FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND ETNA.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

Wreck of the British Steamer Malabar.

NARROW ESCAPE OF LORD ELGIN AND BARON GROS.

IMMENSE LOSS OF TREASURE.

The Great Volunteers Review in England.

EXPEDITION OF COUNT MEDICI.

Plans of the King of Naples.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Financial and Commercial.

The steamship Fulton, from Havre June 26, and Southampton June 27, arrived at New York at an early hour yesterday morning. A synopsis of her news had already been forwarded, by telegraph, from Cape Race.

The screw steamer Etna, Captain Anderson, from Liverpool at about 1 o'clock of the afternoon of the 26th, and from Queenstown on the 27th, also arrived at the same port yesterday morning. Her news has likewise been partially telegraphed via Canada.

From the mails of these steamers, however, we have the fullest and latest details of foreign news.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

GENOA, June 24—The Republican party adhered to the Government of Emmanuel. Sardinian flags were everywhere displayed.

It is further stated, in official quarters, that the King of Naples, yielding to the counsels of the Emperor, has declared himself ready to enter frankly on the path of reform by granting a liberal constitution, to be placed under the guaranty of France and England. In exchange for this the King of Naples demands the guaranty of his possessions by the Western Powers. This, however, has been refused.

The number of prisoners taken on board the two steamers captured by the Neapolitan frigate is about nine hundred, all of whom are confined in the prisons of Naples.

TURIN, June 23.—It is stated that Garibaldi is marching against Messina.

TURIN, June 24—Count Cavour approves and maintains the protest which was lodged at Naples on the 11th inst., by the Marquis de Villamarina, against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the Palermitans.

Advices have been received here from Sicily, stating that Prince Torrearsa had been appointed president of the Council, and deputy to the Dictator Garibaldi at Palermo.

PARIS, June 25.—It is said that by order of his Majesty, the Russian Minister at Turin has been instructed to declare to the Sardinian Cabinet that, should the Sardinian Government not henceforth prevent the departure for Sicily of the expeditions in course of organization in the different ports of Sardinia, the minister, with the whole personnel of the legation, would quit Piedmont.

BADEN, June 24.—It is stated that during the conference at Baden the Prince Regent of Prussia directed the attention of the august assembly to the state of affairs in Italy. The Prince Regent is said to have declared that the Sardinian Government was already overrun by revolution, and that if no attention were paid to the further course of events, all Europe might be threatened by revolutionary agitation. It is also said that Baron Schleinitz has been ordered to draw up a circular note informing the diplomatic agents of Prussia abroad of what had passed at the interview at Baden.

In this note particular mention will be made of the words pronounced before Napoleon by the Prince Regent on the affairs of Italy.

PARIS, June 25.—The correspondent to the *Morning Post* in Berlin states that the Neapolitan Government will determine to restore the two ships lately captured by its cruisers."

Garibaldi, at latest dates, was preparing to march on Messina. His delay of four days at Palermo having already created some dissatisfaction. Garibaldi has more difficulty in governing than in conquering.

The principal liberal journals of France and North Italy, as also the latest advices from Sicily, concur in manifesting some alarm lest the growing differences and dissensions of the national party (fomented by agents of the dethroned princes, by the great ecclesiastical dignitaries in particular, and by the reactionists of all grades) should once more nip the hopes of national regeneration in their bud.

The Opinione, of Turin, for example—a reputed organ of Count Cavour—thus pictures the state of affairs in Sicily, and the political situation in Piedmont and his Government, in face of the events adverted to. We quote from its Paris correspondence:

"Garibaldi himself is greatly loved, and the gratitude of the Sicilian people towards him knows no bounds; but there is no public confidence in the ministry he has chosen, nor in their administration. They complain that he has chosen for Governor of Palermo a very young man, that nobody knows anything of. The general wish is for an immediate convocation of the Assembly to vote annexation to Piedmont and decree universal suffrage. Garibaldi, fatigued, harassed, and worn with anxiety, has suffered exceedingly in health and spirits. You see at once when you speak with him that the cares of Government weigh him down. Never before was he seen in such a plight. The population, yearning for an able and strongly constituted Government, looks for annexation."

COLONEL MEDICI'S EXPEDITION.

The expedition in aid of Garibaldi is announced as composed of the following vessels:

Ship Charles and Jane, of Bath (United States,) left Genoa at midnight, 5th June, in tow of steamer L'U Ile, with twelve hundred men, under command of Major Costi.

Steamship Franklin, Captain Origoni, left Genoa at 10 P. M., 9th June, for Leghorn, to receive on board eight hundred men, under command of Col. Malenchini.

Steamer Oregon, Captain J. West Vivins, left Genoa 10th June, 4 A. M., with two hundred men, under command of Major Galdesi.

Steamship Washington, of New York, flag-ship, Captain William De Rohan, of Philadelphia, with fourteen hundred men, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Baldissarette, an officer of the Sardinian navy, left Genoa at half past three A. M., 10th June.

Total effective force 3,600 men, well equipped and armed, the whole under the command of Colonel Medici, accompanied by a full staff. I don't give you their names, as you have never heard of any of them.

ITEMS FROM NAPLES.

It is said that Generals Lanza, Letizia, Salzano Catoldo—all of them disgraced after their ignominious return from Palermo—are to be tried by court martial under the presidency of Lieutenant General the Marquis Delcaretto. Colonna is the only general exempted. Among the charges against them is the rather singular one that the three thousand bombshells fired upon Palermo were charged half clay or common earth, and half with powder—these officers pocketing the money value of the difference.

Bread and meat, of course, have increased in price at Palermo. Much misery was said to prevail, and that can be comprehended since Palermo has been now for several months in a state of crisis. A promise has been given that bread shall be distributed to the poor, but no one can say whether the money would hold out long.

Affairs do not appear to be in a more favorable position at Naples. Stagnation in commerce and a general feeling of uneasiness and mistrust have caused provisions to rise in price. The people, laborers state, were beginning to murmur. Three Messrs. Rothschild's bills with corn on Government account, had arrived from Odessa. Bread was sold at a reduced price to the poor, but the purchase of it generally led to disputes, the last comers fearing that the supply would be exhausted if they remained quiet to take their turn. A police-guard was stationed at the shops, but even that precaution was insufficient to prevent scenes of uproar.

OUR PRISONERS IN NAPLES.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Times* writes, under date of June 26:

"I think that the court are fully persuaded of the dangers of the position, and every one must feel the deepest sympathy for the young, attractive, and right-minded prisoner whose misfortune it is to be Queen of Naples. There can be no doubt that she has continually, though vainly, struggled against a system of government which has brought ruin on the family. Prayers have been recited '*pro Rege*' during mass, and a fast twice a week has been enjoined on the clergy for the King in danger.

"A yet more significant fact upon which you may depend, is that the Jesuits have sent their pupils home, assigning as a reason the insecurity of their position, and the Jesuit Fathers have prepared lay dresses. The work of plunder is not yet begun in Naples, but symptoms of what it has been in Sicily may be daily seen in Cosarta. I have already mentioned this, but take one fact: An officer, whose name I suppress, bought, a few days since, twelve silver posate (a fork and a spoon form a posata,) of a soldier for twenty-six ducats, £4 6s. 8d. I have scruples about it, said the officer, but if I had not bought others would. I hear also of diamonds and other precious articles being sold for a song. Seeing, then, the probability, or possibility, of such events here, I would ask a question which I have already put—whether, in the event of a Government being powerless to maintain order, or anxious to promote disorder, the united forces of the several fleets in the bay are not called upon to interfere in the interests of humanity?"

THE ROYAL FAMILY COUNCIL AT NAPLES.

[Paris Correspondence of the London Star, June 28.]

The determination hinted at as having been adopted at the family council of Naples is a tradition of the forgotten politics of 1820. The idea originated with one of the King's uncles, and is said to have met with the entire concurrence of the whole family. If things should reach their last extremity, the King would retire either to London or Vienna, naming either the Prince de Trani or the Prince de Siracusa as Regent in his stead—to swear a constitution and every liberal institution demanded by the people. The King, still under the delusions which his father cherished, insists upon the option of returning to Naples some fine day "when tranquility shall be restored," and claiming the right of supporting or abolishing the Constitution framed by his lieutenant, according to his own good will and pleasure. As this condition, however, would not influence the present, and belongs to an uncertain future, it will not affect the resolution to which the King is being driven by the most urgent solicitations of his relatives. Meanwhile the whole of the generals in command at Palermo during the siege are to be judged by a commission, presided over by no less a personage than the famous Delcaretto. Colonna is the only one whose this decision has not reached; all the other generals have been ordered to Ischia, where they remain till the stifling of the commotion.

THE CHEVALIER D'ANDRAMARE.

The American minister, as well as Villamarina, demands the release of the "Charles and Jane," unlawfully in lesser and suffering sustained, and satisfaction for the insult offered to the American flag. The captain of the vessel reports that every nation "on God's earth" is represented on board except the United States.

The Lyonnais is released up from Palermo.

The number of prisoners taken on board the two steamers captured by the Neapolitan frigate is about 900, all of whom are confined in the prisons at Naples.

THE LATEST.

The *Patrie* contains the following despatch:

PARIS, June 26.—The King has accepted the Charles, and has been prepared on a liberal basis, and of which one condition is an offensive and defensive alliance with Piedmont.

The diplomatic corps have received it favorably.

The promulgation will take place in the beginning of July.

MARSEILLES, June 25.—According to news from Palermo to the 20th, the son of a Neapolitan General has called on the army to rise against the Bourbons.

Garibaldi has issued a proclamation inviting the clergy to second the revolution.

ENGLAND.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The London *Times* says that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will start on the 10th instant (to-day) from Devonport, in H. M. S. Hero, Captain Seymour, which will be accompanied by her Majesty's ship Ariadne, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and her Majesty's ship flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope.

The Prince will be attended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of H. M.'s household, the Earl of St. Germans; his R. H.'s Governor, Major General the Hon. R. Bruce, and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Teesdale, R. A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards, Dr. Acland, his R. H.'s physician.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected in Montreal about the 23d of August, and the opening of the Victoria bridge will take place a few days later.

H. R. H. will represent her Majesty upon this occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both the Canadian provinces.

On his return from the Western districts, it is intended that H. R. H. should drop all royal state, and, assuming the title of Lord Renfew, under which he has before travelled upon the Continent of Europe, H. R. H. will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States.

The *Times* says, also, that it is understood that the President, Mr Buchanan, having, in an autograph letter to the Queen, expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, H. R. H. will pay him a visit in that city, and that H. R. H. has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York. This will be news to the corporation of New York, who, although an invitation was sent several weeks ago, have not, as yet, received any intimation that it had been accepted. H. R. H is expected to reach England, on his return, about the middle or end of October.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the House of Lords, June 25, Lord Stratheden moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her Majesty to be graciously pleased to appoint a consul at Mozambique with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade.

Lord Wodehouse objected to the motion, and said that the real source of the evil was not on this, but on the other side of the Atlantic, at Cuba.

Lord Brougham inveighed against the harshness of the laws of the United States in regard to the negro.

Lord Granville trusted Lord Stratheden would withdraw his motion.

After a few words from Lord Stratheden, who declined to withdraw the motion, the House divided, when the numbers were—

Contents.....11.
Not contents.....6
Majority.....5

So the address was agreed to.

THE REVIEW OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The review of the volunteers in Hyde Park on the 23d was a most splendid and imposing display. The force assembled in Hyde Park was estimated at about 20 000, and may be fairly said to have represented all classes of the population. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince Consort, Prince of Wales, the King of the Belgians, the Duke of Cambridge, and several foreign princes, and attended by a brilliant suite, entered the park about 4 P. M. The inspection was at once proceeded with, and was of the simplest character; the Queen passed along the whole of the line, after which the volunteers marched past her Majesty. There was no opportunity of showing what they were capable of in the way of field operations, but it is agreed on all hands that what they were called upon to do they did thoroughly well. Their fine martial bearing and wonderful steadiness and precision in marching elicited from experienced officers of the regular army expressions of wonder and surprise. The Duke of Cambridge, it is stated to have sent out to some of his agents to London in order to negotiate a loan of 30,000,000 francs, the revenue of Sicily being offered a guarantee.

Commercial Intelligence.

The *Times'* city article of June 26th says:

Fresh heat in trade was the feature of the Russian loan, the aspect of the Neapolitan question, and the absence of any decided improvement in the western remittances to the continent. There were no transactions in bullion of any importance.

The Southampton, from Australia, is announced with $77 000.

The long-expected proposals for the new Russian loan were issued on Monday by Messrs Baring. The total is 20 000 000 of 5% per cent. stock at 82.

The total of bullion shown in the bank return of Monday last exhibits a decrease of £77 in excess of the largest previously held during the present year, and the general state of the foreign exchanges affords the prospect of a continued substantial outflow. This, however, may be in some degree checked by the Russian loan.

The *Times* city article of the 27th says:

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 109½ to 109¾ per cent, which, when compared with the last par between the two countries shows that the exchange is slightly in favor of England; but, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, it practically leaves scarcely any profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

Cotton has been inactive to-day, but have closed with a firmer tendency. The first bargains were at 9¾ to ⅞, and near the termination of business there was an improvement to 9¾ to ⅞. There was nothing of importance to influence the market, and the final advance was owing partly to the weather becoming comparatively fine, and partly to firm quotations from Paris.

In the discount market the demand for money continues to slacken.

The last price from Paris this evening was 5 60c., showing a recovery of nearly a quarter per cent. In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the only feature was a falling off in the demand for a portion of the financial bills from Paris to the state that commenced the current of a new loan of 420 000 000 being ab out to be introduced. The e were again no transactions in bullion at the Bank of England. Two more Australian gold-ships are announced—the Marco Polo and the Owen Glendower—with 35,000 ounces worth about £141 000. The Alma, from India, and the Lisbon, have also telegraphed £285 000.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month show, in comparison with May 1859, an increase of £463,461 in the declared values of our exportations. Most of the principal branches of manufacture exhibit, however a falling off, this being particularly the case as regards cotton, woollen, and linen goods and iron, while the articles which figure prominently for an increase are yarns of all kinds and machinery—a circumstance which, on the contrary to expectation, seems to indicate some revival of confidence on the Continent. Most of the various smaller branches of export appear on the favorable side.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, June 26—Noon.—The Market yesterday (Monday) was dull and the tendency of prices is still downwards. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export.

At Manchester there has been no market since the departure of the Persia.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—There has been no regular market since the sailing of the Persia. Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report very little doing in any article, and prices unchanged since Friday last. The weather keeps unsettled.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions are without any alteration. North American Tallow sell at 48 9d per cwt.

LONDON, June 27.—Console—Money shut. Do—Account 93⅝@¾. New threes 93⅞.

LONDON, 27th June—Noon—Consols fist at 93⅞ to 93¾. Stocks weaker, being in sympathy with consols declined 2c. on last night's rates. Business in Canadas fist.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, June 27—quiet steady. Coffee—No public sales. Tea market firm; sales of 40,000 packages now on; assem only sold so far, which has gone at full prices. Rice fair inquiry. Saltpetre firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Sales 10,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and export; no actual change.

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