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BALTIMORE.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1861.

WAR AND OTHER NEWS.

From the army opposite Washington we have news of an exciting character. The Federal pickets beyond Prospect Hill had been driven in by the Confederates in force, with the object, it is surmised, of ascertaining the position of the Federal advance. Early yesterday morning observations were made, but it could not be discovered that the Southern army had taken any steps to indicate an advance upon the Federals. The excitement in Washington was intense, consequent upon anticipated hostilities. One of the balloons used for observation purposes broke its nettings early yesterday morning and took an easterly direction. The New York *World* hints at simultaneous operations of a formidable character, upon several important points, as now in preparation.

By way of Fortress Monroe, a copy of the Norfolk *Day Book* has been received; it contains a despatch from New Orleans, giving an account of a desperate fight on Santa Rosa Island, on the 8th inst., between the "Billy Wilson" Zouaves and about 1,000 Confederate troops, commanded by General Anderson. The Confederates drove in the Zouave pickets and stormed the camp, destroying all the tents except those used for hospital purposes, capturing a large amount of stores, equipments and ammunition, and spiking all the cannon in position. The Zouaves are said to have fought with desperation; their loss is not stated.

From Norfolk and Richmond we learn, from passengers who have come direct, that extraordinary examples of economy were being set by the wealthier classes—gentlemen assuming the heavy negro fabrics instead of broadcloth, and ladies the coarsest homespun instead of silks. The Confederate Government had purchased nearly all the coffee for the use of the army, and the fruit crop also has been reserved for the comfort of the soldiers. A statement of prices of flour, corn meal, coffee, potatoes, bacon, tea, salt, butter, &c., will be found in this connection. General Huger, formerly of the Pikesville Arsenal, received on Friday the commission of a Major General.

A full list of the Indiana prisoners recently captured by the Confederates will be found in another column.

From the lower Potomac the Navy Department has received the report of Lieutenant Harris, of the steamer Union, who had boarded and burned a Confederate schooner in Quantico creek.

From the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 10th we have news from the Kanawha. General Rosecrans is said to be at Mountain Cove, twenty-five miles beyond Gauley. General Lee's whereabouts is not certainly known; it is conjectured, however, that he designs entering Eastern Kentucky with 10,000 men. The fight at Chapmansville is described as a sharp and sanguinary affair.

A special despatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Indianapolis, represents the news from Kentucky as encouraging to the Federal cause. Enlistments for the United States service are said to be made with rapidity.

From the same source we have a report of a fight at Hillsboro between 300 Confederates, under the command of Captain Holliday, and about 50 Home Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Sadler. The Confederates, we are told, were at once put to flight, with a loss of 11 killed, 29 wounded, and 22 prisoners.

Our Missouri news comes principally in the form of a special letter from Jefferson city to the Missouri *Democrat*. Price is described as rapidly retreating, and Fremont in pursuit, determined to draw him into battle, perhaps on the soil of Arkansas. All the large slaveholders in Henry county are said to have removed South with their negroes. The Federal force in Missouri is set down at 50,000 men, well equipped and well drilled—the Confederate at between 35,000 and 40,000 men, more or less raw and badly armed. Another report gives Price from 20,000 to 25,000, and places him at Poague's Mills, on Grand River; McCulloch, in person, is said to be with him. His officers declare that it is his intention to give Fremont battle as soon as he has completed his junction with McCulloch.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* has seen a copy of the Mesilla *Times*, a secession paper of Arizona Territory wherein it is stated that "a complete secession government has been organized there," John R. Baylor being Governor.

From Europe we have later news by the Asia and Glasgow. The press of England and France is much exercised with the proposed allied intervention in Mexico. The *Times* claims that the full assent of President Lincoln has been obtained.

From Russia we learn that the St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

We have Mr. Alcock's account of the night attack on the residence of the British legation in Japan. The London *Times* calls for a strong naval demonstration against that country.

Our readers will find much to interest them in the several articles we select from leading foreign journals.

A party of Zouaves (formerly Ellsworth's) sent out from Newport-News to cut wood, have been attacked by a Confederate scouting party and driven in, with the loss of one team. The Zouaves fled at the first fire.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

PARIS GOSSIP.

PARISIAN SOUTHERNERS IN A FINANCIAL FIX.

There are several cases of "real hardship" among Southerners here, resulting from the suspension of communication between Europe and the Southern States. Gentlemen from the "sunny South," who came to Europe some time since, and who have been depending for their funds upon periodical remittances, now find themselves completely run out. They are in the unfortunate condition of the man who could neither go nor stay. They can't get away for two reasons: They have no money, and won't take the oath of allegiance; and landlords, and tailors, and restaurant keepers are becoming clamorous for their pay.

One young man from Mobile, who is said to have an income of eight thousand dollars a year, is in the debtors' prison of Clichy, at the suit of the keeper of an "American bar-room." Another young man, of a wealthy family in Louisiana, has been obliged to enter a store as clerk, and still another has obtained employment in the office of an architect. But the hardest case of all which has come to my knowledge, is that of a young man from one of the Southern States, who, by the stoppage of the Southern mails, is left perfectly destitute here. But this is not the worst of it. He has been for some time engaged to be married to a young lady in Boston, and the happy event was set for the 15th of September. The time has passed, and the unhappy lover, with three thousand miles of briny ocean between him and his beloved, is living here upon the charity of his friends.

LYONS FABRICANTS FAVOR THE SOUTH.

I saw a letter from Lyons, a few days since, stating that there was a good deal of feeling there in relation to our difficulties, and that the sympathies were generally upon the Confederate side. The fact is, the American war has nearly ruined the trade of Lyons, which is the great centre of the silk manufacture of France, and two large manufacturing firms there have already failed. It is said that a deputation has been sent from there to the Emperor, asking him to recognize the Southern Confederacy, to which His Majesty replied that he would consider the matter, and await the turn of events.

Ohio Cor. National Intelligencer.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—*Can it Not be Re-opened?*—The absolute necessity that this great thoroughfare should be opened at the earliest practicable moment all admit. This question of time peculiarly affects those of us whose interests are more immediately connected with it. Southern Ohio, Northern Kentucky, Western Virginia and Maryland depend so much upon the road that their commercial prosperity is seriously restricted. This has been patiently borne as a military necessity. Can it be fairly said that such is the case now? Southern Ohio, to which your correspondent belongs, has performed its whole duty. Nearly the entire force now in the field in Western Virginia has been drawn from Ohio and Indiana. A letter before me from a prominent merchant in the latter State asks of your correspondent to institute some inquiries as to the probability of this route being again opened. The great line of the Marietta road, costing so many millions of dollars, is almost debarred from its Eastern connexions. All warehouses along this route are filled with flour and produce. The Wheeling and Parkersburg stems are reported in the finest condition as far as Cumberland. It must be at a great sacrifice to the company to keep its trains in order for the largest demands of the Government, while its through connexions are entirely cut off. Certainly, in an economic point of view, if this can be remedied, money will be saved to the Treasury.

WM. WHITEMAN, a resident of Alexandria, was arrested to-day, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments, and was put under one thousand dollars bail by the Provost Judge.

FROM EUROPE.

Important from China—Rumored Privateering at Shanghai—Departure of the American Squadron for Home—The Mexican Expedition—Loss of a Russian Man-of-War on the Coast of Japan.

The mail steamer Asia, Capt. Lott, arrived at New York on Friday from Liverpool via Queenstown. Left the former port on Saturday afternoon, the 28th September, and Queenstown on the evening of the 29th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. William Farren, the celebrated actor, died on the 24th, at the age of 75.

The Board of Trade returns for August show a falling off in the exports of 8¾ per cent. as compared with the same month last year, but they are 2 per cent. higher than in August, 1859. The diminution in the shipments to the United States during August was equal to £1,000,000 sterling.

The appointment of Lord Clarendon as Ambassador Extraordinary to the coronation of the King of Prussia is officially announced.

The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the report that the present state of Mexico is about to be the subject of a convention between the three powers most interested in the question. The *Patrie* admits that the French Government has fully approved of the conduct of its Minister in Mexico, that it has expressed its great dissatisfaction with the President, Juarez, and its intention to protect the French interests affected by them. But no decision has been made as to the means to be employed to effect this result.

The London *Morning Post* says that the *Patrie* has lost its semi-official character, and, in reply to its contradiction, repeats that a convention will shortly be signed by the Governments of England, France and Spain, who have decided to send a joint expedition to Mexico to obtain a full redress for their long-standing grievances.

The *Times*, in a leader on the same subject, says the assurance, in spite of the denial of the *Patrie*, that the British Government, in conjunction with France and Spain, and with the consent of the United States, has resolved upon an intervention in Mexico, will cause neither surprise nor dissatisfaction. The wonder has been that powerful nations should have been content to forego the usual rights conceded them by public law, and to leave their citizens to be robbed and murdered with impunity by the savages and fanatics of a decaying Republic. The misdeeds of the Mexican Government, or rather of the succession of factions which have borne that name, are so many that any recapitulation of grievances would be idle. The last fifteen years have been spent by foreign settlers and merchants in a state of constant uneasiness, and of late neither life nor property has been safe. We have on more than one occasion commented on the extraordinary news which has reached us from that distracted country, and it may be said that for the last year or two the scandals made known by the arrival of each succeeding mail have surpassed those that had gone before.

To dishonesty, to repudiation, the legal and irremediable plunder of our countrymen by the default of a bankrupt community, we were steeled by long endurance. We were used to corrupt judges, trafficking and jobbing officials, insolent underlings, and all the hateful creatures which are generated by the rottenness of a State. Nor were we likely to be moved by ordinary crimes. Half-caste vagabonds might waylay travellers or murder respectable citizens within a few miles of the capital, and as long as it was possible to hold the Government free from responsibility, and to suppose that these were only private malefactors, England would have acted on the maxim that he who lives abroad takes the country of his residence as he finds it, and cannot appeal to his own sovereign for protection against ordinary injuries. But the time has come when forbearance will be no longer possible. It is plain law and good sense that when the injuries done to a foreign settler are owing to the act or neglect of the Government of the country where he lives his own sovereign has a right to call upon the offending State for redress. Now, in this case, the outrages committed are, beyond a doubt, the result of the violence of political parties in Mexico and the complete anarchy into which the Republic has fallen.

British subjects have been plundered not only by ruffians to whom the evil times have given impunity, but by the chiefs of the contending factions, and even by men who have called themselves the rulers, and who have been for the time the rulers, of the country. It would be satisfactory to be able to say that these excesses have been committed only by the party which is most opposed to liberal principles, and which is constituted chiefly by the numberless priests of the country, leading the most ignorant and savage of the Mexican race. But, though undoubtedly the party of Juarez is far less guilty than its opponents, and though at the present time it is the ecclesiastical guerrillas and bandits who are chiefly the terror of the foreign residents, yet no party in Mexico is free from blame, nor can any justly complain that the Republic is threatened by foreign Powers for what is the fault of a faction only.

It is understood that the intervention will take place as soon as the weather permits the action of European forces in such a climate. The city of Mexico, should it be thought necessary to penetrate so far, is, from its position, sufficiently healthy; but Vera Cruz and the coast are, perhaps, as pestiferous as any part of the earth's surface. Vomito and cholera will be best avoided by doing in the winter months what is necessary to be done. This is, however, to anticipate. It may be that events will so fall out as to spare us the trouble of anything resembling a campaign, and that the mere presence of a combined squadron in the Gulf and the seizure of certain ports will urge the Mexican Government to new exertions in keeping the peace, and will convince the malcontents that they must confine themselves to some form of opposition more constitutional than brigandage. That our Government and that of France are this time in earnest, the Mexican factions will soon find.

A suspicion will, perhaps, occur to many people, which, as it is unfounded, had better be alluded to at once. It will be said that these three European Powers have taken advantage of the dissensions of the North American Union to carry out plans which verge upon a violation of the Monroe doctrine. For years, it will be argued, the Mexicans have been cheating and insulting and robbing Englishmen, but as long as the United States existed in their integrity, and a quick tempered Democracy was on the watch for an excuse for a quarrel with England, we abstained from avenging ourselves. But now that the hands of the Americans are turned against each other in a fratricidal contest, the league which Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot were foiled in making sixteen years ago is revived, and "the American balance of power" is sought to be established by a joint expedition of the monarchies of Europe.

This is a plausible objection, and will probably be met with in a great many of the American journals, particularly those of the Democratic party. But it has no solid basis. The full assent of the American President has, it is said, been given to the expedition. The outrages on American citizens have been as numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered. The prior party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is aware that things cannot go on any longer in their present state, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking back into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind.

A joint expedition is a sufficient guarantee that the cause of humanity will not be made a pretext to cover any ambitious schemes. Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, to possess themselves of any portion of the Republican soil, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States. There is also another consideration which may not have been without its weight with the Washington cabinet, and that is the fact that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momentous event which has taken place within the last few months. Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second Republic as at least highly probable; and in the action of England and France Mr. Lincoln, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check. At any rate, as we are informed, the Government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquillity in Mexico.

The only point on which there may possibly be a difference between ourselves and our allies regards the government of the Republic. England will be content to see it remain in the hands of the Liberal party which is now in power, while France and Spain are suspected of a partiality for the ecclesiastical rule, which has been recently overthrown. It would, indeed, be strange if France were in both the Old and New World to make herself the protector of priests and bandits.

Just as in Italy the partisan of Francis II. is fitted out at Rome for his work of making the kingdom of Naples ungovernable, so in Mexico the roads throughout the country, and even the streets of the capital, are infested by plunderers whom the leaders of the Church party do not hesitate to call their friends. The murders and torturings which have taken place lately are the work of men led by Marquez, a noted partisan and the chief hope of the priests. Whatever happens, these must not be placed in power again; for to the barbarism and superstition of the Mexican Church are owing nearly all the evils which afflict the country. Its power has been curtailed by the Government now in office, and this benefit to civilization somewhat atones for many of its shortcomings.

THE ATTACK ON THE BRITISH LEGATION IN JAPAN.

The following letter from Mr. Alcock appears in the *Friend of China*. The letter is addressed to the other Legations:

HER MAJESTY'S LEGATION, YEDDO, July 6.

Sir—Last night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the British Legation was suddenly attacked, and an entrance effected at several points simultaneously, by armed bands of Japanese, said by some to be Loonins, and by others the Prince of Mito's men. Two of the members of the establishment, Mr Oliphant and Mr. Morrison, were met in a passage and both wounded, the first, I am sorry to say, very severely, when a momentary diversion was effected by a shot from Mr. Morrison's revolver, which appears to have taken effect.

A few minutes later the same or another division of the assassins sought to effect an entrance to the apartments occupied by myself by breaking through and hacking in pieces some glass doors opening on to another suite, having mistaken their way. To this alone, under Providence, we probably owe our lives, for several minutes was thus lost to them, at the end of which some of the Yaconins or Damio's guard appear to have come to the spot, and the assailants were finally driven out of the house, after having penetrated into nearly every room except my own, leaving traces of their presence by slashing at all the beds and furniture. Marks of blood were found in various directions, and a prolonged conflict took place outside in the avenue and approaches to the Legation with the officers and men on service.

Such a deed of atrocity, perpetrated in the capital of a Government to which foreign representatives are accredited by the Western Powers, needs no comment. I only feel it a duty to communicate to my colleagues the facts for their guidance and information, and to acquaint them that, as a temporary measure, I have ordered up her Majesty's ship Ringdove, and caused a guard of men to be landed

What measures it may be expedient to adopt for the further security of this and the other Legations in Yeddo, and the maintenance of those international rights and immunities so grievously attacked, becomes a serious consideration, and one the pressing importance of which cannot well be overlooked; but on this part of the subject I shall be glad to enter into further communication with you and the rest of my colleagues, should you feel disposed to favor me with your views. I have, &c.,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

MR. RUSSELL TO THE LONDON TIMES.

The following extracts constitute a part of what the war correspondent has to say about our "situation."

THE CONTEST FOR THE CAPITAL.

Thursday, Sept. 12.—Washington is the National Capital, and, whatever distinctions the Americans of the Union party might have drawn as to its possession by either a foreign or internal foe, the effect on the nations of Europe of finding Mr. Jefferson Davis in the White House and the Confederate Senate in the Capitol must have led to something more decided than mere neutrality and non-recognition. It has been suggested to me that Washington himself was influenced in the selection of the site by considerations of a military character, which related to an absolute defensive power in the position itself. It is not easy to believe that the General ever looked so far in advance as to provide against a political contingency in which the Capital would be menaced either from the South or the South; but, if he did, the ground was chosen well, especially in view of that which is now taking place. The success of the British expedition is no proof that the place was badly selected as regards naval operations and foreign enemies, inasmuch as there were no defensive works on the river at the time, and this very day the "defenders," as they are called, of Baltimore, which is more exposed than Washington, are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of the repulse of a British force in an attack on the place similar to that we made with greater success on the Capital itself.

It is a curious reflection that Fort McHenry, which is now the Bastile of Maryland, and the political prison of the people arrested under the United States *lettres de cachet*, was the work from which floated "the Star-Spangled Banner," made famous here, at least, by the spirited words of a young American confined in one of the British men-of-war during the bombardment, and who wrote the song, tradition has it, on the very morning of the action. The "Star-Spangled Banner," which flies there at present by no means indicates "the land of the free," though it may certainly mark "the home," for the time, "of the brave." There are whole acres of that handsome flag, however, floating over miles of earthworks, and redoubts and camps around Washington on both sides of the Potomac. It is not possible that the Confederate Generals can be meditating a direct front attack on the place, unless they are satisfied that the Federalists will not stand inside their works. But common sense must teach the latter that, with a deep river behind them, crossed by two narrow bridges, discretion and valor would unite in prompting them to make a most vigorous resistance. The Confederates have still their scows and flat-boats in the creeks below the city; but the Potomac flotilla forever moves up and down before the watery delta in which they lie hid, and an attempt to throw troops over to the Maryland side now would be far less likely to succeed than it would have been a month ago.

THE AFFAIR AT CARNIFEX FERRY.

There are reports in the journals, this morning, of a "defeat and rout" of Floyd, the secessionist general, by Rosecrans, near Summerville, in Western Virginia, on the 11th of September, and the affair is called, as usual, "a brilliant victory;" but the victorious general makes no such assertion, and his modest despatch would rather imply that he received a check in his attack on the enemy, who retired during the night, and crossed the Gauley without molestation in the face of a superior force, who were not aware of his movements till informed of it by "a runaway contraband" next morning. The Confederates must, however, have been in a bad position, and have suffered severely, otherwise they would not have abandoned their camp equipage, two stands of colors, and a quantity of stores, and it is probable they were inferior in force to the Federalists. From 8 o'clock till nightfall the latter endeavored to find their way to the Confederate position, but as they had marched seventeen miles exhausted just as they were about to assault; and at last General Rosecrans withdrew them and fell back, *reinvecta*, with a loss of 120 killed and wounded.

As the enemy have carried off their guns and their wounded at leisure, they may be considered as a dangerous element in Western Virginia at the other side of the Gauley, ready, perhaps, to be troublesome on the frontier of Kentucky. Here is another of those battles or slow skirmishes which are only great in consequence of the number of men engaged in them, which are characteristic of this war. Rosecrans is an officer of very good reputation. Floyd is well known as the Secretary of War under the last administration. The latter takes ground amid woods, and intrenches himself, with a river rushing through a deep gorge in his rear, for the mere purpose, it would appear, of fighting, because he could have crossed if he liked, inasmuch as he had the means of making a bridge, which he used in retiring next night, and had a ferry at his disposal also. The attack fails. Then Floyd crosses by the bridge and the ferry, and destroys the former and the boats of the latter. Rosecrans, though his men had been resting all night, refuses to follow, the "troops being still much fatigued," and there being "no material for immediately replacing the bridge," and he, therefore, thought it "prudent to encamp." Neither Federalist nor Confederate will gain much at this rate. Nor is the retreat of Gen. Green, of the Secessionist army, before Gen. Pope, of the Union army, in Missouri, of much more consequence in reference to the ultimate objects of the war. All such operations are in the interests of the Peace party.

It may be true that there are 300,000 men under arms on both sides in a small area, but as yet they are immobile, and have only a sort of *vis inertiæ*, which enables them to resist attack. When the news of Rosecrans having defeated Floyd came in last night, there was a gloom over the "best houses here," for, despite arrests, oath-taking, dismissals, and various forms of purgation, there is still a very strong air of Southern "disloyalty" left among the Washingtonians. Indeed, so strong is it that a paper published here in the interest of the Government finds it necessary to rebuke and denounce the fair traitors in the following strain, and if imprisonment cannot convert them, perhaps a course of leaders will have a better effect:

"No one who is not residing here, and convincing himself with his own eyes and ears, will believe that one-half of the women of Washington clap their hands over every Confederate success, predict Beauregard's speedy occupation of the Capital, and are preparing to illuminate their windows on the occasion. Yet this is the truth. A portion of them act thus because they have relatives or lovers in the Southern army; the remainder, because secession has a certain sneaking fashionableness among the women; because Southerners in Washington have, for years, worn great diamonds, given great parties, gambled greatly, and been generally and magnificently vicious. The odor of the reckless dissipation, so long the false and feverish life of Washington, still taints and corrupts all places.—Impurity, treachery, scorn of virtue, still flaunt through the Capital, and it will take many years' influx of healthy Northern sentiment to drive them out of sight."

TEMPER OF THE ARMY.

The officers of the regular army, however much they may love the Union, do not, as a body, love the present Government. On the contrary, they regard the greater number of the Cabinet with aversion, and detest their principles. It is hard for men to fight for a cause with a good heart, and at the same time hold in contempt those who have that cause in hand at the moment. I was talking to an officer the other day in front of his tent, around which were standing six other officers. The conversation turned on General Fremont's proclamation, and one said, "If this is to be made a war against slavery I shall resign, no matter what the consequences may be." I don't think there was an officer there, except one, who did not join in and say, "I would do the same." On inquiry I found some were Marylanders, one from Delaware, one a Virginian, one from Ohio, and one from New York; and it was remarked to me that every one of them had voted against Mr. Lincoln.

The Black Republicans, somehow or other, are not considered "genteel." They are noted as unfashionable and low, and it is odd enough to see men who are tobacco, sugar, and rice merchants, swelling with indignation at the idea of being ruled by a set of hungry lawyers and politicians sprung from the very lowest condition in society. In a monarchy one might comprehend this extreme disgust, but it seems out of place here. However, though the law does not create or define them, there are strong and broad limits between the different classes in society, which, purely conventional as they are, nevertheless are rigidly observed.—All men are equal, but it by no means follows that the man who sells tobacco behind a counter is equal to the man who grows tobacco for sale on his estate. The North has got the taint of commerce upon it; the South, from its broad fields of profitable crops, worked by negroes, turns up its refined nose at the smell of the lucre, though not indifferent to the thing itself.

As one of my friends expressed it, "the North may put what construction they please upon the war, and shout for the Union as long as they please. We are determined never to be ruled by a set of low-lived blackguards, and" (excuse the words) "suffer our property to be at the mercy of the loafers in these overgrown towns. This is a war of gentlemen against the rule of snobs." The snobs are not always beaten in such battles, and, according to one definition of that peculiar race, it may not be easy to determine how far they may be distributed on both sides. Any way, it is a most miserable way, and the sooner it is ended the better for America and mankind.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE

THE GLASGOW OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Oct. 11.—The steamship Glasgow, from Liverpool on the 2d instant, via Queenstown on the 3d, bound for New York, passed off Cape Race at five o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamer North Briton arrived at Liverpool from New York on the 1st inst.

The steamer Hanmonia arrived out on the 3d instant.

The political news is unimportant.

The ship Henry Clay was wrecked off Islay, Scotland. The crew and passengers were saved.

The London *Times*, in expatiating on the proclamation issued by General Fremont, says it is not to be wondered at, as an adoption of the Abolition doctrine may, if the strife in America goes on, be successfully urged on the Government; but it has fears that the result of such a programme will not be satisfactory.

A company is being formed in London, the purpose of which is to encourage the cultivation of the cotton plant in Queensland by the employment of Coolie labor.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* asserts that the negotiations relative to the contemplated intervention of the French and English Governments in Mexico, had no definite results. No convention whatever had as yet been drawn up.

The St. Petersburg *Bee* predicts the early recognition by France of the Southern Confederacy.

The Anglo-French commercial treaty went into operation on the 1st of October.

An imperial decree opens the principal ports of France to the importation of cotton and woollen yarns from England and Belgium.

On the Paris Bourse, Rentes had declined to 68f. 40c.

The French Government will intervene between Italy and Spain.

The Bank of France has advanced its rate of discount to six per cent. premium.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Wednesday, A. M.—The sales of two days (Monday and Tuesday) amount to 16,000 bales. The market, since the departure of the last steamer, has remained quiet, and the sales have been limited at the prices then quoted. The sales to speculators and exporters were 5,750 bales. The market closes quiet but firm.

LATER VIA LIVERPOOL.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.—The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 4,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday.—The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales, the market closing firm but unchanged. Sales to speculators and exporters 6,000 bales.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester continue favorable.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the Breadstuffs market quiet but steady. The Flour market is easier. Sales of American at 27@30s. Wheat quiet but steady, at 10s.4d @11s. 6d. for red Western; 12s. for red Southern; 12s 3d.@12s. 6d. for white Western, and 12s.6d.@13s. for do. Southern. Corn is active, with an upward tendency; mixed at 32s.; sales at 32s.9d.; yellow 31s.6d @32s; white 35@35s.3d.

THE LATEST.

October 3—Corn is firmer.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions continue dull. Beef nominal. Pork quiet. Bacon flat, with a declining tendency. Lard quiet. Tallow steady.

THE VERY LATEST.

October 3—Provisions dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar is firm. Coffee is firmer, with an advance on the lower qualities. Rice steady. Ashes quiet; Pots 33s.; Pearls 35s. Rosin (common) firmer, but no sales are reported. Spirits Turpentine have an upward tendency.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs are still declining; Sugar firm; Coffee buoyant; Tea (common Congou) quiet; Rice inactive; Tallow firm at 49s.

Linseed Oil is steady at 34s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols for money 92⅞@92 15-16. On Thursday, 92⅞.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central, 39¾@38¾ prem. cent. discount; on Thursday, 39¾. Erie R. R., 23¾@23¾.

Further News by the Glasgow.

CAPE RACE, N. F., Oct. 12.—The following is the balance of the Glasgow's news:

The Glasgow left Queenstown on the evening of the 3d. She has a general cargo, and 55 cabin and 145 steerage passengers—all well.

Ship experienced fresh westerly breezes during the passage.

On the 8th signaled the steamship City of Manchester, from New York, bound to Liverpool.

On the same night exchanged signals with a large steamer, supposed to be the Africa, from New York for Liverpool.

ITALY.

The issue of a pamphlet at Florence condemning the temporal power of the Pope produces a great sensation.

PORTUGAL.

Report says the King of Portugal is to marry a Princess of Savoy.

AUSTRIA.

All the functionaries in the Council of Pesth have tendered their resignations.

The Assembly Chamber at Pesth was occupied by military and the members forcibly prevented from entering.

Count Jaroby had returned unopened the order of the Government, requesting him to remain in office.

TURKEY.

It was stated that the Bosnians and Servians had declared in favor of the Montenegrins.

POLAND.

A solemn meeting of the Poles is called for the 10th of October, near Lublin.

BRAZIL.

The Brazil mails had reached England. Rio dates are to September 8th. Coffee active at a decline—good firsts 5$300@5$500; stock 80,000 bags.

BUENOS AYRES.

Negotiations for peace at Buenos Ayres had been broken off, and a battle was imminent.

The country was under martial law.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived from New York, September 10—Trade Wind and Chicopee at Barcelona; 24th, Pacific at Cette; 27th—Golden Era at Derry; Anna Margaretta at Torbay; 28th—Casilda and Allston Stewart at Helvoet; H. Von Brabant at Bremen; Brilliant at Antwerp; 29th—Ocean Home, Eclipse and Thomas Jefferson at Havre; Louisa at Queenstown.

Arrived from Boston, Vasco de Gama at Helvoet.

Sailed for New York, August 1—Mary Lord from Algua Bay; September 3)—Charles Kean and Cruisoe from Portsmouth; Glasgow, 4th, Saint Bede and Ballarat from Deal; 1st, Ellen Stewart and S. A. Baker, ditto; Martha, Constantine and Harvest Home, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Philadelphia 30th, Sunrise, Ann Augusta and Saxonia, from Portsmouth.

Memorandum.—The Hudson, from Shields, for New York, and the Georges, from Antwerp, for New York, have both put into Ramsgate leaky.

From the Boston Courier.

THAT BOOMERANG AGAIN.

Sumner's Worcester Speech with Trimmings

The Boston *Journal* comments upon a pamphlet edition of the performance in question. The embellishments (trimmings) referred to it specifies, as consisting of interpolations like the following: "Immense sensation," "Tumultuous applause and cheers," "Immense cheering, interrupting the speaker for some time," "Immense applause," "Vociferous applause," &c. The *Journal* also notices the following paragraph placed at the end of this pamphlet edition of the performance:

"As Mr. Sumner closed, the hearty approval of the sentiments of the speech found utterance in the most enthusiastic and long-continued demonstrations of applause."

In the newspaper reports of the speech nothing of the sort thus instanced appears, the printed slips of it from the original copy having been furnished to the daily papers before its delivery—though, according to the *Journal's* account of the matter, we do not see why these prostituted testimonials of sympathy, on the part of the audience, might not just as well have been interspersed beforehand as afterwards. But the statement of the *Journal* in regard to this remarkable transaction, discreditable as it is to somebody, and making manifest a deliberate purpose to deceive, deserves careful scrutiny and consideration. It remarks as follows:

"Whoever edited this speech for the pamphlet edition, interpolated the expressions we have given, and appending the above quotation, *deliberately falsified the facts*. The applause was at no time 'vociferous' 'immense,' or 'tumultuous,' and it was evidently confined to less than one-third of the audience. That which greeted the close of the speech was neither enthusiastic nor long continued. These embellishments of the speech are not the result of mental hallucination. The attempt to deceive the public is evidently systematic and deliberate, some of the interpolations being made at points where there was no applause whatever, but which would naturally be regarded as telling, by those who subscribe to Mr. Sumner's views."

Thereupon, the *Journal* proceeds to state an inference of its own, upon a theory which may or may not, according to circumstances, have much or little influence upon the public mind. It says: "We do not suppose that the embellishments were interpolated by Mr. Sumner, *for* he possesses too much dignity of character to resort to such clap-trap"—and it *therefore* attributes these liberties with Mr. Sumner's speech and with the truth itself, to "some over-enthusiastic and super-serviceable friend and admirer."

Now, in the absence of positive proof as to the author of the interpolations in question, we can only resort to that inference, either extrinsic or internal, which is furnished by the apparent circumstances of the case, or by the pamphlet itself, in order to ascertain who is actually responsible. The *Journal* declares, that some of these marks of sympathy by the audience are testified to by the annotator,—

"at points where there was no applause whatever, but which would naturally be regarded as telling by those who subscribe to Mr. Sumner's views."

Two facts appear from this statement. One is, that the annotator is guilty of falsehood, and the other, that he is in sympathy with "those who subscribe to Mr. Sumner's views," and, consequently, with Mr. Sumner himself. The points, therefore, at which the speaker would most wish the audience to applaud, (but where, it seems, they did not,) are those selected by somebody in full and peculiar sympathy with Mr. Sumner. We leave our readers to make their own inference.

It will not be overlooked, either, that the first indications of approbation marked in the pamphlet (after "the warm applause of the vast assembly burst forth again with great enthusiasm, ending with three rousing cheers," upon his introduction) are, first, after Mr. Sumner's characteristic glorification of his own anti-slavery demonstrations. At the end of his recitation of what he had himself done—and it would seem from his manner of putting it, as if he had alone accomplished "this great thing," which, according to him, has now assumed the dignity of history—there we have (applause.) And in the very next paragraph, at the close of a sentence remarkable for being equally personal and self-laudatory—there, too, we have (applause)—and here, also, our readers may make, if they please, what seems to be the almost inevitable inference. The passage is as follows:

"Let us rejoice that at least so much has been gained, and from the extent of our present triumphs take hope and courage for the future. Providence will be with the good cause in times to come as in times past. Others may despair; I do not. Others may see gloom; I cannot. Others may hesitate; I will not. (Applause.) Already the country has been saved."

This passage comes in, let us remark, immediately after the recapitulation of Mr. Sumner's services to the anti-slavery cause. How much praise Mr. Sumner deserves from a country in the very agonies of a civil war for the cause, and how much has actually been accomplished for it, by him or anybody else, may appear from a somewhat different state of things detailed on the third page of the pamphlet itself:

"Defence, did I say? It is with mortification that I utter the word; but you all know the truth. The rebel conspirators have set upon us, and now besiege the National Government. They besiege it at Washington, where are the President and his Cabinet and the national archives. They besiege it at Fort Monroe on the Atlantic, at St. Louis on the Mississippi, and now they besiege it in Kentucky. Everywhere we are on the defensive. (Sensation).

How much, and what good, we may ask, has Mr. Sumner done?

But this is quite wide of the mark. The *Journal*, after all, does not furnish us with a piece of evidence which can be regarded as nothing less than conclusive, but which the pamphlet itself affords,—that Mr. Sumner himself superintended the publication of this edition of his speech. The pamphlet enjoys the "embellishment" of two introductory mottoes, one in verse, and the other in prose, not contained in the newspaper report, which we presume no one will undertake to deny were supplied by the speaker himself for his own speech. We think that this fact exhibits an adoption of the edition, at least, and a preliminary adoption of it—and, as to anything subsequent, who can doubt that Mr. Sumner is now busily engaged in sending it, under his Senatorial frank, by thousands, "interpolations" and all, wherever it may do the best service to "the cause," the most injury to the country.

How far Mr. Sumner is responsible for all this, therefore, for the "embellishments," for the "clap-trap," for whatever has "deliberately falsified the facts," for whatever and whoever is guilty of the whole, with every copy that is stamped with the senatorial signature and sent abroad on its errand of mischief—it is needless to take the trouble to argue.

But there are other inferences more agreeable to make from the declarations of the *Journal* and of other papers, whose editors took part in the proceedings of the Convention. The speech of Mr. Sumner, instead of being welcomed with the general gratification which is pretended, was coldly received, or listened to with repugnance, by two-thirds of the assembly. The enthusiastic applause which greeted it was "confined to less than one-third of the audience".

He does not represent, therefore, the Republican party; and, assuredly, it is only in the ranks of those that have been somewhat loosely connected with it, that he represents anybody. He does not, and we know he does not, represent the sentiments of a superior part of the men of Massachusetts. The falsity of his relations to its political opinions is now, if never before, made manifest. Massachusetts will stand better for it hereafter—for the inference thus inevitably to be drawn cannot but lead to appropriate and practical application.

From the New York World.

Charles Sumner's historical allusions are being made mince-meat of by the learned Bostonians. His very remarkable omissions from the quotation from Plutarch, and the hardly less remarkable correction in the pamphlet edition (an omission and alteration but for which the quotation would have served his emancipation argument far less well) are being set forth in the original Greek, and his former translation diligently compared and revised.

From the New York Times, Oct. 12.

EDICTS OF EMANCIPATION.

We expressed some doubt, a few days since, as to the practical effect of an edict of emancipation, even if one should be issued by the General Government. It is very clear