in developments which must ultimately prove of great advantage to the people of the State, and to the whole public.

New roads will enrich the farmers of the State, by opening to them the markets of New-York and Philadelphia; while from the fertile garden lands of New-Jersey these cities can be supplied with vegetables and fruits, in greater abundance and at less prices than at present. Our business and traveling communities will also be greatly benefited by the stimulating effect of two rival interests, which, as each claims an ability to earn dividends from their local traffic, will be able to look upon the through travel as an addition only to be gained by concessions in fare, and greater speed. Indeed, one of the parties interested in a through railroad route, under one management, has already signified its willingness to carry passengers at about one-third less than the present fare, and to occupy but about three hours in the transit.

The developments referred to as having been made through the action of the last Legislature, are seen in the diminished respect paid to exclusive grants, and in the disposition on the part of the Courts to set these grants aside, evinced in the recent decisions by the Chancellor. Let these decisions be fully established as the law, and carried out in practice, and prosperity and progress must become the distinguishing features of New-Jersey.

A Douglas Democrat writes from Buffalo to *The Albany Atlas* as follows:

"The Douglas force increases every day here, and before the 6th of November, the entire old Whig and American strength, with very insignificant exceptions, will be with us. Fillmore, Hall, Ketcham, Barton, Bird, and all the old lines *are for* Douglas, and the rank and file follow them."

—How is this? We knew Hall (K. N.) had turned Democrat some years ago, but we have heard that Mr. Fillmore was going *for Bell*. Can it be that he will support the man whom he so justly and forcibly denounced this very year for wantonly reöpening the Slavery agitation, after it had been closed by the compromise of 1850?

THE LATEST NEWS,

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

The worse-and-worse aspects from Kentucky are crushing to the Breckinridge men here. Some of their National Committee admit that all is lost before the people. The remark is attributed to the President, that Breckinridge has no more support in Kentucky than he himself has in Pennsylvania.

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS.

The Auditor's office of the Post-Office Department, in settling the accounts of small Postmasters throughout the country, find that large numbers of them cannot square their accounts, by reason of having used for private purposes the postages which accumulated in their hands from the time that Congress failed to pass the Post-Office Appropriation bill up to the succeeding session. This class of Postmasters are those who pay their dues to Government upon drafts in favor of mail contractors. The sums are, of course, small, and the sureties probably sufficient in most cases, but the fact of this kind of default exhibits a wide spread demoralization that disgraces the country. Mr. Holt will remove all who do not promptly pay the balance found against them.

THE ALBANY POSTMASTER.

An opinion prevails here that the President will act upon the advice of his friends in New-York who counsel against the removal of the present Postmaster at Albany.

THE TREASURY.

The amount in the Treasury subject to draft at the close of the week was	$3,271,000
Receipts for the last week were	1,810,000
The drafts paid were	2,533,000
The drafts issued were	2,215,000

PUNISHMENT OF GAMBLERS.

Harry Turner, a sporting man here, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, on a charge of robbing a person with whom he and others were playing cards. He made a very sensible address to the Court, attributing his wrong doing to constant habits of intoxication. It had so great an effect on Judge Crawford that he fixed the term of imprisonment at one-half what he first intended. Here, where gaming has been open and general, time out of mind, people are astounded when the statute is put in force, as it has been to-day upon William Marquis, a keeper of a faro bank here. He was to-day sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, while thousands of like offenses practiced by persons who have been and are patronized by distinguished officials in and out of Congress, have gone unwhipped of justice. The case of Marquis is one so extraordinary that the Jury and the bar united in petition to the President for his pardon.

THE POSTMASTER AT COLUMBUS.

The statement of *The Columbus* (O.) *Journal* that the President has reconsidered the removal of Mr. Miller, Postmaster at Columbus, and withholds the commission of Dr. Dawson as Postmaster, on the application of the Hon. Mr. Cox, is entitled to full credit.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The report of the resignation of Mr. Cass as Secretary of State has no official foundation, but it is predicated on his face that his health has been failing for some months past.

The amount of Government money on deposit is $5,081,000 of which $3,272,000 is subject to draft. The receipts for the last week were $1,810,000, but owing to the payment of drafts, to the extent of over $2,500,000; the sum now on hand is less by $405,000 than it was the preceding week. Drafts have been issued for the payment of $2,215,000; thus leaving a net balance of $1,670,000.

Capt. Sims will leave to-morrow with a detachment of 50 marines for the steamship Susquehanna. The officers of the vessel have been ordered to report on the 15th.

Non-Arrival of the Adriatic.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Adriatic, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. Weather foggy. Wind light, from the south.

Affray at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, two negroes entered the saloon of Wm. Pickersgill, on Seneca street, and becoming troublesome, Pickersgill attempted to eject them, when one of the negroes drew a large knife and made several lounges, which took effect on Wm. Salmon, a white man, who was just then passing out of the door. Salmon ran a little way out, and fell dead. The negroes fled, but were subsequently arrested.

Alleged Dishonest Clerk.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug 10, 1860.

John A. Bowman, alias John Anderson, was examined to-day before Commissioner Hoyne, on a charge of purloining letters from the Post-Office, where he was formerly a clerk, but left about the 15th of July. He gave bail for his appearance at a final examination next Monday.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

By the official vote of the county, the Democrats have elected the following officers: A. C. Bernondy, Recorder, by 2,587 over Kembe, Independent, and 5,175 over Nelson, Republican; Charles Rodman, reelected Jailor, by 2,182 over Blakely, Republican; Peter Wiglan, reelected Marshal, by 270; C. L. Boislinciere, by 130.

The vote for Governor is: H. Jackson, 274; Gardenhire, 3,215; C. F. Jackson, 9,761, and Orr, 12,457. The Republicans figure Rollin's majority in the Second District at 500. The returns from the counties come in slowly, not half being heard from yet.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Friday, August 10, 1860.

Sixty-four counties, mostly complete, give Coombs a majority of 25,296.

Town of Salisbury, Md., nearly Destroyed by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The town of Salisbury, Somerset County, was nearly consumed by fire on Wednesday the 8th inst. Over forty dwelling houses, stores, etc., were destroyed. The town is represented as almost in complete ruins. The Episcopal Church, one of the oldest in the State, was destroyed, notwithstanding great efforts were made to save it. The conflagration swept away the stores of Messrs. Reder & Tradwine, Wm. Burkhead, C. F. Dashields, Bush's Hotel. Several other stores and their contents were partially destroyed. A large amount of personal property, goods, &c., were saved, though the aggregate loss is very great. Most of the sufferers are insured in the Mutual Insurance Company of Delaware. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is suspected to have been the work of an incendiary.

Ohio Politics.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The Republican Convention met yesterday and nominated a full County ticket. Judge Oliver M. Spencer was nominated for Congress from the 1st District, and the Hon. John A. Gurley from the IId District.

The Chicago Zouaves drilled last night in Pike's Opera House. They leave to-day for St. Louis.

The Prince of Wales.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The Prince of Wales landed at 2 o'clock on Thursday from the Hero. The Admiral's ship Nile, and the Ariadne, Cossack, Valorous, and Flying Fish, accompanied him, as also the French Commodore's ship Pomone. The day was stormy and wet. There was a multitude of visitors from abroad. The steamer Arabian brought six hundred persons from Quebec, and the Westmoreland four hundred from Brunswick. Some of the excursionists had to camp out.

The preparations for the Prince's reception were good. The Prince, who wore a Colonel's uniform, landed under eight royal salutes from the ships and battery, including a French ship. He was received on Queen's wharf by the officers of Government, members of the public bodies, members of the clergy and bar, and deputations of prominent citizens. He was conveyed in the Governor's carriage and accompanied by a procession along the streets, which were lined by the volunteers' militia, and numerous tasteful arches were erected.

The balconies of the houses were filled with ladies and children. A number of the latter sang the national anthem. A guard of honor of regular troops accompanied the Prince from Halifax. The Prince rode out in plain clothes this afternoon in the rain. Governor Mulgrave and other celebrities are here. The reception is considered a complete success.

The Southern Excursion.

BUFFALO, Aug. 10, 1860.

The Southern excursion party arrived according to previous announcement. The depot was thronged with people, assembled to witness the reception. The Mayor welcomed the visitors in a brief speech. Judge Clayton, of Mississippi, responded on the part of his Southern friends, at considerable length, in which after returning thanks for the courtesy extended to them, he reviewed the relative position of the two sections of the country toward each other, their mutual dependence, and expressed the hope that brotherly feelings should at all times characterize their intercourse. At half past seven the greater portion of the company embarked on board the Western Metropolis for Cleveland, whence they will proceed to Chicago by Railroad, and thence home.

The Zouaves.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The Chicago Zouaves arrived this evening, and were received by the National Guards. They will drill in Washington Theater to-morrow, and leave for Springfield Monday.

Fire.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

J. W. Williams & Co.'s kerosene oil works were burned last night. This is the second time they have been destroyed this Summer.

The Cincinnati Embezzlement Case.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

In the Cincinnati embezzlement case to-day, upon the arrival of witnesses from Cincinnati and New-York, the magistrate decided that the case did not come under the Ashburton extradition treaty, and discharged Montague. The money, amounting to $25,600, was delivered to the Cincinnati detective.

The Battle of Bennington.

OGDENSBURGH, Friday, Aug. 10, 1850.

The anniversary of the battle of Bennington, Vermont, will be celebrated at Bennington on the 16th inst. Roscius W. Judson, esq., of Ogdensburgh, will deliver the address.

State Politics.

BATAVIA, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

A. D. Smith of Perry was yesterday elected delegate to the State Convention for Wyoming County.

The Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Aug. 10, 1860.

The R. M. steamship Canada in going out of this harbor last night, got ashore. She will not sail until to-night—possibly to-morrow—for Liverpool.

RECAPTURE OF COL. JAMES BUCHANAN CROSS.

From The Philadelphia Bulletin, last evening.

Col. James Buchanan Cross was last night recaptured at a house in the Twentieth Ward, and restored to his old quarters at Moyamensing prison. The fugitive was traced to his lair after a patient and careful search, and he was finally captured by the exercise of a ruse.

It seems that on Saturday morning, after the escape of Cross from the hands of tipstave Porter, he was rapidly driven down the "Neck" for a short distance, and the wagon was then turned about and driven up town at a moderate pace. By this means the fugitive quietly sought a hiding place in the upper part of the city, while the police, thrown upon a wrong scent, were searching for him down town. Cross went to a house in the neighborhood of Columbia avenue and Broad street, where he remained until Sunday night, when he went to a small dwelling occupied by a poor woman, in a small clump of houses which stand back from Columbia avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. A house had been rented for the Colonel in an out of the way location, and to this he was to have been removed last night.

A party of detectives under the head of District Attorney Mramn, proceeded to the house at about 11 p. m. disguised as laboring men, and after waiting some time for Cross to make his appearance outside, they stationed a guard about the house, and then rapped for admission. The door was opened by the woman of the house, and at the instant it was opened, Mr. Mann and several other officers rushed in past the woman and up stairs. The house has but one room on a floor. There was no Cross on the first floor, and on the second a man was found lying on a bed. This man was not the object of their search, and continuing on up stairs, the fugitive was found cooly sitting upon a trunk, and in his shirt sleeves. Excepting that he was divested of his coat, he was dressed just as he was when he slipped off on Saturday. He had laid aside his wig and shaved off his moustache and whiskers; but the officers had no difficulty in recognizing him, even without his bland manner and musical voice.

The prisoner was unembarrassed and polite as usual, remarking about the scantiness of the furniture in the room, and expressing regret that he had no chairs to offer his visitors. Mr. Porter, the officer from whom the forger had escaped, became very much excited, and bursting into a hysterical laugh, he seized Cross by the collar, and screamed out: "Old fellow, it makes me the happiest man in the world to see you. There is nobody I wanted to see worse!"

To this the adept coolly replied that he would be happy to see him (Mr. Porter), but not under existing circumstances.

Porter remarked that if the prisoner got away from him again he would have to be smarter than ever.

Cross replied that the officers had the advantage of him as they were all strangers to him, intimating that regular officers, in their ordinary dress, would have had some trouble in trapping him.

The recaptured rogue was taken at once to prison in Mr. Mann's wagon, the District-Attorney retaining his laborer's "rig," and driving the horses. So complete was his disguise that the prisoner did not recognize him until they arrived at the prison and Mr. Mann jestingly demanded his fare.

On the road to Moyamensing, the prisoner jested with his captors regarding his escape and recapture. He pretended to sympathize deeply with Mr. Porter, who had fallen into disgrace upon his account, and who had become an object of suspicion. He said he could not help the matter at the time, but he had determined to make Porter a rich man before he died!

Cross was finally lodged in his cell about midnight, and we presume that after the experience of the past, he will have to remain in strong quarters until the law is done with him.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

The Republican Associations in the Wards below Fourteenth street met last evening and elected delegates to the Assembly Conventions. On the 14th inst., these delegates will meet and elect delegates and alternates to the Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst. We append the names of those elected last evening:

FIRST WARD.—Peter Fritz, James Marshall, J. Clitz Morrison, George Thomson, Arthur Boyce.

SECOND WARD.—Jos. Manning, John Shipman.

THIRD WARD.—Joseph D. Costa, Samuel N. Lecompte, Benjamin Waterbury, T. R. Hibbard.

FOURTH WARD—First Assembly District—S. E. Wheelan. Second Assembly District, Henry H. Huelat, James Roach, Wm. Southiemer, Henry Steward, John Roach, Benjamin Stewart.

FIFTH WARD—Third Assembly District.—Nathan Kingsley, sr., Edwin O. Halsted, William Parker, Thomas Outwater, John Bennett, Edward W. Pratt, A. Bain, William H. Bailey.

SIXTH WARD (No 82 Franklin street).—First District—Michael J. Ryan. Second District—George Grandy, Thomas McGrain, James Quinlan, O. W. Brennan, John V. Oram. Fourth District—David B. Dwire, Joseph W. Hawks.

SIXTH WARD.—First Assembly District—Lewis M. Peck. Second Assembly District—James R. Lawrence, Henry V. Martin, P. C. Van Wyck, John McCue, E. H. Cornell, Jacob Blackwell. Fourth Assembly District—Frederick W. Meyer, Wm. Zobel.

SEVENTH WARD.—Delegates to the Fourth Assembly District Convention—John Hyer, John Edwards, Charles H. Hall, Geo. McGann, Thomas Ball, D. L. Pettee. Delegates to the Eighth Assembly District Convention—Warren Roosevelt, Geo. Kimmins, James McClaine, William Harrigan, John M. Gallagher.

EIGHTH WARD.—Third Assembly District—John E. Ayers, William Browning, J. H. Corwin, Thomas Fuller, Thomas McDonal. Fifth District—E. W. King, W. F. T. Chapman, John J. Shaw, D. R. Davis, William Patterson, R. V. Peeny, Frank Hulburt.

NINTH WARD—Fifth Assembly District—Dr. E. Dennison, Hiram Burdett, George F. Merklee. Seventh Assembly District—Ass Butman, Tobias Lawrence, Jesse Travis, John B. Allen, David Marsh, Wilson A. Baylor, Dr. S. Griswold, William H. Gedney, Henry W. Smith.

TENTH WARD.—Delegates to the Fourth Assembly District Convention—Edward H. Lawrence, William Kellock, Herman Kugler. Delegates to the Sixth Assembly District Convention—F. A. Fraser, George Gambs, Charles A. Buchman.

ELEVENTH WARD.—Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention—W. H. Duryee, J. L. Perley, John Landers, Daniel Herrick, Jas. Morris, J. C. Hardson, Chas. Perley, C. Donaldson, Philip Kelley, Charles Curtis, Wm. Rabold, M. Devoy, John Steinfeldt, John Parrot. Delegates to the Eighth Assembly District Convention—John D. Atkins, Wm. Vandewater, John Gardner, B. Fitzpatrick.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—Delegates to the Eighth Assembly District Convention—Thomas Brown, Henry A. Smith, Robert Fair, Louis Burtsch, Thomas C. Gould, Nelson Cables. Delegate to the Sixth Assembly District Convention—Augustus Feilen. Delegate to the Fourth Assembly District Convention—George G. Hallock.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—Delegates Sixth Assembly District—John P. Kennedy, Robert Irwin, Hugh Bennett, William A. Knapp, Patrick O'Conner, John Sharp, Robert Bennett. Fourth Assembly District—Joseph W. Cook, Daniel S. Duvall, Herbert J. Owens.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—Delegates to Fifth Assembly District—Charles Cheney, James S. Huyler, Thomas H. Dilks. Delegates to the Seventh District Convention—Marshall B. Blake, John L. Taylor, Frederick R. Sherman, Charles J. Livingston, Erastus C. Benedict. Delegates to the Tenth District Convention—Samuel Leeds, Francis F. Resch.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.—Delegates to the Sixth Assembly District Convention—Isaac McGay, Richard H. Woods, William Arenfred. Delegates to the Tenth Assembly District—Van Rensselaer Wood, William H. Shields, Andrew J. Odell, Charles H. Groves, Samuel Cantrell, John Byrns, Michael J. McDonald, Charles J. Folsom, Jacob Theiss, Francis Duncan. Delegates to the Twelfth Assembly District Convention—Arnold A. Rensom, Peter Cook, George P. Stutzman, Francis Heuel, Bernard Schwartz.

WIGWAM DEDICATION AT SOUTH BROOKLYN.—The South Brooklyn Republican Campaign Club had a grand rally at their pleasant and spacious Wigwam on Court street, opposite Douglas, last evening. The structure is 50 by 80 feet, with galleries running round three sides, and a large platform on the other canopied with the stars and stripes. The right gallery was reserved for ladies, who were represented in goodly numbers. Previous to the organization of the meeting, the "Irrepressible Wide-Awake Battalion," Col. H. Bristow, in the standard club uniform of a cloak and cap of glazed cloth, with a lantern and a flag bearing the name of Lincoln and Hamlin, floating from its staff, went through a variety of evolutions in the area in the center of the Wigwam, presenting a fine appearance. The Prairie Songsters followed with a campaign song, bringing out cheers at the close of each chorus. After which, W. H. Burleigh, President of the Club, made a short introductory speech of welcome and congratulation to those present, when a song, written by him, was presented through the Prairie Songsters.

Mr. George W. Curtis was the speaker of the evening, and his coming forward was the occasion for renewed cheering. The rejoinder of Mr. Everett to Lord Gray's depreciative estimate of American institutions he believed to have touched every point but the right one, and that was whether the policy of this Government was in favor of Freedom or Slavery. He showed that the principles of the Republican party were identical with those of the founders of the Republic; he gave a history of the encroachments of Slavery up to the present time, when it declares, as plainly as possible, its purpose to rule or ruin; he referred to the fact that what might be deemed the first Republican triumph of this campaign was the election of Mr. Blair in the Slave State of Missouri, and passed in review the several candidates, exhibiting Douglas close in the embrace of Slavery, and Breckinridge fairly and squarely on a disunion platform. Many other telling points were made, and the orator throughout engaged the close attention of his audience.

During Mr. Curtis's address, a pause was made at the entrance of the Lincoln Battalion of the Rocky Mountain Club of Kings County, Capt. Comstock, and the Prairie Rangers, Capt. Booth, the South Brooklyn Club acting as escort, and preceded by bands of music with torches and banners, and fireworks breaking out everywhere. The several battalions crowded the area that had been reserved in the center of the building, when three rousing cheers were given for the Wide-Awakes and the South Brooklyn Wigwam.

Messrs. Bashford, Moulton & Co. request us to correct a statement made in THE TRIBUNE two or three days since, that the ship Benjamin Morgan is fitting out for a slaver. They assure us she is bound on a legitimate voyage to the Cape of Good Hope. We apologize cheerfully to those gentlemen, if we were led into error. Our information came from a respectable source, and the sort of cargo seemed to warrant the suspicions of our informant.

TWO BOYS KILLED.—James Carrera, a boy 9 years of age, was instantly killed last evening by falling from a tree in front of No. 3 Bond street. His body was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 35 Bond street. —— Jarvis, another boy 5 years of age, fell from the third-story window of No. 35 Amity street last night, and was so badly injured that he died in a few hours thereafter.

ANONYMOUS COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICEMEN.—General-Superintendent Kennedy desires the writer of the anonymous letter signed "Justice" to make himself known at Police Headquarters and substantiate the grave charge he makes in his communication against an officer in one of the up-town Wards.

THE CENSUS.—Dr. Norris, one of the United States Census Marshals, called upon us to request us to notify manufacturers and others who may have been overlooked by the census takers to forward the information that they should have obtained to the Census Marshal's Office New-York. Those desiring to make good the delinquencies of Uncle Sam's employees will make a note of this. We take this occasion to express our opinion, that if Brooklyn may be taken as a fair specimen of the other parts of the country, the figures collected are not worth the printing. Of three gentlemen present when Dr. Norris called, but one of them had been called upon, and so far as our inquiries have gone, the work seem to have been done in the loosest possible manner. The census is worse than useless if not accurate, and we must confess that the confidence we shall repose in the figures relative to our district will be of the most limited character. We say this far more in sorrow than in anger. It is a great pity that so expensive and so valuable a work should be ruined through the incompetency or neglect of those amply compensated for compiling it. [Brooklyn Eagle.

UNCLE SAM'S POST-BOY AND LIGHTNING DISPATCH.—On Tuesday evening last, the writer deposited a letter, with a penny stamp, in the letter-box on the lamp-post in front of Barnum's Museum, directed to William E. Carey, No. 53 Varick street, and on Wednesday evening, twenty-four hours afterward, called on Mr. Carey, and learned that no letter had been received. Mr. Carey is an old resident there, his name is on the door, the number conspicuous, and has been the same as now for a score of years. What is the matter?

F. HITCHCOCK, American Museum.

EUROPE.

BY THE EUROPA'S MAILS.

The Europa's mails reached this city yesterday afternoon. In addition to our correspondence we make the following extracts from our files of papers.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TURIN July 24, 1860.

We have now not less than three or four European questions of the first magnitude. It is a busy time for diplomatists. At Naples we see complete helplessness. Under the pressure of the fear of Garibaldi, and seeing himself abandoned by England and France, the King gave a Constitution and sent an Embassy to Turin seeking an alliance, that the integrity of his dominions should be guaranteed to him. The Queen Mother and the obnoxious Ministers withdrew to the fortress of Gaeta, continuing to advise the King at the capital, and to seek advice at Vienna. The King, upon the precedent of his father, tried to keep the army in his hands, together with the most important officials, in order always to be prepared to overthrow the Constitution. The people remained passive in fear of a reactionary movement, which would ruin all those who might have been too enthusiastic about Liberty; but the lower classes burned the police stations, killed some of the most notorious police officials, both low and high, and continue to suspect treason on the part of the King. The army got dissatisfied, especially the foreign troops, well aware that they will soon be dissolved and sent home; thus the grant of the Constitution satisfied nobody, and lost its intended effect. *Bombino*, as Francis II. is nicknamed, felt disappointed, and rode to the barracks, saying, "Children, assist me. They are willing to expel me!" But this trick met with no response, and the King had to ride back and postpone his plans.

On the 14th the exiles arrived at Naples from Turin, all but Poerio, Settembrini, Mancini, and Scialoja, and some few others of lesser note, after an exile of twelve years. They were enthusiastically received by the population, and all the Ministers went down to the harbor to greet them. On the following day the Royal Guards, without their officers—for even these are Liberals—rushed down the streets shouting Viva il Re, and cutting and wounding with their swords whoever refused to repeat the shout. The demonstration, evidently instigated by the King's brother, the Count of Trani, failed to produce a counter-revolution, the Lazzaroni firmly believing that Garibaldi is the man of destiny who is to get cheaper maccaroni for them. The Ministers at once resolved to resign unless the King gave some pledge of his good faith. Pressed by them, Trombino rode to the barracks and ordered the troops to take the oath of allegiance to the King and obedience to the Constitution. But when the officers of the fleet had to take the same oath, they added the clause: not to fight against Italians. The Ministers remained in office, the Royal Guards in the barracks, openly shouting their Vivas for the Count of Trani and the Queen Maria Theresa, while the portraits and proclamations of Garibaldi are hawked about in all the streets, the returned exiles speak of Victor Emanuel, and the confusion is increasing from day to day.

Under such circumstances, it is quite natural that nothing is done for the reconquest of Sicily, and that Garibaldi has had plenty of time for organizing his troops, and for maturing his ulterior plans. The expeditions of Medici, Melenchini, Cosenz, Siccoli, Lange, Sacchi, and Pellegrini, have increased his army of volunteers to about 15,000 picked men, while the Sicilian levies amount to about 10,000 men. All this army is of course not drilled, but the confidence in Garibaldi and the patriotism of the young men make them formidable to the Neapolitans, who seem to be so entirely paralyzed and horror-struck, that, according to the telegraph of today, the fortresses of Melazzo, Messina, Syracuse, and Agosta were abandoned by the royal troops, leaving Garibaldi the undisputed master of Sicily, without having had to shed any blood after the two bloody days of Calatafimi and Palermo.

This, however, does not satisfy the Dictator, who, when he entered Palermo, openly told the Sicilians, "I do not come for Sicily; I come for Italy." The island is for him but the lever with which he is to move in turn Naples, Rome, and Venetia. Starting with this in view, he proclaimed at once Victor Emanuel King of Sicily, but he objected to any hurry in the formal annexation. He knew that as soon as the country declares by her Parliament and universal suffrage her unanimous desire to become a portion of the new Kingdom of Italy, the Government at Turin will send down a Governor-General, regular garrisons, generals, and officials; that diplomacy will set to work to prevent the Dictator from landing on the coast of Naples, and try to stop his revolutionary career.

The Count Cavour, on the other side, upbraided by all the Diplomacy of Europe for the support given to Garibaldi—for it is no secret that guns, muskets and ammunition from the arsenals are so put in the way of the expeditions starting from Genoa and Leghorn, as to be sure to fall into their hands; but lately 12 cannon were left in the harbor without sentry, to be carried away by the volunteers—wishes to get out of his false position as soon as possible. Since the cession of Nice to France Garibaldi has looked upon the Count as upon an enemy. He corresponds direct with the King, and does not wish to come into contact with the Minister. Now should he succeed in subduing Naples, he will become the most important man in Italy, and might easily dictate terms to Victor Emanuel, such as might jeopardize the French Alliance, without which, according to Count Cavour's views, Italy cannot as yet believe herself safe. The Count wishes, therefore, to get the annexation of Sicily accomplished as soon as possible, and so much the more since such a political fact would at once put an end to the Napolitan Alliance pressed upon Sardinia by the united diplomacy of England France, Prussia and Russia.

It was with this view that La Farina, the Sicilian refugee, a personal friend of Cavour, was sent to Palermo, to induce Garibaldi to hasten the annexation. Having failed to persuade the Dictator in this respect, La Farina raised such an opposition against Garibadi's Ministry, and in favor of prompt annexation, that one Ministerial crisis succeeded the other, until Garibaldi, tired out by these intrigues, sent the cunning politician off to Genoa. At the same time, however, in order to show his loyal attachment to Victor Emanuel, he requested the King to send Depretis, a member of the Parliamentary Opposition, to Sicily, there to fill Garibaldi's place during his absence on military expeditions. Cavour showed much patriotism on this occasion, and without regard to the political opinions of Depretis, came at once to terms with him about the line of policy to be adopted in Sicily for the common interest of Italy. Now that the political question is thus arranged, and Sicily evacuated by the Neapolitan troops, we may, within the shortest time, hear of Garibaldi's descent upon the Neapolitan coast. There is no doubt that, should he succeed in landing in the Bay of Naples, the throne of Bombino would break down without serious resistance.

While revolution is triumphant in Italy, Austria, Prussia and Russia are getting alarmed, and try to stop the tide. In my last letter I gave some information about this new coalition. Now we see that the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia are to have a personal interview on the 26th, at Toplitz, on the Austrian frontier. Prince Gorchakoff, too, formerly the friend of Italy and enemy of Austria, uses stronger language against Sardinia, and in favor of the King of Naples, and Lord Palmerston's speech on Monday night was strong enough against his former friend Napoleon. We are on the eve of great events, and a European war in the Spring is not at all impossible—indeed so much the more since the Syrian massacres have again involved all Europe in the Oriental question. France, the old protectress of the Syrian Christians, is ready to interfere on their behalf, and England not willing to see a French army on the coast of old Phoenicia, at once declared herself ready for coöperation with France. Spain, Sardinia and Austria, are likewise sending ships to the ill-fated country, and Prussia declares openly that a Government unable to grant security to its subjects, does not deserve to exist.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, July 28, 1860.

The Blue Book on the Syrian disturbances having only just been issued, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe having announced for Tuesday next his interpellation respecting the Syrian affairs, I delay entering on this momentous subject, and would only warn your readers to not be carried away by the sentimental declamations of the Decembrist press, the feelings of horror at the atrocious outrages of wild tribes, and the natural sympathy felt for the sufferers. But there are a few points which ought steadily to be fixed upon. In the first instance, the Russian Empire, consequent upon the internal collisions that have arisen out of the serf emancipation movement and the dilapidated state of finances, finds itself in a fix out of which the present Government knows not how to get itself safe by a war on a grand scale. War appears to them the only means of shifting off the impending revolution so confidentially predicted in Prince Dolgoroukow's *Sa verité sur la Russie*. Consequently, it is about three months since Prince Gorchakoff tried to reopen the Oriental question by issuing his circular on the grievances of the Christians in Turkey, but his appeal, reëchoed only by a solitary voice from the Tuileries, fell flat on the ears of Europe. Even from that time Russian and French agents were bestirring themselves to bring about a Politico-religious row—the former on the Dalmatian, the latter on the Syrian coast—both movements supporting each other, since the troubles in Montenegro and the Herzegovina compelled the Porte to withdraw almost the whole Turkish army stationed in Syria, so as to leave the arena open to the high-pitched antagonism of the barbarous clans of the Lebanon. The Emperor of the French found himself placed in the same necessity as the orthodox Czar, of looking out for some fresh and thrilling crusade, to plunge his empire again into the Lethe of war-hallucinations. The Italian movement, slipping out of his leading-strings, and taking a course contrary to the direction he wanted to impart to it, had, as was delicately hinted in the *Constitutionnel*, become a *bore* in the opinion of Paris. His attempts at wheedling the Prince Regent of Prussia into a violent "consolidation of Germany," to be paid by a "moral compensation" for France in the shape of the Rhenish provinces, turned out a signal failure, and even cast some ridicule on the *entrepreneur* of the emancipation-of-nationalities dodge. The conflict Louis Napoleon found himself involved in with the Pope damaged the prop on which this sway over the peasantry rests—the Catholic clergy of France. The Imperial exchequer was reduced for some time to, and continues in a state of, exhaustion, which it was vainly tried to cure by throwing out the hint of the expediency of an *emprunt de la paix* (a peace-loan). This was too much even for Decembrist France. To eke out one loan contracted on the pretext of war by a subsequent loan contracted on the pretext of peace, was a presumption abhorrent even to the Paris stock-jobbers. Some faint voice in the emasculated Paris press dared to insinuate that the blessings of the second Empire were as great as expensive, the nation having bought them by an increase to the amount of fifty per cent of the public debt. The project of a peace loan of 500,000,000f. was consequently dropped, a retreat that only encouraged Mr. Favre to descant in the *Corps Legislatif* on the impending "financial crash," and to tear to pieces the flowery gauze which the Imperial Budget-monger had thrown over the State chest. The strictures in the *Corps Legislatif* among the "*chiens savans*" (the learned dogs) of the mock representation, hazarded by Mr. Favre and Mr. Oliver, on the characteristic features of the Decembrist régime, as well as the furious onslaught on the intrigues of the "old parties," with which the official, the semi-official, and officious press of Paris teems, coincided in bearing witness to the stern fact, that the rebellious spirit of Gaul is rekindling from its cinders, and that the continuance of the usurper's rule again depends on the enactment of a grand war-spectacle, as it did two years after the *coup d'état*, and again two years after the conclusion of the Crimean episode. It is evident that the Autocrat of France and the Autocrat of Russia, laboring both under the same urgent necessity of sounding the war-trumpet, act in common concert. While Bonapartist semi-official pamphlets offered to the Prince Regent of Prussia, "German Union," backed by a "moral compensation" for France, the Emperor Alexander, as has just been publicly stated, without a denial on the part of the Berlin governmental press, in the publications of the German "National Association," openly proposed to his uncle the annexation to Prussia of the whole of Northern Germany up to the main, on the condition of a cession to France of the Rhenish Provinces, and of connivance at the progress of Russia on the Danube. It is this fact simultaneously thrown out by both the Autocrats that has brought about the rendezvous at Toplitz between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent. The conspirators of Petersburg and Paris had, however, in case of their temptations of Prussia should fail, kept in reserve the thrilling incident of the Syrian massacres, to be followed by a French intervention which as it would not do to enter through the main gate, would open the back door of a general European war. In respect to England I will only add, that, in 1841, Lord Palmerston furnished the Druses with the arms they kept ever since, and that, in 1846, by a convention with the Czar Nicholas, he abolished, in point of fact, the Turkish sway that curbed the wild tribes of the Lebanon, and stipulated for them a quasi-independence which, in the run of time, and under the proper management of foreign plotters, could only beget a harvest of blood.

You are aware that the present Parliamentary session stands unrivalled by a startling succession of Government failures. Apart from Mr. Gladstone's abortion of protective duties, not one single important measure has been carried. But while the Government were withdrawing bill after bill, they had contrived to smuggle through the second reading a little resolution, consisting of one single little clause, which, if carried, would have brought about the greatest constitutional change witnessed in England ever since 1689. That resolution simply proposed the abolition of the local English army in India, its absorption into the British army, and consequently the transfer of its supreme command from the Governor-General at Calcutta, to the London Horse Guards, alias the Duke of Cambridge. Quite apart from the other serious consequences such a change must be fraught with, it would put part of the army out of the control of Parliament, and, on the grandest scale, add to the Royal patronage. It seems that some members of the Indian Council, who unanimously objected to the Government project, but, by virtue of the Indian Act of 1858, can occupy no seats in the House of Commons, whispered their protests into the ears of some M. Ps., and so it came that when the Government already considered their dodge to be safe, a sudden Parliamentary *emeute*, led by Mr. Horsmann, broke through their intrigue in the very nick of time. It is a truly ludicrous spectacle, this perplexity of a Cabinet unexpectedly found out, and the bewilderment of a House of Commons fretting at the snares laid to its own profound ignorance.

The declared value of the exports for last month shows the progress of the downward movement of British Commerce. I have singled out in a previous letter, compared with the exports of June, 1859, there is a falling off of nearly a million and a half sterling for June, 1860.

The returns for the month of June in the last three years are as follows:

1858.	1859.	1860.
£10,241,433	£10,665,891	£9,206,454

For the half year ending with the 30th June, the declared value of the exports is less by a million than in the same six months of last year:

1858.	1859.	1860.
£53,467,604	£63,003,159	£62,019,989

The falling off of the last month is distributed over the cotton, cotton yarn, linen, hardware, and cutlery, iron and worsted trade. Even in the exports of manufactured woolen goods, the trade in which has hitherto shown a steadily increasing prosperity, this month excepted, "woolen and worsted yarn" shows a decline. The export of cotton goods for the *six months* to British India has declined from £6,094,430, in the first half of 1859, to £4,738,440 in the first half of 1860, or by £1,360,000 worth of goods.

With regard to the imports the most striking feature is the huge bulk of the cotton arrivals. In June, 1860, 2,102,048 cwts. have been received, against 1,665,306 cwts. in the June of last year, and 1,339,108 cwts. in June, 1858. The increase for the six months is no less than three millions of hundred weights; so that the half year receipts are greater by more than 60 ℘ cent. The cotton imported in the month of May, 1860, is worth more by £1,800,000 than the import in 1859. No less than six millions and a half sterling have been spent in raw cotton in the first five months of 1860 beyond what was so spent in the same period of the previous year.

If the rapid decrease in the export of cotton goods and yarns be compared with the still more decided increase in the cotton imports, it will be understood that some cotton crisis is approaching, he more so since the new arrivals of the raw material fall upon unusually replete cotton stores.

DOTS AND LINES FROM PARIS TO PETERSTHAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PETERSTHAL, July 16, 1860.

If the traveler would study economy and national manners and customs in France, let him take his place in a third-class car. He will pay a little more than half as much money and see eight times as many people as in the first-class, and who are the people. *Per contra*, he will have no cushion to his back and sides, and may sometimes have a dusty mason or mealy miller or otherwise labor-stained "mud sill" for next assessor. What is worse, he may