inform you that seditious societies have been discovered in this neighborhood, as well as in other places west of the county of Cork.—They are also creeping inland, and have made some progress in the neighboring county of Kerry. A strange peculiarity pervades this movement.

The members of the society bind themselves not to divulge their plans to the priests and where spoken against from the altar, they denounce the priests as despots, as had been the case of the tyrants. They are supposed to derive inspirations from America, and money also. They declare their intention to rise in arms whenever there may be any difference between France and America. The government is, I believe, aware of these facts. At present the whole thing is very contemptible, but it affords fair grounds for preventing the gallant 69th from marching through this country in arms, and encamping in military fashion, to keep up the hopes of Irish rebels. The strange point in the matter is excluding the priests, and without them they can do nothing beyond producing another cabbage garden campaign."

Ten Broeck and his horse Barbary wins a Race.—One of the events of the racing week at Newmarket was a match between Mr. Ten Broeck's horse Barbary, and Count Ballyhaug's Olympus, the owners riding their respective horses. The former was the winner.

FRANCE. It is stated that the Hemity to be paid to France by Portugal in the Charles-et-Georges affair was at first fixed at 450,000 francs, but was afterwards reduced to 180,000 francs—of which 80,000 will go to the widow of the second officer of the vessel, who died in the prison of Mozambique. Prince Napoleon is said to have sided with Portugal in the dispute.

The Monitor announces that the journal entitled the Correspondent has been seized for an article by Count de Montalembert, on England and India, and that a prosecution is to be entered against the writer and publisher. The prosecution of so distinguished a man as Count Montalembert was expected to produce considerable excitement.

Mr. Gowen, the American contractor at Sebastopol, writes to Galvani's contradicting the report that his efforts to raise the sunken ships had failed and been abandoned. He states that he has raised six vessels since May last, whole and in good condition, and removed a number of others.