

By Electric Telegraph

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

European.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 11.—The steamer Moravian with European dates to the 29th of November has arrived.

The London Globe says there is not only a perfect understanding between the Cabinets of Paris and Washington but formal communication between the two governments has taken place, the basis of the arrangements being that the United States may do what they like with Mexico, subject to these conditions: 1st. That certain tracts of land in some part of Mexico shall be left open to French colonists. 2nd. The arrangements which France has made for payment to the Mexican bondholders shall not be disturbed.

It is also stated that this arrangement was concluded without the knowledge of Maximilian, and when he was apprised of it he manifested the greatest indignation and resolved at once to abdicate and quit the country, leaving the French to treat for the withdrawal of their troops, either with Juarez or his protectors, the United States. On arriving at Vera Cruz Maximilian wrote a letter to Besaine, insulting to him personally and the reverse of complimentary to Napoleon. It is expected that when Maximilian arrives in Europe he will have recourse to various measures unpleasant to Napoleon, including the publication of the latter's letters. The Mexican Emperor thinks his (Napoleon's) faith is not only broken with him but that he has been treated with studied indignity.

It is reported that the physicians of the Empress Carlotta fear the absolute loss of her reason as well as her life.

The London Times complains that the loyal people in Ireland do not show themselves but seem to leave everything to the Government police and the army and navy.

Queen Isabella of Spain was to leave for Lisbon, December 1st, on a visit to the King of Portugal, returning December 8th.

The Roman correspondent of the Paris Debats writes that while conciliatory ideas do prevail in high quarters at Rome the busy and implacable faction which claims to dictate laws to the church, and to trace the conduct of which its august head should follow has done more than anything else to get him to quit Italy, and thereby render it impossible for any reconciliation to take place with the government, which regards as revolutionary. The Pope declared on October 29th that he would leave Rome if necessary, that is, if he was forced to. The object therefore is to get up a popular movement against the government, so as to influence popular sentiment. For this purpose the elements of disorder assembled in the city. The brigand chiefs of southern Italy and of Sicily have collected and lie concealed in the convents where these fanatic notions are excited by the priests.

Eastern States.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Much interest is felt in the yacht race to-morrow. In the pools to-night the Fleetwing sold for 122; the Henrietta for 100, and the Vesta for 70. In private betting, odds are on the Henrietta.

The Loyal Life and Fire Insurance Co. was robbed of \$250,000.

CONCORD, N.H., December 10.—At the village of Colbrook Horace Luther shot a young man named Taylor, it is supposed fatally, and then shot himself through the heart. Cause, jealousy on account of a young lady.

NEW ORLEANS, December 10.—Rio Grande papers detail the occupation of Matamoros by Sedgwick. Canales would have sacked the place.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The correspondence in the case of J. J. Surratt is voluminous. The prisoner was traced from Montreal, Quebec, Liverpool and Rome to Alexandria. Surratt states that the plan was to abduct Lincoln, and he consented, but Booth wanted him to change his plans. Surratt was on his way to do so from Canada, but at St. Albans he heard of the assassination. While at Rome Surratt acknowledged participating in the crime and declared Davis was privy to it. The informant in the case, formerly a schoolmaster in Maryland, desires that his name should not be made known, so as to endanger his life.

Mr. Cowan has moved to give females the right of suffrage in the district, saying that if white men cannot be trusted with political power for the negro, he cannot be trusted with it for women.

A plan has been proposed for the establishment of a Naval School in this city under the auspices of the Board of Education. During the past ten days there has been unusual activity at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn. Orders have been received to get the monitors Ponobosc, Scotia, Harrisburg, Mattols and Parryvot, and the sloop-of-war Iroquois, in readiness for sea with all despatch. The Gettysburg was formally put into commission yesterday, with orders to report to Admiral Palmer, of the West India squadron.

A Tribune's Washington special says that Secretary Seward was at the Capitol and had a long interview with several leading Senators. It is said he is a good deal exercised about Mexican affairs. The Secretary was informed of the fact that neither the Senate or House Committee of Foreign Affairs are going to wait and see what the Emperor intends to do about the withdrawal of French troops. Seward, it appears, was not consulted about the language which the President employed in speaking of Napoleon's conduct in not complying with the agreement to withdraw French troops, and it is said that Mr. Seward has explained this to the French Minister, who took exception to the language contained in the Message.

Canada.

MONTREAL, December 6.—The imports for November amounted to one million seven hundred and thirty odd thousand.

In the rifle match between Ballard and Palmer, the latter gave out on the three hundred and sixteenth round. Ballard fired ten hundred and twenty-three rounds in one hour and forty-five minutes.

SWANSEA, G., Dec. 10.—The trial of Crawford, Festin, has commenced, and Davis, his counsel, has filed special pleas that the prisoner, being accused of high treason, the Provincial Court had no jurisdiction.

South America.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Intelligence received from the seat of war in South America announces that on the 18th November the Paraguayans bombarded the Brazilian encampments under command of Baron Hoi-lagora. The Republic of Bolivia has formed against the triple alliance proposed against the Paraguayans. They had stationed an army along the province of Jukine, and threatened to invade the Argentine Confederacy.

Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12.—The steamer Continental from Mazatlan arrived last night. She brings the particulars of the evacuation of that place by the Imperialists and French troops on the 11th of November. The French fleet consisting of the Riela, Maria, and Talisman, appeared off the harbour. This was the signal for a great stir among the troops, and great excitement among those who had held office, and other compromised persons, who at once prepared for departure, as it was generally believed that Corona would attack the French, and they commenced embarking. It was feared that the fleet would shell the city, and the American Consul volunteered to go out and see Gen. Corona, who had advanced close into the French lines in order to induce them to let the French depart in peace. He returned the same evening, but without any success in his mission, Corona having declared that it was his duty as a soldier to do as much injury to the enemy as possible. The news spread through the city with great rapidity and produced the greatest excitement. Hundreds took refuge in the consular buildings, which were crowded with men, women and children. The same evening the Liberals made an attack upon the French lines, without any marked results; but next day at noon a strong attack was made and some very hard fighting took place. The French lost heavily in men and several officers, among whom was the gallant Captain Delatsek who fought so well at Palos Prietas and succeeded in bringing his men into the city. On the 13th the French Admiral sent a flag of truce to Corona, the result of which was the evacuation by the French troops by one o'clock that day.

In the afternoon the Liberal forces entered in handsome style without the least disorder. The soldiers were greeted with great enthusiasm. Schlieffen, son of William Schlieffen of this city, has been arrested and confined by Corona for being a native of Mexico, and engaged in carrying communications from Maximilian to San Francisco and back. Paul Shirley, commander of the United States steamer Suwanee, had demanded his release as being an American citizen. The demand had been refused on the ground that young Schlieffen was a citizen of Mexico having been born in Vera Cruz.

The French evacuated the city of Durango on the morning of the 13th of November, thus leaving the state of that name free from Maximilian's forces. The city was left entirely to the protection of the merchants. Four days later Durango was occupied by the Liberal forces under the command of Gen. Auza. No disturbance of any kind occurred, peace and trade being restored. The French, while on their retreat to the city of Mexico, were very much harassed by the Liberal forces at a place called Arenal, 24 miles from Durango, on the route to Sombrerete. A French column was entirely cut up, losing 200 men and 3 pieces of artillery in the battle.

From Guadalupe we have news to the 10th of November. From reliable sources Maximilian was still at Orizaba, with intentions to abdicate. His ministry sent a committee of three of their number to have an interview with him, but he refused to receive them. He will leave Mexico for Austria in a few days.

The French will recognize the Government of Juarez, and through the medium of the United States, will settle the French claims. To this effect, they will appoint a commission of three to meet at Washington, a commission of three Mexicans, composed of Senors Lerdo, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Francisco Zarco, the eminent statesman, and Romero, the Mexican Minister. In case the commissioners cannot agree, then three citizens of the United States will be appointed to act as mediators. San Luis Potosi was evacuated on the 13th of November, and General Castagnay was in Guadalupe awaiting the arrival of the troops from Mazatlan, and together with the French troops in that city, will march to the city of Mexico in accordance with orders. The French will withdraw next spring. They will leave the Government in the hands of Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

Ortega was arrested for a violation of the neutrality laws. Canales was at Matamoros and Negrete at Brownsville, with orders to arms. Sheridan says the French and English merchants are supporters of Maximilian. Subsequently he states that Canales offered to surrender if the Liberal Government would pay the merchants and supporters of Maximilian. The same merchants go around Sedgwick, prompting the course taken by him. Sedgwick breakfasted with these individuals.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The trial of Peter Headley, the defaulting Gold Hill agent of Wells Fargo & Co., is proceeding in the County Court. All of the forenoon was consumed in examining a jury, most of those summoned to act as jurors having formed or expressed an opinion in the case. He accused of having drawn drafts in Gold Hill on the office in the city, which were paid to an agent of Headley's and invested according to Headley's instructions, in mining stocks. In the preliminary examination before the Police Court the question of jurisdiction was strongly urged, and will probably be repeated. It was then argued that the crime, if any, had been committed in Gold Hill. Judge Rix, passing upon the question of jurisdiction, held that money was conveyed to Headley's use in this city, and his drawing a draft from Gold Hill was very clearly illustrated by his honor as standing off at a distance and scraping Wells Fargo & Co. treasure from their vaults with a long handled shovel. The prosecution had just opened their case and commenced introducing testimony.

Defenders of Mexico, an organization effect

ed in the interest of the Juarez party, met last evening and organized a battalion, of which Juan Huming was chosen commander. Enthusiastic speeches were made, but the organization did not resolve to indulge in words only, but will sail for Mexico next Tuesday on the bark Maria, fully armed and equipped, and upon their arrival tender their services in behalf of Mexican liberty.

The Savage Mining Company have to day declared a dividend of \$100 per foot.

SAN RAFAEL, Dec. 7.—1.30 p.m.—Timothy Cronin indicted for the murder of his wife last July, has been tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, the jury being out about four hours.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Governor Lyon, of Idaho, was robbed on the cars from New York here of \$40,000.

Augustine Turbine, son of the late Emperor of Mexico, died here on the 11th inst.

New York, Dec. 14.—The Herald says Ben Wood and a State Senator, on Wednesday night, won of Hon. John Morissey one hundred and forty thousand dollars at faro.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Special telegram from Vera Cruz, dated December 4th, via Mobile, December 10th, says the Surrogate, with General Sherman and Mr. Campbell on board, arrived on Thursday. No one came ashore, however, and the courtesies of French commanders were declined. On Monday night, 8th inst., the vessel sailed for Brazos, where it arrived on Friday last. General Sherman and Minister Campbell were to leave for Monterey, via Matamoros. Simultaneously with the arrival of the Government in the meantime the Emperor's baggage is being shipped for Austria. The French troops are concentrating, preparatory to leaving. General Sherman arrived at Brownsville on the 6th, and placed General Sedgwick under arrest, and also ordered the release of Ortega. Escobedo ordered Cortina to report at Chihuahua under arrest for depredations committed.

ROME, Dec. 11.—The man who gave the information which led to the arrest of John R. Surratt is a French Canadian, named St. Marie. He was formerly a soldier in the Union army, and knew Surratt in Washington. He was serving in the Papal Zouaves. When in Washington he and Surratt were paying their addresses to the same female, St. Marie, when he discovered Surratt was prompted by jealousy to inform on him. He states that Surratt told him that President Lincoln's assassination was pre-arranged and that Surratt was the person who carried direct, from the Davis rebel Cabinet at Richmond, the principal details of the desperate plot to Washington. And moreover, that the assassination plot was not only in accordance with the wish and desire of the Davis Cabinet, but was carried into execution by their direction.

EUROPEAN NEWS SUMMARY.

(PER CABLE AND MAIL.)

Great Britain.

Great floods are devastating the counties of York and Lancaster. Many lives had been lost by drowning.

The Reform demonstration in Edinburgh was a large and imposing one.

The Government was alive to the fact that large numbers of Fenians had been arriving in Ireland weekly, and were well prepared to meet any rebellious movement.

At the National Reform Conference, held in Manchester, it was resolved to use all possible efforts to counteract the tactics of the Tories, and to prepare the outlines of a Reform Bill.

Sir J. J. Knight Bruce, late Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal died in London on the 7th of Nov.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to Nov. 20.

Mr. Snyder, the inventor of the breech loading rifle bearing his name, died suddenly in England on the 25th Oct.

In the absence of any political excitement the subject of ritualism in the Church of England was being freely discussed.

The cattle plague returns had dwindled down to only six cases in one week.

The great reform meeting is appointed to take place in London on the 3rd December next.

Admiral Mundy, R.N., will succeed Sir James Hope as Commander-in-Chief of the North American station.

The short time movement among the Lancashire cotton manufacturers was making progress and indicated a large increase in production.

Sir Hugh Cairns had been honored with a banquet at Belfast, on the occasion of his retirement from the representation of that city.

Great Britain has withdrawn her legation from Saxony, thereby recognising the incorporation of Saxony with the Kingdom of Prussia.

There were vague rumors afloat in London that the Emperor Maximilian had been offered the crown of Poland under certain eventualities.

The short hour move is extending among the workmen of England. In Stoke-upon-Trent all the earthenware manufactories are closed, and there is a universal strike.

The steamer Medway, which had been employed in the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition, arrived at Queenstown on the morning of the 20th of October from Nova Scotia. She lost her propeller on the 14th Oct.

It was reported in London on the 6th Dec. that Maximilian had telegraphed by cable that he would soon land at Gibraltar.

United States Minister King that Canada had better be annexed to the United States than fall into the power of the Fenians.

The weekly sailings of the Cunard extra steamers had been suspended, but there would still be departures of these vessels for New York from Liverpool on every alternate Saturday, commencing on the 27th of October.

The Post announces the very sudden death, arising from the rupture of a blood vessel, of Colonel Stodare, the celebrated conjuror, whose performances for the last two years have been so highly patronized and admired at the Egyptian Hall and in fashionable circles.

The London Times of Nov. 12, says: Considering the difficult position of the President of the United States, and his efforts to prevent the invasion of British territory in North America, it would seem with satisfaction some compliance with his request in behalf of the Fenians who had been convicted of treason and sentenced to death. But still it would concede no immunity in case of another invasion. The London Times in an editorial says: The Government has no present intention to refer the Alabama claims to the consideration of a Royal Commission. The design is, the London Times continues, "to empower such a Commission to institute inquiries in regard to the neutrality laws without prejudice to the Alabama claims, which are still under consideration." Lord Cranworth, who is being thought of as chosen President of this Commission. The London Daily Telegraph also denies the report that a Commission is about to be formed to settle the Alabama claims, and The London Morning Herald, a Government organ, urges the arbitration of all questions between England and the United States.

Both government and people appear to be still inclined to amicable adjust and settle the Alabama and other American claims against Great Britain when such action is demanded by the United States Cabinet.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—In the Commission to adjust the Alabama claims, the claims of England against the United States for losses during the war, will be brought forward.

A riot will have been placed over the steamer Bolivar, which was seized in the Medway on suspicion of being a Fenian cruiser. No access to shore is allowed. Those on board (the captain and mate of the vessel), who did not join the crew, say the vessel was for the Government of Columbia. The Columbian Minister has demanded her restoration and she will probably be given up.

Italy and Rome.

The King of Italy entered Venice on Wednesday at 10 a.m. The Patriarch of Venice received him at the Church of St. Mark, where at Te Deum was sung. His reception in the city was magnificent. There was great joy, and the crowd was so immense that the troops were unable to defile before the King. The National Guard is mobilized.

Rome, December 11.—To-day the final evacuation of the Holy City took place. In the morning the French troops took their final departure, evacuating the Castle of St. Angelo. The French ensign was lowered when the troops marched out, and the Pontifical flag was hoisted in this place. The Twenty-ninth French regiment of the line has left the Italian shores for France.

His Holiness the Pope has decided to remain at Civita Vecchia for a period of ten days.

Baron Ricasoli has addressed a circular to the Prefects and Royal Commissioners of the Italian Kingdom, in which he says that with the settlement of the Venetian question foreign dominion has come to an end on the Peninsula, and Italy may now devote herself to the work of internal reorganization. The Venetian elections to the Italian Parliament resulted in favor of the moderate party.

A Convention of Catholic Bishops is called at Rome for next June.

A dispatch says that the insurrection in Cudia is at an end. How it was suppressed—whether by fighting or negotiation—is not stated.

Despatches from the East announce that the Turkish government has ordered a general amnesty to be granted to the insurgents of Candia.

There were reports in circulation in London Nov. 19th that fighting has been renewed in Candia.

A United States squadron is expected in Turkey waters.

Advices from Egypt represent the cotton crop of that country as a very large one.

Serbia has made a direct appeal to the Turkish Government to evacuate all the Serbian fortresses, especially Belgrade.

Asia Minor.

News had been received in London of the arrival of the bark Nellie Chapin at Jaffa, from Joneport, Me., with 150 Americans to colonize in Palestine.

Spain.

It is said that the government of Spain contemplates a coup d'etat.

The rumor of an alliance of Spain with Brazil against Paraguay is denied.

The Queen of Spain has made an offer to the Pope of a residence at Granada, and Spanish vessels of war are placed at his disposal in case of emergency.

A dispatch from Paris, dated Nov. 11, says that an insurrection has broken out at Barcelona against the Ferraz Government, but a later dispatch denies the truth of the statement. However, a plot had been discovered in the city of Saragossa, in consequence of which several arrests have been made.

The abolitionist element from Cuba and other trans-Atlantic colonies of Spain, now represented largely in Madrid, is very powerful in forwarding a revolutionary crisis.

The mails from the Cape of Good Hope to September 19 are received. The Bautes were said to be starving, and a renewal of the war was feared.

India.

The famine in Bombay was still abating.

Prussia.

It is said that all the Prussian army in Saxony had been ordered demobilized.

A royal decree reduces the Prussian force in Saxony to a peace footing.

The King of Saxony and his family entered Dresden yesterday, Nov. 4th, and were well received by the people.

The German Parliament, it is expected, will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

The Government has issued a decree ordering that the Fortresses of Saxe and Louis, Metz and Coblenz be disarmed and the artillery force reduced to a peace footing.

The Admiralty of Prussia is engaged in the creation of a strong fleet, and naval recruiting has been ordered to commence immediately in the Duchies.

Prussia sees, in the appointment of Baron Buent as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria, an attempt on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna to interfere in questions considered settled.

If this view be correct, it will impel the Prussian Government to complete more quickly and surely its national work in Germany.

The King of Saxony opened the session of the Chambers Nov. 4th. In his speech from the throne he pledged himself to fulfil all his obligations with Prussia.

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—A rumor is current that Bismarck has resigned his position as Prime Minister, and that his resignation has been accepted by the King.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Hanover telegram reports the commencement of repressive measures against the people by Prussian authorities.

DRESDEN, Dec. 11.—The Saxon officers have refused to serve under the Prussian flag, and consequently have resigned.

Austria.

The Vienna Journal of Friday says that Custom negotiations have commenced between Austria and Prussia. The proposals are calculated to pacify Europe.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria has resolved to appoint a Hungarian Minister.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—It is positively declared that Austria will concentrate troops in Galicia.

Russia.

The Czarevitch and the Princess Dagmar were married Nov. 9th with great festivity and rejoicing throughout the city.

The Czar on this occasion commuted the sentences of a large number of prisoners and remitted arrears of taxes.

The government of Russia has resolved to suppress the naval stations at Kerch, in the Crimea, and Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof. The statement that the Russian army was to be increased by a levy is unfounded.

The Russian festivities were on Nov 18th suddenly stopped on account of the serious illness of the Princess Dagmar.

The Presse says the alliance between Prussia and Russia is a fixed fact.

The war is renewed in Bokhara, and the Russian forces have besieged and taken the city of Urtube.

In spite of the many denials, rumors of a Russo-Bussian alliance continue to prevail. It is even said that the treaty provides for the admission of the United States in the alliance, with a sovereign establishment in the Mediterranean Sea, and guarantees that nation highly favorable commercial advantages.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 9.—An Imperial ukase declares full relations with the Pope of Rome abrogated, and annuls all special laws heretofore made in accordance with such relations.

France.

Preparations for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops would be finally completed on the 15th of December.

The vessels ordered to be got in readiness for the conveyance home of the French troops in Mexico were being fully manned, preparatory to their departure.

Twenty-five steamers were in readiness Dec. 8th to sail for Vera Cruz.

The Emperor Napoleon reviewed the Imperial Guard of the Paris garrison in the Bois de Boulogne. The affair passed off in the most brilliant manner.

A decree has been issued appointing commissioners for reorganizing the French army. The Emperor Napoleon will preside over the commission.

It is said that Count de Montholon has been ordered to retire from Washington and repair to Lisbon; and that Count Berthemy (Count Bertholet?) will go to Washington and take his place there.

The Weekly British Colonist and Chronicle.

Tuesday, December 25 1866.

The Capital.

It is asserted that Governor Seymour will endeavour to permanently locate the capital of the Colony New Westminster. It is added the courts will be transferred to mainland shortly, and that treasury and other public offices be ordered to follow. These reports may be idle gossip; or they may be as true as Gospel. But whether they be true or false, it is certain that every argument ingenuity can invent every inducement an impoverished community can hold out—every artifice experienced political tricksters can devise—will be employed to retain the seat of Government in the Town of Stumps. New Westminster possesses many disadvantages a capital, the principal of which is its inaccessibility at all seasons of the year, its want of proper buildings for the accommodation of the public officers, and its remoteness from the centre of commerce. For all practical purposes, so far as Victoria interests are concerned, the capital might well be at Yale or Lytton, as at New Westminster; and, so far as Cariboo interested, if outside of Cariboo district, its most desirable location would be Victoria. The latter city possesses great advantages over any other for the temporary location of the seat of Government: It is situated at the head of ocean navigation, is easily reached at all seasons from the mainland or abroad, it has a milder and more equable climate than New Westminster, and is consequently never "frozen in," and provided with buildings ready-made to the hands of the officials, not mention the \$50,000 gubernatorial residence. As a strong argument in favor of Union, it was said that was better to have one strong Colony working in harmony, than encourage two weak communities fearing each other to pieces by differing different ways at once. The same argument might with equal force be advanced when recommending the temporary establishment of the capital at this place and should Governor Seymour carry out the resolve it is said he has made he would stand exactly in the position of a man who, instead of expending his capital in the erection of a good building, exhausts his energy and means in laying the foundation of half-a-dozen. Here we have buildings and property belonging to the Colony, worth \$300,000 all which must be abandoned, and an equal amount expended in the erection of similar establishments at New Westminster. Are we to abandon these buildings, and this property, and prepare for the imposition of a additional taxes to purchase and rebuild others; to have our Courts placed beyond the reach of a poor man, his cause ever so righteous; to be compelled to travel sixty miles to consult a map of the country lands; charter a special steamer to carry to New Westminster every time we may seek information or advice pressing business? We do not ask our people if they will submit to these things. Unconditional Union has placed it out of their power more than object. We cannot see representatives to the Council by their votes will exercise a whole some check upon governmental expenditure; but our representatives can remonstrate and act as the medium through which our grievances will be stated and our wants made known, even if they are not attended to. It may be urged that the removal of the capital to Victoria would seriously incommode New Westminster as its existence at the latter place now affects Victoria; but Governments are supposed to act as to confer the greatest amount good upon the greatest number, will be seen that where one person would be inconvenienced by change, five would be benefited. Victoria, that being the relative pr