

nation, led more by ideas and sentiment, and ought to be propitiated by Turkish progress, else she will raise terrible emergencies. Austria committed, he thinks, a great error during the Crimean war, but, excluded from Germany, she will be more alive to the danger threatening from the North. Prussia might, in her eagerness for German aggrandisement, sacrifice Turkey; but Teutonic unity once satisfied, she will discover her interest with the Porte in the Eastern question. Russian extension (continues the illustrious Turk) is a fatality; and if I were myself the Muscovite premier I would move heaven and earth to win Constantinople. The Russians act on the same instincts as our own toward the Greeks of the Byzantine Empire. "What we require is power; not obsolete power, but that vital and imperishable strength of science and improved government," and he adds that Russia has made gigantic progress. Hence, the Sultan should work ceaselessly; for "a Bismarck in Russia might be able to change the face of the earth." The Paasha thinks Greece only of significance as an instrument in the hands of a hostile power, her glorious history being a thing apart from the corruption and ignorance of the modern Greeks, whose exclusiveness and vanity aid the Turkish policy of isolating them. The Bulgarians should be freed from the Greek Church, and should not join with either the Russian or Roumanian clergy; a union of the Armenian and Greek clergy should not be countenanced. The spirit of philosophy "should be encouraged among our Christian subjects," so as to free them from clerical influence, but the State ought to be placed entirely above questions of religion. Thus, in substance, ends a very remarkable letter.

GREECE.

BRIGANDAGE AND KIDNAPPING.

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Mr. Valsamaki, son of Bishop Heber's widow, who was captured at Ali Chelevi nearly two months ago, remains in the power of the ruffians who carried him off, and who now demand £5,000 for him, £2,000 having been peremptorily refused. Since their pursuit by troops negotiations have been broken off; but the prisoner in letters bitterly laments the deadly hardships he has suffered on the march, his captors having once been on the point of killing him by orders of their chief when too closely pursued, for the bandits count it a disgrace to liberate or permit to escape a prisoner without some kind of ransom. The papers insinuate that for private reasons, the War Minister has prevented more efficient measures against the bandits, and the Minister of Justice and Col. Coroneos, the veteran in command of the prosecuting force, have each resigned, it is affirmed, in consequence of a want of honest co-operation in the War Department. The American nationality is supposed to be a charm against brigands, though the charm is not often tested, since the mountain ruffians seldom present themselves in the plains, and the vicinity of the large cities is as secure as London or New-York.

CUBA.

RAILROAD CUT BETWEEN VILLA CLARA AND CIENFUEGOS.

HAVANA, Oct. 30.—Intelligence from the Central Department is to the effect that a body of insurgents, while operating on the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Railroad, obstructed the track in such a manner as to cause a freight train to be run off. They then carried away the freight into the interior and burned a bridge, thus cutting off communication between the two cities.

SEVEN OF THE CUBAN PRIVATEER'S OFFICERS HELD IN BAIL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—All of the officers of the privateer Cuba were to-day discharged by the Commissioner, except David A. Telfair, D. D. Munroe, Nicholas Island, R. H. Gibson, N. D. Phillips, Lewis French, and John Lynch, who were required to give bail in \$500 each for appearance before the District Court, which meets on Monday. The Secretary of the Treasury received information to-day that the case of the action of the United States against the officers and crew of the Cuban privateer Hornet had closed, and that one of the attorneys engaged by the Government died this morning. The suit on the libeling of the ship will now be commenced, and will consume some time.

GEN. HIGGINS AND SENOR LEMUS—COUNTER-STATEMENTS TOUCHING THE HORNET ENTERPRISE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Statements attributed to Señor Morales Lemus, in one of the New-York papers, convey a false idea of the circumstances by which the ex-Confederate Gen. Higgins and others came to join the Southern cause. Mr. Lemus and his fellow-Cubans are represented to be more or less disgusted with our once rebel brethren, especially since the failure of the steamer Hornet. When intelligence of this kind reaches Jordan, now battling for foreign rights, he will not feel inspired with a lively faith in his detractors, and the less so because it is believed that the story of his offer to sell out to the Havana Government did not, strange to say, originate with the Captain-General's friends. As to Higgins, the story that his wife was notified to meet him at Wilmington before the steamer had sailed is stigmatized as an untruth, though it is certain that the Junta did not at first appear to manifest any displeasure upon hearing that the Hornet had entered port, it having been freely said there could be no wrong in his taking shelter at Wilmington. Furthermore, the persons who bought the Hornet presented her to the Céspedes Government on the express condition that they were to name the principal officers, the few Cubans on board having been useful to give the character of nationality to the ship in order that it might with a good grace bear the commission of marque and reprisal. Considering these facts, the friends of the ex-rebels are apt to retort—first, that the Junta had not a great share in the inception of the Hornet enterprise, willing as they might have been to draw our Government into difficulty; second, that the envoy of Céspedes does not exactly comprehend our countrymen if he affects to trim his sails according to supposed prejudices growing out of our late war, and in ignorance of the fact that a great nation honors gallantry, whomsoever the hero.

MINISTER BECERRA'S PROFESSIONS.

HAVANA, Oct. 23.—Señor Becerra, Colonial Minister, has sent a communication to the Captain-General, in which, after praising his energy, he recommends that he shall impress on all his subordinate generals that they cannot with impunity permit the murder of prisoners, who must, on the contrary, be humanely treated, and turned over to the regular tribunals. The Minister intimates that he will insist upon this clement policy, and bring to grief its infractors; but Señor Becerra is 4,500 miles away; Gen. de Rodas is the author of the Cadix massacre; Count Valmaseda is notorious for wholesale executions; the volunteers are not famous for delicacy in a question of life and death; the Governor who gave the innocent Jiguani victims over to certain martyrdom is not scrupulous, and, in short, the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.

THE SPANISH DETERMINATION.

In reply to the Porto-Rican deputies, the Minister of Colonies vouches for the resolve of the Regency to give Cuba reform of all sorts after the insurrection is put down, with, if need be, the last man and the last escudo. The cardinal point, he says, is to conquer. If without bloodshed, well and good; but, either the force of right or the right of force must decide. The Catalans, however, are complaining that of one of their battalions only 200 men have survived the fever and the bullet.

THANKS TO THE HEROES OF LAS TUNAS.

The gratitude of Spain has been voted for what its mover in the Spanish Cortes calls "the most glorious deed of arms in modern military history." He describes the exploit as follows: "The filibusters united their forces and appeared before the pueblo

of Las Tunas, 5,000 or 6,000 of them, with artillery. Our forces were 400 without artillery. Those 400 were enervated by the mortifying infirmities of the tropics, enervated by all sorts of privations, enervated by ten months of a bloody and rude campaign, but they conquered; they broke all the lines of attack, they obliged the filibusters to make a shameful retreat, leaving the field of battle strewn with dead bodies."

THE LILIAN EXPEDITION.

The Florida expedition landed successfully about the 21st inst., in an eastern quarter of the island, and with a force strong enough to make a decided impression.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENT—LOPEZ AGAIN PURSUED.

Lisbon, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

A regular mail steamer from South American ports has arrived. She brings dates from Rio Janeiro to October 8. The sessions of the Brazilian Chambers had been prorogued. After a month's rest, during which extensive preparations were made, the allied forces in Paraguay had again been put in motion to attack Lopez at San Estanislau.

REPLY OF THE ARGENTINE SECRETARY OF LEGATION TO GEN. McMAHON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following has been furnished from the Legation of the Argentine Republic, in this city:

A report having been published in several of the leading journals of this country, in which the name and faith of Gen. M. F. McMahon, late United States Minister to Paraguay, are invoked to assure the American people that the atrocities of Lopez, the Paraguayan Dictator, not only do not exceed, but cannot even compare with those committed by the generals commanding the allied armies operating against Paraguay, I have been authorized by the Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the Argentine Republic to this country to protest against that gratuitous calumny, covered as it is by the anonymous publication, and offensive to the honor of the Argentine army, of whose late and present commander-in-chief I am a close relative.

B. MITRE Y VEDIA,
Secretary of the Argentine Legation.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

A PAPAL SUMMONS.

STUTTGART, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1869.

The Pope has summoned Father Hasele to Rome, instead of confirming his election to the bishopric of Ratterburg, probably on account of his action at the Catholic Conference Convention held lately in Fulda.

DISPOSITION OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

FLORENCE, Oct. 31, 1869.

The Italian Government reserves the right to reject decisions of the Ecumenical Council opposed to the laws of the country and the spirit of the age.

THE ULTRAMONTANE VIEW OF THE COUNCIL.

In its number of Oct., the Roman *Ocilla Cattolica* of the Jesuit fathers, says: What is the Pope in presence of the episcopacy assembled in council? As successor of St. Peter, he is, according to the Scriptures, the foundation-stone of the Church, the Keeper of the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and the pastor of the fold of Jesus Christ. According to the Council of Lyons, he is the rector of the Universal Church, and according to the Council of Florence, he is the chief, father, and master over all Christians. Such are the relations which exist between the Pope and the Church, considered either divided or collectively, in other words, in council. Now, what are the present relations between the Pope and the Church either in special divisions or when in council? Sovereign authority and subordination; the first resting with the Pope, the second belonging to the assembled bishops. On another page this journal says: "It appears clearly that the authoritative presidency of the Pope also carries with it the right to exercise acts of sovereign authority, such as to propose the matters to be treated in council, to decide and determine what is suitable, and to constrain opponents into subjection." It also states: "That the Pope has not only decided what is useful or expedient, but have also issued an interdiction against discussion of the slightest alteration."

DUEL BETWEEN PRINCE DE METTERNICH AND M. DE BEAUMONT.

In an account of a duel which took place recently, between Prince de Metternich and M. de Beaumont, in the *Picaro* the following details are given of the encounter: Prince de Metternich wished that the weapons should be sabers; and M. de Beaumont, although in the character of the offended combatant, and therefore entitled to the choice of arms, consented. The duel took place between 10 and 11 o'clock, not at Brussels, as has been stated, but at a short distance from Strasbourg, on an island in the Rhine, which belongs to the Grand Duchy of Baden. The seconds were, for the Prince, the Count de Vellershaumb, Attaché of the Embassy, and the Prince de Sagan; for M. de Beaumont, the Viscount d'Orvet, captain of cavalry, and the Count de Gaville, a member of the Jockey Club. When they had arrived on the ground the seconds arranged the preliminaries of the duel, which it was decided should not cease until the surgeon had stated that either of the adversaries was incapacitated. The Prince attacked his opponent eagerly, and according to the rules of the special weapon which he had selected, M. de Beaumont, on the other hand, only parried, and, as he did not know the management of the saber, he only made thrusts with the point. Suddenly he fell on the Prince's breast furiously, and pierced the upper part of his right arm through and through. Streams of blood gushed out from the wound, and the surgeon having stated that the Prince could not use his arm any longer, the combat, which had lasted only a few minutes, ended. The hemorrhage from the Prince's wound was so great that his face became deadly pale. The two combatants, who had saluted each other before the fight, did so also after it, but without exchanging a word. The Prince was taken to the chateau which Madame de Bussières, mother of Madame de Fontalier, occupies in the suburbs of Strasbourg. His medical attendants have decided that he is not to leave his bed for ten days or a fortnight. M. de Beaumont, it may be added, is the gentleman who, finding some letters in his wife's boudoir the tenor of which displeased him, has since been answering them himself with challenges to fight. M. de Beaumont has now been out thrice on this account, wounding his man on every occasion, one of them the young Viscount Clapartde being run through the lungs, and the latest victim, Prince de Metternich, having his arms slashed severely. He has an appointment to fight the Count de Fitzjames, and an encounter with M. de la Redorte is in course of arrangement. Several other gentlemen remain to be called out, and one of the conditions of the meetings is that they shall be continually renewed as soon as the wounded recover until M. de Beaumont or one of his adversaries be killed.