

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

The cotton brokers of Liverpool and the manufacturers of Manchester are again raising a loud cry against the practice of mixing sand, dust, etc., with American cotton. The Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool have presented a memorial to the American Chamber of Commerce on the subject, requesting the Chamber to use its influence to stop the practice. The memorial says that in the last year's imports the sand and dust would, in all probability, form a portion equivalent to the weight of 100,000 bales, and the admixture caused a depreciation in the value of the cotton greater than was proportional to the sand and dust. The American Chamber recognized the importance of the movement, and the memorial is to be printed for circulation in the States.

It is said that Queen Victoria's second daughter—now the first on the marriage roll—has expressed a wish to resign her "royal dowry" in order to become a professed Catholic. The Court papers insinuate that this is a step to court the young King of Portugal, who lately lost his wife. When Don Pedro was in England a few years ago the Princess Alice was "smitten;" but religion was in the way, and there the affair dropped.

It is stated that, in addition to the force of 1,000 Marines who have already been drafted for the East, two infantry regiments and strong detachments from the Rifle Brigade and Military Train will be sent by the overland route to China. A body of Royal Engineers will also be dispatched. Fifty gunboats, in addition to other vessels, are said to be preparing for service. Admiral Jones, C.B., has been appointed second in command on the East India and China station.

An order for 2,000,000 ball cartridges, packed in twenty one hundred boxes, had been executed at Woolwich within three days, including the storing on ship board. They go to China by the overland route, and a second order to a much greater extent is progressing for the sea voyage.

The London Times says that the fabricators of false coin are very active, either in Mexico or the United States. More than an ordinary proportion of dollars recently received via New York have been found bad.

FRANCE.

The *Armoricain* of Brest says,—

"Our report has just put upon the stocks the ship-of-the-line *Magenta*, the construction of which has been ordered by the Emperor, and the plans of which have been made by M. Dupuy de Lome, Director of Materiel at the Ministry of Marine, after the Emperor's own ideas. This vessel will be blindee (steel-plated). Its length will be, it is said, 100 metres (328 English feet), including the large iron spur which it will bear in its front. It will be a pattern vessel of a new model."

Letters from the provinces confirm what I recently wrote to you respecting the general armament of the French ports and coasts. I am assured that on the Provençal coast the Government has purchased pieces of land at very high prices, for the purpose of erecting fortifications upon them.

The *Echo Agricole* has the following paragraph:—

"The War Department has just sent to Cherbourg, St. Malo, and other points of our coast the plates which are to be used in the establishment of revolving batteries. These plates are broader and stronger than those employed on railways to change the direction of locomotives and wagons; like these last, they are composed of various pieces, which fit into each other when mounted on the wooden framework which puts them in motion. Thus a cannon placed on these new platforms may be turned in an instant in any direction, at the will of the gunner."

A letter from Boulogne says that a floating battery is about to be constructed there, with a double tier of guns. It is to be iron-plated, without masts or sails, navigated by steam, and armed with rifled guns.

A decree had been submitted for the fortification of the fort of Grandely and some small islands opposite Jersey.

An immense floating battery is being built at Bordeaux. It is to have bulwarks three feet in thickness.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent says that the Imperial Government have now in contemplation what measures may be taken to counteract the protests of the French Bishops, concerning what are called outrages against the Church. All the Bishops have received orders from Rome to preach the restoration of the Italian Dukes.

A Paris journal says that Napoleon is getting disgusted with the procrastination of Austria, and for the moment French policy inclines to a more intimate understanding with England.

King Leopold's visit to Biarritz is also said to have contributed to improve the relations between the English and French Governments.

The *Universe* had received a warning for an objectionable article on Cochinchina.

During the present Napoleon's reign the French have constructed railways to the extent of more than 7,000 kilometres, or about 4,500 miles, and they have spent not less than three milliard francs, or £120,000,000, upon the task.

The subscription started in Paris for the relief of the wounded in the late war, already amounts to the handsome sum of 5,555,450 francs, (\$1,000,000.)

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"One of the correspondence publish-

ed in Paris for circulation in the provinces and abroad contains the following paragraph:—"The almost certainty of an approaching arrangement of present difficulties does not exclude the measures of safety which France may think it advisable to take in view of the eventualities of the future. Thus preparations for the complete armament of our coasts are being very actively carried on. A part of the materials is already on the spot; the rest will shortly follow. There is great talk of applying to the defence of our shores a new system of iron plates turning on a pivot, which will permit the guns to be pointed in every direction the enemy can take."

The preceding is merely a confirmation of similar and previous information. I know from persons who have been lately on the Channel coast of France that fortifications are going on in numerous places—in fact, as one expressed himself to me, wherever it would be possible for a landing to be effected—and I have information, which I am justified in regarding as positive, that Cherbourg is to be armed completely *en guerre*—placed, that is to say, on a war footing—rifled cannon being provided for all its batteries. Who is France afraid of? Who is coming to attack her coasts, or dreaming of so doing? Of course, when such preparations are going on, one cannot be surprised at hearing that so many tens or hundreds of thousand pounds sterling are to be employed to strengthen Dover and other English coast-forts. No man in France believes that England is likely to make an aggressive war on this country; but there are many here who cannot but believe, (and as they believe it with displeasure and regret,) in presence of all the signs they behold around them, that there is one man in France who is bent upon sooner or later bringing about a contest which, however it may terminate, will be fraught with calamity for all engaged.

Some fresh details have been given in a Paris journal respecting the projected expedition to China. The force is to consist of 12,000 men, chosen from the best men of every corps.

It is certain that all the men of a regiment are not fitted to endure the climate. A depot to repair deficiencies is to be established near Hong Kong or Shanghai.

The departure of the force cannot take place before the first fortnight of November.

ITALY.

A national subscription in Italy for the purpose of procuring a million of muskets was proceeding with great success. The organization of military forces and Italian leagues was daily becoming more complete.

General Fanti had his headquarters at Modena; General Garibaldi at Bologna, and General Mazzecafo at Reini. Volunteers in great numbers had arrived from Venetia, and deserters from the Papal Army were flocking in.

The Sardinian Chambers were to meet as soon as the treaty of peace was signed, but will then be dissolved, and fresh elections take place.

The official Piedmontese Gazette denies the truth of the passage in the Pope's allocution, in which it was stated that the king of Sardinia had been appointed Dictator in the Legations.

A memorandum from the Romanese Government to the European Powers had been published. It states at full length all the grievances of the people against the Government, and shows how the Pope has virtually abdicated his authority. It explains the motives which have led to the recent decree of annexation to Piedmont, and urges the Great Powers to sanction that arrangement.

The Sardinian Minister was on the eve of quitting Rome, and it was expected that before doing so he would place the Sardinian subjects under protection of the French Embassy.

The Government of Romagna had issued a decree forbidding the exportation of saltpetre and sulphur to the pontifical territory.

The *Times* says that want of funds on the part of the Governments of Central Italy is represented as daily becoming more severe, and it is doubtless upon a breakdown in this respect that the Emperors of France and Austria mainly calculate for the restoration of the old rulers.

Agents from Tuscany are understood to have been in London and Paris, trying to raise one or two millions, but without success.

The Dictator of Modena has given orders for the purchase of 30,000 Minie rifles, and also of the horses of the Piedmontese cavalry, which have been reformed.

A telegram from Naples announces that the King has left for the Roman frontiers, for the purpose, it was said, of having an interview with the Pope.

The *Herald* correspondent says that Austria and Piedmont are about making warlike preparations, and that the French army of occupation in Italy is about to receive reinforcements. The renewal of hostilities is apprehended by many.

SPAIN.

The enthusiasm excited in Spain by the expedition for Morocco is described as so great that many officers have asked leave to accompany it as private soldiers. The camp at Algeiras daily becomes more complete. Officers of rank daily arrive there. About ten thousand men had been conveyed thither by steam from Alicante in the course of about three weeks. A Paris paper says that the term granted to the Emperor of Morocco to give satisfaction to Spain for the outrages committed by the Riffians expires on the 6th of October, after which the Spaniards will employ the strong hand. It has been stated, however, that the new Emperor has asked a longer delay, which, under the circumstances

of his recent accession, it would seem hardly fair to refuse. At Cadiz, a division is being formed of eight battalions, with corresponding artillery and cavalry, to be in readiness to march immediately after the departure of that from Algeiras. According to the best calculation that can be made, at least 20,000 Spanish troops would thus be thrown upon the African coast.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the time allowed by Spain for a satisfactory answer to the ultimatum sent to Morocco expires on the 6th October, and that after that day hostilities may be expected to commence immediately.

The Spanish government is said by the *Journal des Debats* to have declined the mediation of England in the dispute with Morocco.

TURKEY.

Constantinople journals of the 14th state that a dreadful fire had destroyed upwards of 1,000 houses in the Turkish capital. It broke out in the quarter of Hass-Keni, built like an amphitheatre, on the side of a hill, and inhabited by 30,000 Jews, and, from the houses being of wood, the flames spread with the most frightful rapidity and, in a very short time, upwards of sixty habitations were destroyed. The fire was then, most persons thought, got under, but on the next day it again burst out afresh, and very nearly one thousand houses more were reduced to ashes. The inhabitants were seen running half naked through the streets seeking shelter, and more than six hundred families who lost all they possessed are encamped on the hill. The Sultan ordered a number of military tents to be supplied to afford them temporary shelter.

CLIPPINGS.

—Judge Greenwood, the Indian Commissioner, has just concluded an important treaty with the Sac and Fox tribes, in which the Indians relinquish to the government all their land lying in Franklin county, Kansas—being a strip of six miles wide and twenty long—and a strip of sixteen miles wide and twenty long, lying on the border of Weller and Breckinridge counties, reserving to themselves a territory of twelve by twenty miles in Weller. This is ample for their use, as their tribes do not number over 1,236.

—The Plug-Uglies, Rip-Rips, and Blood Tubs celebrated their recent victory in Baltimore by an attack upon the office of the Democratic paper, the *Argus and Republican*. They fired volley after volley of pistols at the windows of the office, and some of the balls came near doing injury to those within. Cowards as well as ruffians, they made the attack in wagons and hacks, so as to enable them, immediately after the assault, to drive off and save their miserable skins. The amusement was afterwards varied by shooting a young German, named John Hubbel, dead in the street.

—The divorce docket of the Supreme court, now in session in Providence, R. I., contains eighty three petitions for release from matrimony. The court appears determined to keep up with the business, and in a single hour removed the yoke from the neck of twelve discontented couples.

—In the year 1793, Daniel Rowell, one of the pioneers of western Virginia, being pursued by some Indians, hid his gun under a red oak log, to facilitate his escape. Last week, one of his descendants found the gun near the Kanawha, after a lapse of 66 years. The barrel was not materially injured, the trigger was whole, the springs in the proper place, heavy brass guard, muzzle piece and thimble, a brass box, with the words "Liberty or Death," engraved upon it. The muzzle of the gun had grown fast to a dogwood bush, and had been carried up by its growth about six inches from the ground.

—The "Vatican" at Rome, the palace of the Pope, is a pile of buildings covering a space 1200 feet in length and 1600 in breadth, on one of the seven hills of Rome. The site was once the garden of the Emperor Nero. Early in the sixth century the bishop of Rome erected there an humble dwelling, and this has been added to from time to time by the Popes, until it is now one of the most spacious and magnificent palaces, stocked with paintings, statues, books and antiquities of the rarest kind.

—In Philadelphia, according to the Directory, there are 595 Smiths, 412 Browns, 336 Johnsons, 304 Joneses, 269 Williamses, 225 Wilsons, and 178 Davises. Of the Smiths, 80 rejoice in the Christian name of John; while of the Joneses, there are 26 who are known by that excellent prefix. Of the Johnsons, one-half the number are colored.

—It is reported that H. Black, of Newport, Ill., was bitten by a mad rooster and that the man went mad and died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, except that he crowed and pecked during the paroxysms instead of barking and snapping.

—Mr. J. Frost, broker, corner of Broadway

and Park place, sent a boy, twelve years old, named Geo. F. Luff, with \$4,800 in Eastern Bank notes, to deposit in the Park Bank. As he was entering the Bank, a man dashed about a quart of spirits of turpentine over his person, and then snatching the bag from his hand, ran off and escaped. The turpentine, which was probably intended to put out the boy's eyes, was received on his breast, which was badly burned by it. The lad was so taken aback, that he was unable for a moment or two to give the alarm, and almost instantly the thief was in the crowd and out of sight. Not the least trace of him has been obtained.

—The Governor of Kansas has decided that Indians may vote on the adoption of the new constitution.

—Mrs. Senator Douglas was recently delivered of a fine daughter at her residence in Washington. Her name was to be called Ellen.

—Since Douglas has become an anxious candidate for the Presidency, it is observed that he ages rapidly. It was noted when he spoke at Columbus, Ohio, that he has grown grey rapidly of late, and the heavy hair once jet black, is now quite grizzled. This change is within a few months.

—An experiment at New Castle, Delaware, lately demonstrated the possibility of sailing in a boat under water. The boat was 35 feet long, 44 inches in diameter, and propelled by a screw 3 feet in diameter. Iron paddles like the fins of a fish were used to raise the boat, or lower it as necessity should require. In fact the whole craft was like a fish, being made round and long, with eyes to let in light, and fins and a tail to navigate. The great difficulty heretofore with submarine operators is to get a supply of air without much expense and trouble. By some mysterious process air is manufactured in the boat so that 12 men can get sufficient for their use while remaining several hours under the surface of the water.

TABLE

Containing a summary of Meteorological observations at G. S. L. City, for the month of November, 1859, corrected from Guyot's tables, by W. W. Phelps.

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25.830	25.842	25.462
Monthly mean		Thermometer attached.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
43	46	44
Monthly mean		Thermometer open air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
34	43	39
Monthly mean		Dry bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
33	45	41
Monthly mean		Wet bulb.
7 a.m.	2 a.m.	9 p.m.
41	42	40
Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.		Highest and lowest range of thermometer during the month.
Max. 26.410	Min. 25.808	Max. 68 deg. Min. 10 deg.

During the month there fell nearly 10 inches of snow, and more than a usual quantity of rain. There were but 3 entire clear days out of the 30. The rain and snow water measured 3.850, which only lacks one and a half tenth of being 4 inches of water over the whole surface. Which 4 inches of water exceeds any amount known to fall during any November since the valley was first settled.

MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Clear; a very beautiful day.
2. A. M. clear, rest of the day flying clouds.
3. South wind; flying clouds and dust.
4. Partially clear and windy; Winty appearance.
5. Cloudy and windy.
6. Cloudy with strong south wind and rain.
7. Snow squalls; partially clear; winty.
8. Partially clear; flying clouds. Mountains cap with snow.
9. Cloudy and windy. Storm near.
10. Cold rain; wind; Full moon 6h; 10m. a.m.
11. Cold and snowy.
12. Clear and cold 6 1-2 p. m. uncommon meteor seen.
13. Clear and cloudy.
14. Cloudy, windy, snowy and rainy.
15. Cloudy, &c.
16. Partially clear.
17. Cloudy and stormy.
18. Various; some clouds; some storm, &c.
19. Cloudy and dull.
20. Cloudy and winty.
21. Cloudy and stormy.
22. Cloudy and snowy.
23. Cloudy, dreary, snowy and rainy.
24. Cloudy and snowy. New moon 6h. 17m. a. m.
25. A. M. clear; rest of the day thick clouds.
26. Snowy and rainy.
27. Thick fog.
28. Do.
29. Do.
30. Snowing at 9 a.m. which continued all day.