

[Despatches to Oregonian.]

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN.

CHOLERA NEAR LONDON—FENIAN ARRESTS—FRENCH AT ROME—CHOLERA IN MADRID.

Arrests of members of the Fenian Brotherhood and their examination and commitment for trial continues in Ireland. Documents from America are largely mixed up in the proceedings against the Fenians. A number of Fenians are now awaiting trial, and the number is daily augmenting.

Numerous cases of cholera are reported at Epping, near London. The King and Queen of Portugal had arrived at Paris and proceeded thence to Brussels.

It is reported that several Roman Catholic Governments will shortly recognize the Kingdom of Italy.

MADRID, Oct. 13.—There was a great increase in the cholera here yesterday. There were 540 cases and 175 deaths during the day. A general panic prevails.

A dispatch from Rome denies that any movement of French troops has yet taken place. The Minister of War, however, has received notice from the French that the army of occupation will be concentrated at Rome, Civita Vecchia, and Viterbo.

FENIANS IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—The Herald's special dispatch from Toronto, says the Fenian excitement continues. Great activity is manifested in military circles. Drills, inspections, and enrolling of volunteers are going on. Many soldiers are deserting to the United States. Many are believed to be Fenians. Many Scotchmen (?) are joining the order in Montreal. The exodus from Canada to the United States just now is very large. Three thousand families left Rouse's Point last year for America. In the Sanders kidnapping case the Judge strongly urged conviction on the jury, and who have been unable to agree and have been locked up since Saturday. The Judge declares he will keep them confined until they give a verdict.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The steamer Horsea from Bremen, arrived to-day, reports that on Oct. 19th, she fell in with the British ship Urgent from Sunderland for Quebec, sinking, and took off her crew and brought them here.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D., author of Worcester's Dictionary, died at his residence in Cambridge to-day; age, 81 years.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 27.—A tug exploded her boiler this afternoon and was blown to atoms. Five men were killed, including the captain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Herald's Washington special says it is now positively known here that the trial of Jefferson Davis has been decided upon. The arrangements are nearly completed. The trial will be for treason, and will take place either in this city or Richmond.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Indian Bureau yesterday received intelligence that the Chickasaw Nation has ratified the treaties lately negotiated at Fort Smith, Arkansas, including the provision abolishing slavery.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.—Chief Justice Chase spoke at the reception of the English capitalists last evening, and said he believed the present differences between England and America could be settled without loss of honor to either.

The ex-rebel General Imboden, of Virginia, is now in town on business connected with the formation of a new express to be called the National Express. It is to operate over the whole country.

It is stated that General Ortega, now in this city, is to leave shortly for Mexico to assume the administration of the Republic.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—A movement has been made in Texas to organize Fenians. Private letters from Western Texas say that the Confederates who went to Mexico when the trans-Mississippi army surrendered, are returning disgusted, with the Mexicans.

Intelligence has been received by the Government that an influential delegation of Canadians are shortly to arrive at Washington to make an effort to establish reciprocity between us and Canada.

The Herald prints a private dispatch from West Point, Mississippi, the 26th, stating that President Johnson has discovered most stupendous frauds on the Treasury Department, and had caused the arrest of Harrison Johnson, Special Treasury Agent at Columbus, and all his sub-agents in three counties, taking possession of all books and suspending operations. It is rumored the investigation will be damaging to high officials.

The World's special says dispatches have been received stating that the New Orleans Convention is a success, and will sustain President Johnson.

It is reported that Caleb Cushing will supersede Mr. Adams in England, and on Mr. Adams' return he will become Secretary of State.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Fenian Senate is now in session at the Astor House. Members say that everything is progressing finely. The military plan by which the freedom of Ireland may be obtained from British rule was submitted and discussed by leading representatives. No decisive action was taken. They further stated that Congress has perfected a great scheme for the redemption of Ireland and that most perfect unanimity prevails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood held session in this city last evening and established financial, military, naval and civil bureaus. Other important business relative to the organization in Ireland and America was transacted.

Further about Lord Palmerston.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Fenian Excitement Collapsed.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

General European News.

(From the Columbian.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The City of Boston from Liverpool 18th and Queens-town on the 19th has arrived. Lord Palmerston had been seriously ill from the effects of a cold for several days; he died at half-past nine in the morning of the 18th. Business on the stock exchange and in other quarters was suspended and universal regret was expressed by all parties at his death. Earl Russell will probably succeed him, Lord Clarendon taking the foreign office; but nothing had officially transpired.

The Daily News says:—"No liberal ministry is possible without Gladstone; any person can lead the Lords but there is no question as to who should lead the Commons." Lord Palmerston was to be buried quite privately at Rome, on the 25th of October. The journals continue to lament his loss.

The Times thinks that should Russell fail in forming a ministry, a union between the different sections of the Liberals will become necessary, and that Lord Granville will probably be the person under whom the greatest number of men will serve.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 1.—The Damascus from Liverpool has arrived. It is generally believed that Earl Russell will accept the Premiership.

The following is the news summary per the Actna and Virginia which sailed from Liverpool October 25th: It has been decided by express wish of Queen Victoria that Lord Palmerston should be honoured with a public funeral in Westminster. Most of the towns will be represented by deputations; business in London will be almost entirely suspended. The Stock Exchange was closed. No official announcement was made concerning changes in the Cabinet, but an official announcement may be made after Palmerston's funeral.

The Globe says the Queen has expressed a wish that Russell shall accept the Premiership. Russell has received cordial assurances of support from all his colleagues; the Globe believes Clarendon will take the foreign office. Public opinion generally favors Russell.

The Times, which at first favored Gladstone, had rather veered round, making it appear that the only reason and necessity for Russell's appointment was because England had still to settle with America, to their mutual satisfaction, and Russell was well posted on the subject and had a reputation to lose by bare compliances in needless war; viewed in this light he was necessary.

The Fenians were to be tried by special commission. The excitement had almost subsided.

FARTHER POINT, Nov. 6.—The Princess Napoleon arrived at Turin, October 27. The King and Queen of Portugal were expected the same evening. The town would be illuminated.

Of 65 elections, 60 are known to have resulted favorably to the Italian Government.

The cholera has entirely disappeared from Barcelona, Valencia and the Balearic Islands; at Madrid 50 cases occurred October 23, of which 32 were fatal.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce had been held at Shanghai to express dissatisfaction with the working of the treaty of Tientsin. Burgovine is officially reported by the Mandarins to have been drowned.

Paris medical papers state that the cholera remains stationary. Napoleon visited the Hotel de Dieu to convince himself that proper care is being bestowed on cholera patients.

Garibaldi has declined the nomination of the Italian Government, offered at Turin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—Mails by the steamer Africa have been received.

In regard to the Adams and Russell correspondence the London News says it

should not be forgotten that the claims made by Spain against the American Government under similar circumstances were only by treaty, while those made by Portugal furnished material for argument for over thirty years. If powers such as Spain and Portugal under such circumstances felt themselves bound to keep up the discussion till they obtained some sort of a settlement, it is not probable that the United States will follow a different course. Assuredly Lord Russell's refusal to refer the matters now in dispute, will not settle them.

Wilmor & Smith's European Times says, "It is just possible to avoid the payment of \$2,500,000 in money but we may lose by putting our opposition on a principle so unmistakable as to cause us when the cases are reversed, and when the Americans are neutrals and we are the belligerents, to suffer terribly in person and pocket. We don't apprehend war; for war in these days could not arise out of this business, but something nearly as bad may arise in future when the practice we have defended may be returned against us in ways that are hideous to surmise."

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The London Times of the 18th says:—"We are sure that our Government may depend upon the support of the nation in maintaining the position it has taken up. If the American Government is determined to seek a quarrel with us, we can't have one where our rights are clearer or more unquestionable. If it is not, we shall have saved ourselves by the firm stand we are making, from great degradation; and have vindicated for the benefit of all mankind that neutral position so seldom occupied by Great Britain in the wars of the past, and so often we trust to be less in the wars of the future."

The Paris correspondent of the London Post says:—"The politicians of the money market and the public generally read with great interest the published correspondence between the cabinets of Washington and London. Most men came to the conclusion that no rupture would grow out of the demands of the American Government, but think England will make compensation in some way or other for the damage done by Southern cruisers: that is the French view of the existing difficulties."

The London Times says:—"Organizing will be very difficult in the new parliament, and complications that may tend to avoid the termination of negotiations. The administration has been called to consider a new state of affairs."

The Star says: Russell is anxious to save the maritime powers from responsibility for injury which their subjects may have unavoidably caused to belligerents, and has taken very dangerous ground for maritime nations when they may in turn be sufferers by such acts. Whatever view may be taken of justice of claims on account of the Alabama, we trust no British statesman will fall into the blunder of placing our commerce at the mercy of desperadoes who may issue from neutral ports during some of our future wars. Earl Russell deserves all credit for his industry in endeavoring to quiet the mouth of Adams by quoting what his grandfather said and did fifty years ago. But at the same time security to commerce at the present day is a subject of greater importance to the people of England.

The Daily News also says that the reported ultimatum from Seward to the French Government has dwindled to a statement that Seward has written to Bigelow expressing his earnest desire that the Government shall remain at peace, but intimating that he feared Congress would demand extreme measures if additional troops were sent to Mexico.

The Patrie says Bigelow abstained necessarily from reflection upon French intervention in his review, but that is unimportant since that plan has been given up.

The Free City of Frankfurt had repelled the imputations of Austria and Prussia, and the Frankfurt Senate had determined to uphold the independence of the city. It was thought the case is one of attempted spoliation.

The Paris correspondent of the Times reiterates the statement that Seward sent a despatch to the French Government when the African project was first thought of, but owing to an insurrection in the South the troops could not be spared, so the project fell through.

The Times says if America had reason to think such a scheme had been proposed she was fully justified in remonstrating; apart from the introduction of Musselman troops into Mexico, America had no just complaint against France. It is quite certain that the intended occupation was temporary and solely directed to the maintenance of Maximilian's throne.

It was stated that Mexico was about to settle the claims of the deferred bonds.

It was announced that England was negotiating for a commercial treaty with Austria. A committee of contractors of the Austrian debt was about to have an interview with the Emperor to present objections to their removal from office.

It was expected that the Imperial consent would be given to the new regulations proposed by the committee.

It was reported that the Austrian Council of Ministers had resolved to concede a separate ministry to Hungary.

The statement that Austria was raising troops for Mexico has been modified. Negotiations are pending for permission to fill vacancies at Mexican expense.

CHEAP EXCURSION.—Some two thousand Frenchmen were recently conveyed by cheap excursion from Calais to the Crystal Palace at Sydenham and back for the trifling sum of four shillings and two pence or one dollar each.

LOSS OF THE BRO. JONATHAN.—Details of this disaster had reached the London papers.

THE LEECH RIVER DITCH CO.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of shareholders in this company was convened in Smith's building—present, Messrs. Fell, Patrick, Leneveu, Pocock, Sporborg, Huston, Barnett, Stege, Mara, Walsh, and others.

Mr. Fell was voted to the chair and Mr. Mara officiated as Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, Mr. Mara produced the list of shares already taken and donations promised, showing 229 shares disposed of and \$330 in donations.

The names of the shareholders having been read, Mr. Barnett stated that he had waited this day, accompanied by Mr. Stege, on Governor Kennedy. His Excellency said that he had no funds granted for such a purpose, but to show that his heart was in the cause, he would himself contribute \$50. His Excellency also advised the deputation to send in a petition to the House of Assembly asking their assistance and mentioning his recommendation.

Messrs. Barnett and Stege then waited on Sir James Douglas, who also subscribed \$50, adding that he would with pleasure make a further donation if necessary.

On motion of Mr. Millard it was agreed that the shareholders should organize themselves into a company to be called the Leech River Ditch Company.

The following gentlemen were proposed and appointed the Managing Directors:—Messrs. E. R. Thomas, G. Huston, J. J. Fell, D. Leneveu and W. Edwards. Mr. Charles Millard was appointed Secretary in Victoria and Mr. Mara at Leech River. The former gentleman to have the assistance of Mr. Mathieson at \$10 a month to assist in keeping the books of the company.

On the suggestion of Mr. Sporborg it was agreed that the appointment of Surveyor should be left to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Leneveu proposed that a vote of thanks should be passed to those who had given donations and that the list should be kept open and published in the papers. Carried.

The two secretaries immediately after the meeting waited upon Mr. R. Homfray to make arrangements for the Survey so that the work may be commenced forthwith.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The N. B. Globe says:

"The Government have done a graceful act in tendering the highest judicial position in the province to Mr. Justice Parker whose eminent fitness, in every respect, for the responsible office of Chief Justice of New Brunswick, is universally acknowledged. Nothing we think would be more gratifying to the people than to hear of His Honor's acceptance of the position."

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick is to be married in England shortly. All the people of the province will, we think, heartily unite in wishing him and his bride a long lifetime of unclouded happiness. With his characteristic kindness His Excellency has ordered that the poor people in the Alms Houses at St. John and Fredericton shall be provided with a sumptuous dinner in a few days at his expense.—Globe.

[The fair lady we believe is Miss LeFevre, a near relative of the late Speaker of the British House of Commons.—Ed. Col.]

THE HONG KONG GOVERNORSHIP.—We are informed, strange as it may appear, that it is a fact that by the last English mail Sir Richard McDonnell the Governor of Nova Scotia, received a letter from the Colonial Office requesting him to remain at his post a few weeks longer. In connection with this, it is said that Governor Gordon has stated that it was not unlikely that he would accept the governorship of the Island. It is true that it is hard to reconcile these statements with what we know to be the facts, viz., that the governorship of Hong Kong was refused by Mr. Gordon and accepted by Sir Richard McDonnell.—N. B. Freeman.

CONFEDERATION.—The Freeman publishes a despatch from the Secretary of the Colonies to Lieut. Governor Gordon in which the following is given as the answer to the New Brunswick Delegates, the Hon. A. J. Smith and J. C. Allen. "Having had the honor to confer with these gentlemen, I have answered them in entire accordance with the Despatch I have addressed to you, explaining the views of Her Majesty's Government on the subject of Confederation. I also observed to the Deputation that as regards an union of the maritime provinces, Her Majesty's Government can give no countenance to any proposals which would tend to delay the Confederation of all the Provinces, which they are so desirous to promote, and can only aid in the promotion of a closer union between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia if that closer union be auxiliary to and form part of the scheme for general union."

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7.—The United States war steamer Suwanee came to anchor off this city last evening from a cruise in search of the pirate Shenandoah in English waters.—Since leaving Philadelphia she has steamed 20,000 miles and has performed most efficient service since her arrival in the Pacific. She now enters port for necessary repairs.

General Miller, the newly appointed collector of the port of San Francisco, filed his bonds yesterday.

The mining share market does not seem to have reached bottom yet. The decline this morning runs through nearly the whole list. Belcher fell off \$15; Imperial, \$15 50; Bullion, \$10; Cholera Potosi advanced to \$12 50. Recorded sales only \$60,000. There was a sale of \$100 worth of legal tender notes at 69 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—General John A. Sutter, the most prominent of the first American citizens, takes his departure from the State, for the first time in twenty-six years, in the steamer that sails for Panama on Friday next.

Cleared, Nov. 8th.—Bark Joachim, Port Angeles.

Sailed, Nov. 8th.—Bark Jane A. Falkenburg, Portland.

EUROPEAN MAIL SUMMARY.

DATES TO SEPTEMBER 24.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Dates from England to September 24th state that the excitement caused by the Fenian demonstrations remained unabated. Many new arrests had been made. Another soldier had been arrested in the garrison at Cork—a Drum Major in the Second Regiment; and the Cork Examiner says further arrests were expected to be made among the troops quartered in that city. On the other hand, another paper says that notwithstanding the arrests already made, there seems to be but little warrant for the story that the troops are tainted with Fenianism, and there is reason to believe that the troops as a body are perfectly loyal, and quite ready to aid in the repression of any rebellion outbreak.

On the 21st ultimo some detectives from Dublin arrested two men in Manchester—one a book-keeper and the other a railroad porter. Arms and ammunition were found in their possession, as well as crimiatory papers! They were conveyed to Dublin. Efforts were being made to secure several other active Fenians in Manchester.

At Sheffield a travelling agent of the Fenians was also arrested by Irish detectives, and sent to Dublin. Documents were found upon him clearly connecting him with the conspiracy. Police officers from Dublin were on the alert at several other places in England.

Fenian organizations in Liverpool and Glasgow were said to be still at work. The members of the society in Liverpool were circulating reports of an armament on a large scale from America, and it was stated that a large number of American military officers had arrived in England, some of whom had made their appearance in Liverpool.

The Dublin Evening Mail of the 21st says: "We are in a position to state that no examination of the cases against the prisoners will be proceeded with on Saturday (the 23d.) The evidence, both verbal and documentary, is such an extensive and voluminous character, that it has been found impossible to so order it that it may at that time be brought before a legal tribunal. No additional arrests of consequence have been made."

The London Times editorially ridicules the movement as absurd, but still sufficient to justify the steps taken to suppress it. It is something to be assured of the ridiculous character and utterly insignificant proportions of this latest movement. It is something also to have it clearly shown that the American Government rejects all such participation in proceedings of this kind as Irishmen have fondly expected from it, and perhaps the exposure of this folly in all its incidents may bring Ireland a good step nearer that prosperity from which political agitation has so long debarr'd her.

The Dublin Despatch of the evening of the 22d says: "A gunboat continues to cruise off Cork, looking out for a vessel reported to have cleared from an American port with arms. All quiet throughout Ireland." The present military force throughout Ireland amounts to 26,000 men, and there are 10,000 armed police.

The Cork Constitution of September 21st says:

"The arrests continue in this city, and doubtless, from the information of which the authorities are possessed, before they stop every person in the locality prominently connected with the movement will be taken into custody. Notwithstanding the quiet way in which the proceedings are taken, each Fenian being apprehended without any noise or commotion, the fact quickly gets currency, and at each arrest the excitement of the people is increased. Yesterday the subject was uppermost in every person's mind the prevailing desire was to get news about the body, whose ramifications are low seen to be much more extensive than was previously thought, and each successive day's arrests only confirm the 'act.'"

Another paper says: From the person of the American Captain McCaffery were taken a waist belt with two six-barrelled revolvers, a rifle, and four works upon dril. One was Brigadier General Silas Cassell's 'Infantry Tactics,' three volumes; another, Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke's work on military movements, with illustrations by Lieutenant Colonel George Patten, late United States army; the third the 'A B C' of skirmishing and movements for infantry, by William Malton, late Second Royal Middlesex Rifles; and the fourth a school manual, by Stephen Pinckney, Colonel Ninety Fifth New York National Guard. Each book is well got up and appears to contain every information necessary for the management of troops."

FRENCH VIEW OF THE MOVEMENT.

The progress of Fenianism in Ireland, says the Paris Monde of September 13th, begins to make England uneasy. This new association originated in America, where it is known that a great number of Irish betake themselves to procure the bread which their unfortunate country cannot supply. The spectacle of republican institutions, and a hatred of England, which condemns them to a painful exile, have inspired them with a longing to wrest Ireland from English rule, and to establish a separate republic. They are accused of aiming at a dispossession of all proprietors, and a division of all the lands among themselves. Everybody knows that in Ireland, since the Conquest and the English confiscations, the political question is complicated with a social one. The American Fenians send money, arms and emissaries to the brethren in Ireland. The movement has latterly been so active that the English Government has felt some alarm. Not content with sending a small squadron to the southern coast of the island, to watch the creeks and harbors, and to intercept suspicious communications, it has given orders to Admiral Dacres to anchor in Bantry Bay with the Channel fleet.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PILOT.—Mr. A. J. Chambers having passed an examination before the Pilot Board touching his qualifications for a pilot for Burrard Inlet, Fraser River, and the navigable waters between those places and the Straits of Fuca, has been declared duly qualified in that capacity, and has received his certificate from the British Columbian Government.

Our English new the 24th September, a gence to 15th October incident in the latter cholera at last to the a time the disease had of the Mediterranean cities with all its old Symptoms were, he of a cessation of it to be retracing its where it had been movement proved again it came, and then it advanced to chasing the inhabit Almost simultaneous where by last accou ful ravages, as man the city of Madrid England and is in from whence we mournful intellige roads. Everything regulations can ac check the disease and we have hopes tific knowledge an the laws of health dreaded enemy to

Our newspaper ease show no di which this plagu Miss Burdett Cou pear to figure con epidemic. Much taken place on the disease, but only result arriv far as at present k all the veterinary s ailing animals kil skins buried five features were bro cows of Miss C Granville. The f pasturage, the bes were kept free fro section, and yet was saved. Two shape of medicin two gallons of br of port wine and amount of stim naively asserts r through delirium lost 80 cows out in his case was had very inferior the disease. A Dr. Shettle before the effect that the want of iron in th died, belonging drinking for som with iron by r current that the Donegal, in Ire be the Kinderper in England—but means dangerous

The Fenian and arrests were and turned out spread than was of the Northern indications have as patent as in volunteer comp have been many selves for the ex tary drill to be bayonets. Num have gone to Ir ledge to the ge many places to The county of C all arms of the livered up. A touch at Que Inggage is searc In most instan far, not much in those arrested federate army a served in the evidence, appe verses about the hopes of Irelan and documents most important in the movem who has a do connected with eaped to Am seen in Irelan ford to capture pears to be the rican "head c is offered for ever, supposed States. There has been so gr and men of valuable to h for safe keepi troops in Ire implemented by army large on demonstrations beyond singi ticing the goo