The Press.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Letters to Charles O'Conor—No. 2; His Writing for Bread; Religious Intelligence; The Late Wm. Wilson, Esq.; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have plain news from Europe by the *Africa*, which arrived at New York yesterday. The Sicilian question was in Parliament in the shape of a protest on the part of some of the members against Garibaldi's agents enlisting volunteers for his service. Mr. Gladstone had asked for an increase of the revenue to the extent of $2,000,000. *Crops* were improving in England, the weather, however, still remaining unsettled. The session of Parliament was about to close. Volunteers in Garibaldi were coming from Greece. The liberator was making active preparations to attack Naples. Austria was inactive, although she looked on Sardinia with threatening aspect. As it is, events were calm in Europe at the latest dates. Is it the calm that precedes the storm?

We have further intelligence from Gen. Walker and his band of filibusters. The schooner J. A. Taylor has left New Orleans for Rustan, with fifty men on board to the aid of General Walker. The filibuster was still at Truxillo, fortifying his position, and expecting an attack from Guardiola on the night of the fifteenth. The inhabitants were leaving in large numbers for Rustan, very much frightened at the idea of an assault. Later advices from Walker were anxiously awaited at New Orleans.

The navigation on the Ohio continues uninterrupted.

Advices from Santa Martha, New Granada, state that an attack by the Liberals was expected daily. An English war steamer was there to protect foreigners.

We have two or three other instances of marine disasters. From Baltimore we learn that the schooner *Pinterch from St. Mary's*, with a cargo of wheat and tobacco, bound for Baltimore, was run down by the steamer St Nicholas on Wednesday night and sunk. A telegraph from New York tells us that the ship Rosetus was abandoned, in a sinking condition, on Aug 26th. Her crew were saved by the ship Zurica, which arrived at New York yesterday morning. The ship Rosetus was bound for New York from Liverpool.

On Saturday evening last a speech was delivered at Terre Haute, Indiana, by Hon. Richard W. Thompson, one of the most prominent and able politicians of the State, and the leader of the Bell-Everett party. He takes a highly conservative view of the Presidential question, and discusses the whole matter in a calm and dispassionate manner. He throws the responsibility for the present distracted condition of the country entirely upon the Democrats, and denounces any attempt at fusion with them—infinitely preferring the election of the Republican candidate to defeating an election by the people. Mr. Thompson was a prominent delegate in the Bell Convention at Baltimore, and spoke at the ratification meeting in Monument Square.

Hessian is in the land of steady habits and hickory nutmegs. The *authorities of blue-law* Connecticut interfered with his arrangements at New Haven, but he evaded the snares of the law, and now turns up at Providence. In the meantime, we learn that there is a probability—a very dim one, but yet distinct enough to be seen—of the Benecia Boy again meeting with John Morrissey in a twenty-four feet ring. We don't think that the meeting will take place for some time. Heenan makes a good thing out of his exhibitions, while Morrissey, we understand, manages a Faro bank at Saratoga. On the question of morals nothing need be said. Pecuniarily, we suppose they are satisfied with their present circumstances.

There is a great deal of distress in the West, occasioned by the drought and failure of crops in the country west of the Mississippi. There is much suffering in Kansas, and we learn of a movement to obtain relief from the East. The Choctaw tribe of Indians are also about to call on the General Government for assistance to procure *provisions* for the people of the Nation, as their crops have almost entirely been destroyed by the drought. We learn from good authority, that *there will not* be corn enough raised in the whole Nation to last them until Christmas, and as the appropriation of the money due the Nation failed in Congress last session, they are going to appeal to the Government for assistance in some shape to keep them from starving.

The extraordinary weather of the present year seems to be confined to no particular region of the world. The *times* are everywhere out of joint in one way or another. On the 22d of July a terrific tempest broke over Valencia, in Spain, at noon of a sultry day. In two hours time the river Turia was swollen to a torrent, and overflowed, drowning a number of unfortunate women who were washing clothes on its banks, so brief was the notice given, and so tremendous the body of water which fell. After two hours of wind and rain, the sky suddenly cleared and the temperature fell several degrees, the day continuing clear and cool until night.

They are making preparations to receive the Prince of Wales at Washington. There will be a ball at the White House of the most exclusive and aristocratic character. Miss Lane will superintend the arrangements.

Oswald Ottendorfer, an *elector on the fusion* anti-Republican ticket in New York, has declined to serve. Mr. Ottendorfer is for Douglas.

V. LAWRENCE GETZ, Esq., editor of the Reading *Gazette* and *Democrat*, heretofore regarded as the faithful English organ of the Democracy of Berks, was a candidate for Congress before the late Democratic Convention in that county. After the nomination of Douglas, Getz had the good wishes of the friends of that distinguished statesman; and, notwithstanding he had lent himself to many of the proscriptions of the Administration, they were willing to give him their support and to bury the hatchet—and he himself had manifested every disposition, and almost promised to raise the name of Douglas to his mast-head. But true to his character, he allowed the authorities at Washington to control him, and hoisted the flag of Breckinridge and Lane, greatly to the disgust of all parties. Believing that the organization of the Democratic party of Berks was entirely in his hands, and that nothing could prevent him from receiving the nomination, he laughed at public opinion, and threw the weight of his influence against the regular Democratic candidate for President. Accordingly, when the county Convention assembled on the 28th ultimo, Mr. Getz was placed in nomination by one of his friends, and on the first ballot he received but fifty-four votes out of the one hundred and fifty thrown. The editor of the *Gazette* and *Democrat* may now realize what it is to defy public sentiment in the old Democratic county of Berks.

"Mrs. Southworth's New Novel."

We have just snatched time to run through "The Mother-in-Law," a tale of domestic life, by Mrs. Southworth, which T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish in a few days. The scene is principally laid in Virginia, where the authoress is always at home, and the finale, which is astonishingly dramatic, occurs at Washington. There is one character here a little of the Di Vernon class, but with a far more powerful mind than Scott gave to the heroine of "Rob Roy," which is the most original ever drawn by Mrs. Southworth. Miss Gertrude Lion is truly a noble creation, and will greatly interest the reader.

Messrs. Peterson have also sent us their new catalogue, sixteen pages octavo, in double columns. It is especially rich in fiction, particularly in the various editions of Dickens, Scott, Bulwer, Lever, Dumas, Ainsworth, Disraeli, Warren, and heaps of American writers. There are forty-four different editions of Scott, and twenty-nine of Dickens.

"The Mother-in-Law: a Tale of Domestic Life. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Octavo. Pages, 87. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Operatic.

We see by the papers that Servadio has engaged the sisters Natali for a short season of opera, which will commence at the Academy of Music about the 22d of October next. The addition of these operatic stars, with Rocco and Tasta, to the Gorieri Troupe, will make it one of the best ever heard in Philadelphia. There is a great desire to see the Natalie in *Il Giuramento*, one of the operas in which they created so great a furore in Havana last season. We hope Signor Servadio will give the people of Philadelphia an opportunity of seeing them in it before they leave us for Havana, which they will be obliged to do at the end of November. If he will do so, the Academy of Music will be crowded every night for at least two weeks.

THE SALISBURY SUFFERERS.—The committee of the Board of Trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon at their rooms, when it was ascertained that $3,000 had been collected in aid of the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Salisbury, Maryland. The treasurer, Mr. Robbins, was instructed to remit the amount at once to the parties in Salisbury. The committee will hold another meeting in about a week, when it is expected that full returns will be made of all the sums collected, and a full settlement will be made. The total amount of the contributions, it is believed, will reach about $3,000.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Mr. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut streets, has received his splendid fall stock of the above instruments. Prices and terms most liberal.

Freights to the West.

There has long been a conflict among the great rival railway lines which compete with each other for the carrying trade between the Eastern cities and the great West. Occasionally it breaks out into an open and unrestrained business warfare, in which each runs a muck against the other, "regardless of expense" and the interests of stockholders, but generally a more or less well-respected understanding exists, by which the rate of freights is regulated. We alluded yesterday to complaints that on some articles the freights were actually less from New York than from Philadelphia, but a further investigation of the subject has satisfied us that the uniform *rule* has been to make freights from ten to fifteen cents lower from Philadelphia than from New York,—that such a *scale of prices* at present exists—but that it has occasionally happened that for a short time, when sudden reductions were unexpectedly made by some of the competing lines, or when peculiar arrangements temporarily prevailed, that the freights on some articles were less from New York to the West than from Philadelphia. It has been the uniform policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in all its conferences with rival companies, to contend for a discrimination of at least ten cents per hundred in favor of Philadelphia; and this is but just, for her natural position entitles her to this advantage,—and even amidst the conflicting interests and repeated contests of the Railroad managers, it is manifest that, as a general thing, *Philadelphia will* tenaciously retain it.

So far as regards the classification of articles of freight, an effort is also constantly being made to secure uniformity. On turning to the printed *classification of the New* York Central Railroad, of the existing summer arrangement, we think it embraces gas fixtures under the first class, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad, and that both classify hardware under the third class.

The Farmers' Good Time.

The latest reports of the English corn markets, (to the 17th August inclusive,) are that, in consequence of the weather continuing very unfavorable, there was *little prospect* of any thing like the usual harvest. Already has a great quantity of grain been drawn from the principal storehouses of the Continent, whereby the supply has hitherto been very fairly kept up, although with gradually advancing prices. But this source of supply, it is certain, must speedily fail, for there has been bad weather—though not equal to that which has scarcely given England three dry *days during* the last ten months—in nearly every grain-growing country of Continental Europe. In a word, the New World will have to supply the Old with bread, during the next year.

Thanks to Providence, the harvest in the United States, unusually productive, is all safe, and, in its abundance, will be equal to *all the demands which may be made upon it.* Our farmers all over the Union have "a good time coming." We tell them that prices will range very high, and we warn them not to part with their grain upon too easy terms. Corn *dealers*, as a matter of course, will be at them, offering low prices—part cash and part bills—out of which *they* will build up great fortunes. They must not be humbugged, but hold on to their grain as long as they can, for prices will be immensely high ere long. That is our advice, and we recommend farmers to think upon it.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1860.

The bitter blood that has been created among the Southern politicians by the division of the Democratic party is greatly to be deplored. Differences of opinion among the leading men in that section of the country are always apt to engender fatal strife. Those who know Mr. Yancey, of Alabama, will greatly regret the troubles by which his position is now surrounded. He is one of the most amiable men in conversation I ever knew. He has a very pleasant, frank, and open countenance, a voice of great melody, and his whole bearing is that of a courteous and genial gentleman. I am told, however, that when he mounts the stump, and is carried away by the applause of the crowd and the excitement of his subject, he occasionally indulges in the severest invective. I remember Yancey well in the National Democratic Convention which sat in Baltimore in 1848, when he led the Southern Opposition to General Cass—acting then, as now, on a different line, with the extreme anti-slavery Democrats of the free States. His youthful appearance and his captivating eloquence made him a great favorite. The difficulties of his present relation to parties grow out of the fact that more than a year ago he was everywhere regarded as an unreserved champion of disunion sentiment. Although he has lately recanted this sentiment, it is not easy for him to rid himself of the responsibility of a movement which, however it may be defended or explained, must end in the separation of the Union, if those who are identified with it are at all sincere. Should Lincoln be elected, Mr. Yancey will be compelled, not merely by his past record, but by the declarations of those with whom he is associated at present, to make that a pretext for trouble. Within the last few weeks he has had altercations with the Hon. Jere Clemens, formerly Senator in Congress from Alabama, and now one of the editors of the Memphis *Inquirer*—with Colonel J. J. Seibels, late American minister at Brussels, and now one of the editors of the Alabama *Confederation*, a Douglas paper—and with Hon. Augustus R. Wright, of Georgia, a member of Congress from that State two years ago. I believe the trouble with Clemens has been adjusted, but I shall not be surprised if a rencounter should ensue between Mr. Yancey and some of the Douglas men in his own State. *Already a valuable life has been lost in* Arkansas, in the person of a newly-elected representative to the National Legislature. There is in intense and growing feud in Louisiana, between the friends and opponents of Slidell; and as the Virginia politicians are well known for their fiery tempers and fondness for a resort to the code duello, serious conflicts may be looked for from that quarter. The Richmond *Enquirer*, of yesterday, just received here, contains a threatening article against Judge Douglas, and even intimates that the fate of John Brown may be his if he is not more careful! In Maryland, where one would suppose politicians would be moderate on account of the fact that that is not a State in which slavery controls everything, there is intense animosity between the different factions of the Democracy, and a rumor has prevailed for the last few days that two of the editors in the Opposition are preparing to have a shot at each other. Col. Keitt made a *very severe speech against Judge Douglas* at Columbia, three days ago, on his way to the Springs, but as the South Carolinians seem to be pretty *nearly all on one side, the impulsive*, but kind-hearted Colonel had matters his own way.

Should the Presidency be thrown into the House, all these conflicting elements will be arrayed in extreme hostility against each other. I know the hopes that are entertained in reference to that method of *deciding the great impending contest*, but it will be a terrible trial to our institutions where the vote is so close, and where the whole event may depend upon a single man. The Republicans are making every effort to show that, if the election goes to the House, direful consequences will follow. Let us hope for the best.

Some of the papers have announced that Miss Lane accompanied her uncle, the President, to and from Bedford Springs. This is a mistake. That accomplished lady has been in Washington for some months past, and will, of course, remain until the arrival of the young Lord Renfrew. Rooms are being set apart for him in the White House, where he will be very warmly welcomed by the head of the nation, and by his immediate family and friends.

The President has just appointed Mr. Jacob F. Kouts, of Lancaster, one of his old friends, a very excellent man, commissary of an expedition organized under a late act of Congress, of which Captain Murray and Lieutenant Ives, of the army, are the heads.

The work on the extension of the Capitol is progressing rapidly under the superintendence of Capt. Franklin of the army—son of Hon. *Walter Franklin, former clerk of the House of* Representatives, a native-born citizen of York, Pennsylvania. Capt Franklin is one of the most accomplished *officers of the army*, and, I am glad to say, gives general satisfaction to the War Department, and to all with whom he is brought in contact. He is a thorough engineer, and discharges his manifold duties with admirable regularity, integrity, and economy.

The long contest between the War Department and Messrs. Rice and Heebner, in regard to supplying the marble columns for the Capitol, has finally been compromised to the satisfaction of all concerned.

General Cass, since his return from Michigan, seems to enjoy excellent health. He visits the Department daily, and converses intelligently and clearly upon all subjects. If the General has any feeling left in politics, it is undoubtedly for Douglas, although he is compelled to yield to the policy of the Administration.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, is greatly disturbed about the forthcoming speech of *Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, in favor* of Douglas. No man knows Stephens better than Cobb, and no man is better qualified to conduct such a campaign as that which is now convulsing the people of the South than this same Stephens. If there is a conscientious, fearless, and truly patriotic statesman it is he. What will render his manifesto more important, is the fact that, for the first time in years, he is placed in antagonism to his old friend and companion, Senator Toombs. Stephens, no doubt, yielded reluctantly to many of the demands of the Administration since the divisions of the Democratic party; but now that he has taken his stand for the doctrine of self-government, he is where he should have been long ago; and if he does what is expected of him, and Providence should spare his health, the future has in store for him even higher honors than those he has already achieved. OCCASIONAL.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Douglas in North Carolina, and Shortly to be in Pennsylvania.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAPH TO "THE PRESS."]

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug 31, 1860.

Judge DOUGLAS arrived here yesterday morning, and was received by an immense crowd. The delegates to the regular Democratic State Convention were coming in in numbers at the time he reached here. It was as large and as respectable an assemblage of the Democracy as has ever been held in this State. Many of the leading Democrats took part in it. A full Douglas electoral ticket was nominated, and eloquent speeches made predicting its success. The very idea of a compromise with the Breckinridge men was indignantly rejected.

It is the common opinion to-day that the fight in North Carolina will presently be narrowed *down between DOUGLAS and BELL, and that the* Breckinridge men will be compelled to take their choice between the two.

The Convention endorsed the Cincinnati and Charleston platforms as presented and passed by a majority of both.

It was a beautiful day, and, after the Convention, Judge DOUGLAS addressed the largest meeting ever held in Raleigh. At four o'clock he commenced speaking from the eastern portico of the Capitol. Hundreds of ladies were present, giving life and animation to the scene. He spoke nearly two hours, elaborating all the points which he made in Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, and dwelt with particular emphasis upon the argument which he repeated at Norfolk a few days ago.

The enthusiasm was unbounded, and when he concluded hundreds of leading Democrats crowded around him, saying that they had been for BRECKINRIDGE in the morning, but were now determined to support him to the end.

*Judge DOUGLAS will speak at Richmond on Fri*day evening, and will no doubt respond to the violent attack upon him in the Richmond *Enquirer*, threatening personal violence. The people of Richmond are a gallant and magnanimous people, and I have no doubt the intimation of the organ of Gov. WISE will secure a larger and more enthusiastic reception for the Little Giant than if the threat had not been uttered.

His courage confounds the Secessionists and delights his own friends, and particularly the friends of BELL and EVERETT. Hundreds of these latter are now deliberating whether they had not better take the ticket advocated by Mr DICK—the gallant delegate from North Carolina to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, and who stood by DOUGLAS to the last—in preference to their own.

I am authorized to announce that after DOUGLAS has spoken at Richmond, and one or two other points, resting a day at Washington, he will proceed immediately to Pennsylvania, where he will address the people at the following places: At Harrisburg, on Friday, September 7; at Reading, on Saturday afternoon, September 8; at Philadelphia, on the same evening; and will pass from thence to Easton, where he will speak on the 10th of September. No doubt, when he reaches there, Mr. DREHER of Monroe, Col. WRIGHT of Wilkesbarre, and our other friends in the Wyoming valley, will insist on his extending his tour, so that he may complete that portion of his campaign in proper style, and then return to New York.

I am also authorized to state that Senator CLINGMAN *is the warm and ardent friend of Judge DOUGLAS*, will be found on the stump in North Carolina until the November elections, and also that the great Democratic State Convention held yesterday at this place has encouraged Mr. HOLDEN, editor of the old Democratic State paper, the Raleigh *Standard*, who will from henceforth fight the Douglas battle through without reservation.

It is rumored here that on the arrival of Mr. DOUGLAS at Richmond, Governor LETCHER, of Virginia, will preside at the meeting, or will take a prominent part in his reception. The blood is up. The only national party in existence has received new vitality from the visit of DOUGLAS to the South.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE are greatly disturbed by the report that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE cannot long be held back, but that he will insist upon withdrawing from the canvass, inasmuch as Judge DOUGLAS has proved, in all his late speeches, his devotion to the interests of the South, and that he (B) cannot remain in the field simply to defeat the South in the election.

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From California.

[BY PONY EXPRESS.]

ST. JOSEPH, Aug. 31.—The Pony Express, with the *following* summary of news arrived last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—Sailed on the 15th, ship Jacob Bell, for Hong Kong; schooner Kate Kearney, for Sidney; 16th, ship Lizzie Spaulding, for Melbourne; 18th, ship Saml. Howard, for Mexico.

Commercial Intelligence.

There is an active business doing, with a good *demand by the regular trade*, and some speculative operations of limited extent. The market is assuming a more favorable appearance, while the best class of money matter a contributes to increase the disposition to buy merchandise.

Candles are in *active request*, with *free sales* to the trade at 22@23c.

Rice coffee is worth 15c@15½c, and other kinds are unchanged.

Cod is quiet and firm. Molasses and Syrups have a downward tendency. The sales are firm. Olive Oil is heavy. Other kinds of Oil are quiet.

Provisions are doing better. Bacon—Choice old quotes at 13½c@15c without much doing. Pork is more active at an advance. Clear Pork is quoted at $20 ⅌ bbl. $16.50 ⅌ half bbl; mess $18. Hams are quite firm. Butter is quite active; Lithuan 30c; choice Western 25c; 23c; ordinary 20@18c. Lard steady. J. H. & Co. cases, 17½c; good orders 18c; kegs, 18c; Cincinnati, 16c. Rice dull but unchanged. Sugars more active; foreign was unchanged with moderate sales; Eastern refine 12½c; time refinery sold at 13c. Sugar Syrup is firmly maintained; American firmer. Teas are in better request; the common grades continue dull. Spirits of Turpentine is active at 40c, and all other articles unchanged. Wines are quiet and unchanged.

Wheat is coming in now more freely, a heavy export business is done at $1 10@1 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Corn is more *active*, *there is not a vessel in the harbor now and*, and everything is picked up immediately on reaching port.

The ship Alimakeloney has cleared for Australia with 26,000 bushels wheat, and the ship White Swallow has it on chartered to take a full cargo of wheat for the same destination.

GENERAL NEWS.

Reports are in circulation that the Tehuantepec route is soon to be opened, and a line of steamers established between San Francisco and New Orleans. The authority for these reports is supposed to be the Hon J. P. Benjamin, who arrived here by the last steamer.

The pony which should have brought the express letters with St. Louis dates to August 4, arrived at Carson river, on the morning of the 15th, without rider or letter-bags. The supposition is that the horse threw the rider and got away, or else that the Indians stole the rider, took the letter bags, and allowed the horse to escape, the latter part of the theory not being probable, as the Indians would have kept the horse also.

The pony arrived at the station only a few hours behind time, so that the accident, or whatever was the matter, must have happened but a short distance east of Carson Valley; and yet, after an interval of nearly three days, no further explanation of this strange interruption is given.

Another express, with St. Louis dates to the 7th, is due to-day. Its arrival will be telegraphed to overtake the outgoing express at Carson Valley to-morrow evening, if it comes in sufficiently early.

The outgoing pony express of the 15th passed through Carson Valley on the 16th, and departed thence for the East the same as though nothing had happened. *The last two expresses* have taken their usual supply of letters.

All the political parties are actively preparing for their respective Conventions to nominate electoral tickets, and politics in all the interior counties engross the general public attention.

In San Francisco, the Republican organization *manifests much force and zeal. The* leaders of that party are very sanguine in regard to the probability of carrying the city for Lincoln, and possibly the State.

Everything indicates that this is to be a year of great political excitement throughout California.

Col. Fremont has issued a notice to the Chinese *miners, who are working the gold mines on his* grant, forbidding them to pay any more license tax under the State law taxing foreign miners. He claims that all the gold contained in the soil belongs to him, and that the State has no control over the disposition of private property.

The question arising is, whether the owners of *land under our Government are also the owners of* the minerals, gold and silver contained in the soil—a question yet never determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The schooner Caroline E. Foote, which recently brought the camels from Liberia, sailed yesterday for the Amoor river, via Hakodadi, Japan, taking *home several Japanese who were left here sick by* the Japanese steamer Candinmurrah.

The first crushing-mill erected at the Washoe mines commenced operations on the 11th inst. It is capable of crushing from three to four hundred tons of gold-bearing quartz per week. Another mill, of considerable power, has since commenced operations, and several small mills are in process of erection.

The Ohio at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31—The river has 7 feet 2 inches in the channel, and falling. Fine shower last night. Arrived, Com Perry, from St. Louis; S. C Baker, from Wheeling. Boats loading for Memphis, New Orleans, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Marietta, and Wheeling. Weather clear.

From New Granada.

NEW YORK, Aug 31.—Advices from Santa Martha, New Granada, state that an attack by the Liberals was expected daily. An English war *steamer was there to protect foreigners.*

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE AFRICA AT NEW YORK.

ADVANCE IN BREADSTUFFS.

CONSOLS 92¾@93.

The royal mail steamship Africa, Captain Shannon, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 18th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 19th August, arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The steamer Bremen arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 17th, and the Vigo reached Queenstown the same day.

The Africa passed the steamer Vigo going into Liverpool; the steamer Canada on the 20th, off Cape Clear; the steamer Damascus on the 26th; the steamship Adriatic on the 28th, and the Persia and Etna on the 30th.

The departure of the Connaught from Galway had been postponed from the 21st to the 28th of August.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons on the 16th ult, Mr. Henessey called attention to a letter from Colonel Styles, aid-de-camp to Garibaldi, which was published in the *Times*, inviting volunteers to join Garibaldi. He called on Government not to sanction this violation of international law.

Sir J. Shelly said it was unfortunate Mr. Henessey did not raise his objections when Irish subjects left Ireland to enter the service of the Pope. He trusted the gallant fellows who joined Garibaldi would be better treated and more fortunate than those who went to the defence of the Pope.

Lord Palmerston said Government had no knowledge of any enlistment in England for the service of Garibaldi; but if the fact of any such enlistment was discovered, immediate steps would be taken for putting a stop to it. Lord Palmerston also said *that Government had received no information as* to the alleged landing of Garibaldi in Calabria.

On the 17th, in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone moved for an additional vote of $2,000,000 for Government requirements, by way of exchequer bills. He said this increase in the estimate was attributable to the present prospects of the harvest, which, *if bad, would entail considerable ad*ditional expenditure on the Government. After some opposition, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Laing explained the failure of the Red Sea Telegraph, and stated that, although it had given out in several places, Government were nevertheless bound to pay the guarantee. He stated that a *convention has been concluded* with Austria for a sub marine line between Ragusa and Alexandria, for which England was bound to pay £15,000 for twenty-five years.

Lord Palmerston, in reply to *inquiries*, said that Government would do all in their power to prevent the King of Dahomey from carrying out his contemplated sacrifice of human life. His lordship also stated that the British commission to Syria had received instructions to demand the restoration of the Christian women carried off and sold by the Druses.

The wheat harvest had partially commenced in the south of England, and the crops were reported good. The weather, however, continued wet and unsettled, and hot sunshine was much needed.

The Times announces that Lord Hawkley, of Alderley, will succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster General.

The Ministerial white-bait dinner, the prelude to the close of the session, was fixed for the 22d of August.

It was stated that contracts had been concluded in England, for the construction of eight first-class steamers for the Spanish Government.

A long and interesting report, by the special Parliamentary Committee, on the subject of the merchant shipping, had been published. It review all matters connected with the shipping interests. The restrictions on foreign shipping are enlarged upon, and a more liberal system is recommended. The question of reciprocity, in the absence of *direct evidence, is treated as an open* question; but, at the same time, the committee advocate reciprocity.

David Wemyss Johnson, who, some time since, obtained some notoriety in New York, and whose trial in London for a libel upon Sir Jas Ferguson attracted considerable attention, had been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for twelve months, with subsequent security on account of the said libel.

FRANCE.

The weather in France continued very variable, with much rain.

It was stated that the French Government had sold to Prussia, at a reduced rate, 50,000 rifles and a certain number of heavy guns, with powder and ammunition, and that a further quantity would also be supplied.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, in an article on the military precautions of England, asks whether it is wise to persevere in that system of conditionary arrangement which *meets with no response*, and points to the fact that the Emperor alone has hitherto stood aloof from the passions and impulses of the multitude, and shown himself more moderate than his country.

The Superior Council of Commerce had closed its inquiry relative to cotton manufacturers, and had *commenced the investigations* relative to the silk trade.

The Bourse had been heavy and lower, but, on the 17th, Rentes recovered, and closed at 68 10.

NAPLES.

On the night of the 12th, the steamer Veloce disembarked one battalion of Garibaldian volunteers in Calabria. The Neapolitans kept up a brisk fire during half an hour.

On the 13th, the Castiglia attempted, but without success, to capture a Neapolitan steamer. The Colmotto fired upon the Castiglia.

The Paris *Debats* affirms that the Neapolitan Home Secretary was cognizant of Garibaldi's late visit to Naples, and that he has accepted the post of Provisional Governor of Naples for King Victor Emmanuel. Lately 25,000 stand of arms, 700 prime shells, and a million and a half cartouches were secretly landed there.

A Calabrian who was arrested at Fare *confessed* to having received money from Count D'Aguila to *assassinate Garibaldi.*

Two thousand volunteers had been recruited in Greece for Garibaldi.

Captain Styles, aid-de-camp and agent in London of Garibaldi, states that Garibaldi's object is to raise an English battalion of eight hundred men. Five hundred names have already been received, many of the highest respectability, and some of independent means. The pilot was also to raise one equip the new battalion, as all the money and ammunition which Garibaldi had at his command he required for the troops he now has.

Naples telegraph of the 14th announces that the electoral committees had been dissolved.

Naples despatches of the 16th state that tranquillity still prevailed in that city; also in Calabria and the Abruzzi.

Garibaldi continued to reconnoitre the Neapolitan Littoral.

SARDINIA.

It is affirmed that Sardinia continued her war preparations with much activity.

The fortifications of Bologna are now in a formidable state, and Piacentia, which Austria evacuated, is now a first-rate stronghold. Lucca and *Florence have revived their old gun foundries*, and Florence had received 50,000 rifles from the Government arsenals. The hum of military preparations in Northern Italy is loud and incessant.

AUSTRIA

According to the Elberfeld *Gazette*, the report that Austria had directed her ambassador at Paris to declare that she would *suffer* any further revolutionary proceedings in Italy, is unworthy of credit.

It is stated that equality in civil and political matters is to be proclaimed for all Austrian subjects of whatever creed, on the anniversary of the Emperor's birth.

TURKEY, SYRIA, &c.

The news of the massacres at Balbec is confirmed, but no details are received.

The Sultan was about to address another autograph letter to England and France on the subject of Syria, expressing his desire to have the sole *punishment of the offenders*.

In a speech to his Ministers, the Sultan had expressed his regret at the outrages, and the Syrian offenders most severely. He also proclaimed his intention of reducing the vast list of sinecures and effecting economy in general.

It is stated that in an application addressed by *Turkey to the English Government*, she offers to make the British consuls at various ports the recognized receivers of customs revenues, and to hypothecate these revenues specially to a new loan, which *England*, in conjunction with other Powers, is solicited to guarantee. The latest despatches from Beyrout (August 5) state that Syria was tranquil, but that the extreme Christians attempt against the life and property of the Christians were of daily occurrence.

MONTENEGRO.

Nikliza, the son of *Marco Petrovitch*, had been proclaimed Prince of Montenegro, at Cettigne, in place of the Prince Danielo. Prince Danielo. The exile who is charged with the murder of Prince Danielo denies having committed the crime.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds had been dull and depressed, owing to continued wet weather and the threatening *political contingencies on the* continent. In proportion as the weather affected the English funds American securities showed great firmness, owing to anticipations of an active business in breadstuffs on the principal railways. On the 17th, there was a reaction in the funds, owing to more favorable weather in London, and *consols recovered to 92½@93 for money*, and 92⅞@93 for account, closing firm.

In the discount market there was a continued full demand at the bank minimum, and on the Stock Exchange loans were also in increasing request.

The bank returns show a decrease in the bullion *for the week of only £3,795.*

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, August 18, A. M.—Cotton.—The Brokers' *Circular says*: "The advices regarding the American crop have had a decided influence on the market, and caused much activity in this market, and prices have shown a general hardening tendency during the week, part of the improvement being lost yesterday on the receipt of *more liberal quotations from the interior*. The sales of the week are 48,000 bales, including 7,000 bales for export and to speculators.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are favorable, the markets closing quiet but steady. Yarns are firmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The week opened with a tolerably active demand for *Wheat, and breadstuffs again advanced. Mess* pork, Richardson, Spence & Co. report an advance on Flour of 6d since the close of the mail, and on Corn of 1d@2d; on Wheat, and of 6d on Corn. The following are the quotations for the week: The market opened on Tuesday: American flour 28s@32s; Red Western 10s 6d; White 11s 6d@13s 3d; Corn—mixed and yellow 34s@34s 3d; white 35s.

On Tuesday the weather was in fine condition, and the advance above reported was partially lost, in consequence of the Breadstuffs closing quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions continue dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull. Bacon quiet but firm. Lard steady. The sales of 180 tons is reported at 62s 6d for fine.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted at 92¾@93 for money and 93@93¼ for account.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Aug 17.—New Orleans has is quoted at 81f. Sales in two days 3,600 bales.

From Texas—The Abolition Excitement.

WASHINGTON, Aug 31.—The New Orleans papers of Tuesday contain the following intelligence from Texas.

New events daily occur in some parts of Texas, keeping alive the existing excitement.

Among other things, it is stated that a man, named Pearce, has been arrested on the charge of setting fire to the town of Henderson. The proof against him was of an almost positive character.

The people are now driving from the upper country every individual who is in the least suspected of Abolitionism.

The town of Mount Vernon has been burned. One of the incendiaries was caught and hung.

A plan to burn Sulphur Springs had been discovered.

A slave negro preacher has acknowledged that he and others had set apart a certain time to burn all the stores and dwellings in the town, and commit other depredations. They then intended to take the horses, in order that they could whip out the whites, and fly for the Indian nation.

Mr. Taylor, a white man, who made negroes his only companions, was to get his travelling card or be hanged.

An attempt to burn the town of Indianola had been discovered in time to prevent serious loss.

The Crockett *Argus says* that considerable excitement exists in that and the adjoining county of Anderson. Several barns and one dwelling had been burned, and the incendiarism had been directly traced to negroes.

A white man had been implicated by the negroes, and was hung near Ioni.

A plot among the negroes had been discovered in Tyler prairie.

Various persons had been ordered to leave the State, and vigilance committees were continually forming.

Convention of Millers and Distillers.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ohio, August 31—A Convention of Millers and Distillers met here yesterday.

The attendance, was large, embracing delegates from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and many of the Western States.

H. H. Culbertson, of Troy, Ohio, was elected president.

A Committee of Conference, composed of one delegate from each State, was appointed.

At the meeting of the Convention this morning, a resolution was adopted, authorizing the appointment *of a committee of three from each State* represented, the said committee to meet at Cincinnati on the 6th of February next, to fix upon a uniform percentage of the capacity of each distillery, to go into effect from and after April 1, 1861. Also, requesting the shippers of wines to concentrate them for sale in as few hands as practicable, *and the receivers of wines in the various markets* to use their best endeavor to obtain a uniform standard of inspections.

Gen. Walker's Movements in Honduras.

AN EXTENSIVE PLAN OF OPERATIONS—THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31—The schooner J. A. Taylor has sailed from this port for Rustan, with *fifty men, to the aid of General Walker.*

The brig Creole had arrived from Rustan on the 17th, with Honduras advices to the 15th.

General Walker was fortifying his position at Truxillo.

It was reported that Guardiola would attack the town on the night of the 15th. This alarmed the inhabitants, who *were leaving in great numbers* for Rustan.

The arrival of the schooner Toucey, with later advices regarding the movements of General Walker, is expected.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31—General Walker has raised the old Federal Central American flag, and contemplates the regeneration and union of all the five States, viz: Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Costa Rica.

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Aug 31.—*It is ascertained* that the Administration has no more official information *on Mexican affairs than is already known to* the public through the newspapers. The despatch of vessels to the Gulf is merely a precautionary matter in view of the threatened Spanish hostilities against Mexico.

It is probable that Minister McLane will return to Vera Cruz in October, in accordance with the *desire expressed in official quarters.*

While our Government would not view with indifference an armed European intervention in the affairs of that country, it would be powerless to interfere, *Congress* having made no provision for such a contingency.

From Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH, August 31—The Denver City express brings Pike's Peak advices to the 25th inst.

The census returns show the population at the gold regions to be about 40,000.

The veins on the Blue river increase in richness.

The mining operations continue brisk in the southern diggings. Several nuggets yielding from $50 to $94 were recently found. The wheat crop of New Mexico is reported *out of*.

The troubles with the Navajo Indians continue serious.

From two to three thousand of the Cheyennes are engaged in stealing, and in some cases attacking the ranches on the Platte river.

Mr. Douglas in North Carolina.

PETERSBURG, Va., August 31—The Douglas Democratic Convention of North Carolina adjourned last night. Fifty counties were represented in the *Convention by 175 delegates*.

Mr. Douglas made an able speech before the Convention yesterday afternoon.

A straight-out Douglas electoral ticket was nominated.

The Sale of Virginia Canals to French Capitalists.

RICHMOND, (Va.), Aug. 31.—The James River and Kanawha Canal has been conditionally sold to a French company of capitalists, the action of the Legislature being necessary to make the agreement final. The capital of the new company is to be not less than twenty nor more than thirty millions, and *the canal is to be finished to the Ohio river in eight* years.

Execution at St. Louis.

SPEECH FROM THE SC