

## By Telegraph.

Louisville, 21.

Gen. Palmer is indicted by the grand jury of this county for enticing slaves to leave Kentucky.

Liverpool, 11.

Lord Russell says every representation of the American Minister was immediately considered and properly referred to the law officers. A supplement to the *London Gazette* contains additional correspondence between Adams and Russell in relation to the departure of cruisers for the rebels from England; Russell repeats his argument that the British government acted upon precedent, and supplies a memorandum showing that steps were taken to prevent and punish breaches of neutrality.

PARIS 11:—The Bourse is firm. Rents closed at 68 Francs and 55 Centimes.

The *London Times* says it is impossible for the American government to abandon its claims for depredations by the Alabama, and it is quite possible for a government to yield nothing and do nothing; we must prepare to be told that the United States will abate no jot of its demands and will reserve the right of enforcing them, but still, when the temper of the people is calmed, and when commerce has renewed its links, there will be little disposition to dwell upon unavoidable difficulties.

Capt. Waddell, in a letter to Russell says: In obedience to orders I found myself in the Arctic and Ochotsk seas, far from the ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circumstance, was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was ignorant of the reverse suffered by the confederates and of the total obliteration of the government under which I acted. I received the first news of the downfall of the confederacy, on the 2d of August, from the British bark *Barracouta*, and immediately desisted from acts of war, till I could communicate with European ports, and learn if the news was true. I could not have been sensible that the tales told by American ships were true; but, merely upon the statement of a British captain, I diligently sought for precedent in law for my guidance in future for the contract and final disposal of the vessel, but found none. Finding the authority under which I acted questionable, I ceased cruising, and shaped my course for the Atlantic. I did not feel justified in destroying vessels, but on the contrary thought the ship should revert to the American government, and therefore sought Liverpool to learn the news, and, if without foundation, to surrender the ship, with her guns, stores and apparel, complete, to the British government, for such disposition as it should deem proper.

The *Shenandoah* was surrendered to the American Consul on the 10th, when he took formal possession, and placed her under Captain Freeman and a crew of his own selection to convey the ship to New York.

Earl Russell attended the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 5th, and in a speech he paid a tribute to the memory of Palmerston. Adverting to the last reconstruction of the Cabinet, he said he had received the fullest support from his colleagues, with a remark on its policy, that he trusted the country would allow time to consider the course they ought to pursue, and that he should abide by the principles of his life. The Government deemed it their duty to consult the wishes of the people, and it would be for Parliament to consider how far these wishes were based on justice. He thanked God that the American war was over, and trusted that the Republic was now freed from slavery, and would go on and prosper for centuries to come.

It is reported that Milner Gibson had been offered the post of First Lord of the Admiralty.

It is understood that the Western Union Telegraph Company had contracted with Mr. Henley, of North Woolwich, for the manufacture of 500 knots of submarine cable for Behring's Straits, and for 5,000 miles of galvanized telegraph wire for land.

The subsidized mail steam service between Brest and New York is likely to cause considerable acceleration of postal and passenger traffic between France and America.

New York, 21.

A Washington special says the commission from U. S. and Columbia governments have agreed on Signor Benti-nalti as umpire; 149 cases are to be decided, growing out of the riots on the Isthmus in 1856.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is reported that Gen. Corriagh, Col. Corratonga and Robert Duchessness are in New York, purchasing arms and munitions for the Mexican Liberal

army. A Broadway Firm has received orders for 1500 uniforms, to be delivered during the present month. Orders for rifles and munitions have been sent to New England, to be filled in the shortest period.

A portion of the French squadron cruising in the Gulf of Mexico has gone up the Rio Grande, in order to use their marines in driving the Liberals.

Washington, 21.

The United States Consul at Marseilles reports to the State Department that the cholera has entirely disappeared from that city; passengers going east from Marseilles now have unobstructed passage, with their baggage, to Paris.

New York, 21.

A *Tribune's* special says J. E. Davis, brother of Jeff. Davis, in his letter dated Tuscarora, Alabama, made application to the President for pardon and the restoration of his property; and complains that, at the advanced age of over four score years, he and his family are in a destitute condition.

New York, 22.

A letter from an Alabama post-master says Union men are rigidly excluded from reconstruction conventions and official positions.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is understood that Gen. Howard will demonstrate in his report the utility of the Freedmen's Bureau, and advisability of continuing its existence until provisions are no longer needed by whites or blacks.

American and English capitalists talk of organizing a national cotton growing company in the south; the English attempt to produce cotton in India proves discouraging. To remove apprehensions as to the security of the labor of freedmen, Mr. Conway, late of the Freedmen's Bureau of Louisiana, will shortly visit Liverpool.

New York, 23.

Gold continues dull but steady at 147. Sales by the Subtreasury steady in the market, and there is no inducement held out to speculators to operate. The loans made to-day are chiefly at 3 per cent. interest in favor of borrowers. Sales of the Subtreasury recently average between \$500,000 and \$600,000 a day; these have been made with special reference to providing for the redemption of the five per cent. legal tenders due Dec. 1st. The gold sold by Government is not actually paid out of the Treasury, certificates being issued instead, hence the rapid nominal increase in coin deposits in the Treasury. It is estimated that out of upwards of three millions in certificates issued, not more than a million represent deposits of coin by the public; the issue of these certificates has a tendency to depress the gold premium. A fair business is doing, and as a general thing the markets are pretty steady. For several days a heavy storm has prevailed which checks transactions. Wool is dull and heavy, though prices are without material change; the sales include 75,000 lbs foreign and domestic fleeces, at from 50 to 73 cents. Wheat is improving; advices from Europe favor shipments.—Pork is inactive and lower. Hides are without animation. An active speculation shows itself in gunny cloth, which is in much demand. For sperm oil prices ruled in sellers' favor, in consideration of the low stock; crude oil is now reduced to 4,700 barrels.

Foreign exchange is firm, with a strengthening tendency. Bankers sixty day bills are quoted at 108½ a 109, short sights at 109½ a 110½. There are not many southern bankers or commercial bills offering.

New York, 24.

Returns from the North Carolina election are not all in, but it is expected North is elected over Holden by 10,000 majority. The *Newbern Times* says the truth is the whole South has been guilty of the most stupendous folly ever wrought by any people, and we fear they will have to pay for it sorely by two years more probation and suffering under military government. If, when our Legislature meet, it will at once accomplish what the convention left undone, and we can have a new election of men to Congress who are in favor of the Federal Government, we may yet get in during this session, otherwise all will be lost for the present.

A special dispatch from Washington says the recent appointment of Gen. Logan as Minister to Mexico, was immediately followed by the receipt of important dispatches forwarded to the government from Mr. Bigelow, by a special messenger. Bigelow, it is said, has affiliated with the principal members of the opposition, who promised him their support in the Corps Legislatif, in endeavoring to bring about the prompt evacuation of Mexico. By joining the pressure of American menace to that of the French opposition, thus in-

creasing the eventualities and dangers of a war with the United States, it is hoped to intimidate the Cabinet of the Tuelleries and influence its decision so far as to decide to abandon Maximilian. It is certain that negotiations, more or less direct, have been held between Mr. Bigelow, whose intimate relations with the *Opinion Nationale* are well known, and the principal members of the opposition. The nomination of Gen. Logan is an attempt at intimidation, and is intended to aid the French opposition party.

Brazos, 15.

The Liberal army is encamped about 9 miles from Matamoras, fully confident of speedily capturing that city and Bagdad.

An official order was issued by Mejia, on the 14th, prohibiting any one from crossing from the American side to Matamoras, or vice versa. Upon receipt of the information that forces were upon the Antonia from the Texas side, the French Commodore dispatched to Vera Cruz, with particulars of the occurrence. It is reported that a swift vessel will be dispatched to France for reinforcements.

The *Galveston Bulletin*, 21st, says a gentleman, lately from Matamoras, says the rebel force is much scattered; the streets of the city are fortified with earthworks. He also states that two flat boats came down on the night of the 14th and attacked an Imperialist gunboat which succeeded in sinking them both; many of the Liberals were killed and drowned, and some were captured.

President Juarez and his cabinet were still at El Paso, on the 20th, but it was thought possible they might soon remove to a more favorable locality, as the reports of an intended movement on the place by the Imperial forces continued to prevail.

The population of El Paso and the surrounding country, has suffered severely by forced contributions of all kinds, for the support of Juarez and his government.

A Liverpool letter to the *Times* says there is an anxious feeling expressed that all matters in controversy between the two governments should be amicably adjusted.

The *London Daily News* says the order concerning the crew of the *Shenandoah* stipulated that all who were not British subjects should be liberated; the men were called up, claimed to be residents of the Southern States, or of Spain and France, and none acknowledged being British subjects, though many had the Scottish and Yorkshire accent of the broadest character. All were released; their luggage was noticed to be particularly heavy.

An article in *Blackwood's Magazine* says:—In the Trent affair it is now no longer a secret that Lord Palmerston made up his own mind to go to war with the Federal States. The Emperor of the French, equally long since, agreed with Lord Palmerston; and had there not been with him in the Cabinet men to whom the thought of war, under any circumstances, is dreadful, the messages sent to Washington would have required a short and categorical answer, because a fleet, equipped for action, would have escorted it to the mouth of the Chesapeake. In the Cabinet, however, there sat, at that time, not only Gladstone, Milner Gibson and Villiers, but Sir George Cornwall Lewis, the most subtle of political reasoners and the most pacific of ministers. The article says:—At the time of the Trent affair, England had a long list of outrages to be accounted for; it had been cheated in the Ashburton treaty; the States claimed as their own the territory they had in their possession and which, by the proof, belonged to us; and, as if to cap this outrage, the island of San Juan, admitted to be ours up to the moment of its occupation by an American force, was invaded and kept military possession of. These with other lesser but not, therefore, unimportant wrongs rankled and festered. The Trent outrage presented such an opportunity as could never be expected to occur again, for righting them all by a process which would have benefited the whole world. Had we struck then, as Lord Palmerston was anxious we should do, the southern States would have achieved their independence and become to us faithful allies, as well as our best customers.

The *Paris Temps, Debatts, Siecle* and *Opinion Nationale*, unite in demanding the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico.

A railroad accident near Hope Station, on the Greenville railroad, 21 miles from Columbia, S. C., killed 4 persons and severely injured several.

Gen. Sickles has assumed command

of the Department of South Carolina. New York, 23.

The *Savannah Herald* has information in regard to the riot which took place among the negroes near Mariana, in West Florida; they burned a large amount of cotton in the government warehouse; a company of regulars has been sent there to keep order.

There is no doubt of the election of Jenkins as Governor of Georgia.

The steamer *Baff* is at Savannah, making a thorough exploration of the obstructions placed in the harbor by the rebels during the rebellion.

There is much gratification expressed by the citizens of Savannah at the establishment of a line of steamers between that port and Boston.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says the President has expressed his intention to restore the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus at the earliest possible time.

Hon. O. Gurnesey, one of the Commissioners sent to treat with the Indians, says the negotiations are entirely satisfactory, and that he thinks a commission sent out early next Spring, so as to have ample time to go higher up the river and see the Indians of the Upper Northwest country, will succeed in establishing a general peace throughout that portion of the country.

Mobile, Ala., 23.

A special to the *Advertiser*, from Montgomery, 22d, says Gov. Parsons has delivered his message to the Legislature, in which he urges the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and the passage of laws for the protection of the persons and property of negroes.

New York, 23.

It is estimated that there will not be more than 50,000 bales of cotton raised in Texas this year.

It is said the Government is sorry the American Consulate at Liverpool accepted the *Shenandoah*. He must have acted without authority from his Government; however, he could do nothing but take her as the *Stonewall* was taken, though these cases are dissimilar.

A Tallahassee letter says the proposition to repudiate the rebel war debt and admitting negro testimony encountered strong opposition; they would not have passed it, but members plainly saw that nothing less would receive the approbation of the President, and enable the Florida representatives to be admitted to Congress. Previous to adjournment Gov. Marvin addressed the convention, complimenting them on the thorough manner in which they had done their work, and expressing particular praise that the right of testimony had been granted. He said the colored troops were all to be removed, and there will be only left from 7,000 to 10,000 white soldiers in the State.

The *Wilmington Herald* gives the following results, as far as heard from, of the popular votes of North Carolina on the anti-slavery ordinance:—For, 4,833; against, 1,109. On the anti-secession ordinance, for, 5,239; against, 906. R. W. Bert, of Green Co., has been appointed Secretary of State, by Gov. Holden.

New York, 24.

Postmaster-General Dennison has completed his report, and it is now ready for distribution. The report exhibits the Department as being in a favorable condition; it will not require any additional appropriation for the next fiscal year.

Reports from nearly all the States, in which Freedmen's Bureaus have been established, are received, and state that there is considerable suffering among the negroes.

An arrival from Newbern says the people look upon the recent election there as a complete farce; none of the Congressmen elected can take the oath; R. F. Lehman, the only candidate in the State who could do so, was defeated by a large majority.

New York, 25.

Romero, the Mexican Minister, had a lengthy interview with Gen. Grant yesterday.

The *World's* dispatch says there seems to be no opposition to Schuyler Colfax's re-election to the speakership. Yesterday Evening's *Republican* says he has received letters from H. J. Raymond and General Banks, announcing that they will not be candidates.

Small pox is prevailing to a great extent among the freedmen in Alabama, Georgia and Virginia.

SUCH is the appreciation of chemical science in Germany that at the present laboratories on the most complete scale are in course of being erected at Berlin and Bonn, at the expense of the State. They will cost, it is said, about seventy-five thousand pounds.—[*Athenaeum*.]