giving an account of the atrocities and their origin. He proceeded to mention what those causes were, and to observe on the difficulty of taking a dispassionate view of the subject, owing to the sympathy excited by the sufferings of the Christians. The different European Powers had acted in conjunction on this matter, and the result of their deliberations had been a protocol signed at Paris defining the conditions under which the intervention of an European force ought to take place. This protocol had been signed by the five great Powers and the representative of the Porte, and was to the following effect:

"That a force not exceeding 12,000 European troops should be sent to Syria, of which France would immediately furnish 6,000, that the other 6,000 should, in case they were required, be furnished by such one of the Powers as shall be deemed expedient, and that the continuance of European troops in Syria should be limited to six months."

The great Powers also declared their disinterestedness in concluding the arrangement for intervention in Syria, and their intention not to seek for exclusive advantages, influence, or privileges. He also stated what steps had been taken by the Porte for the suppression of these disturbances. The different Powers had also determined to send a Commission to Syria, and Lord Dufferin had been selected to represent England. He was glad to inform the House that the Governor of Damascus was already in custody, and was to be brought to trial. He concurred with the remarks of Lord Stradford de Redcliffe as to the difficulties inseparable from the Eastern question but he could not agree with him that the time for palliatives was passed. The stability of the Turkish Empire was of the greatest importance to Europe, and everything ought to be done to preserve it.

In reply to a question from Lord Derby, Lord Wodehouse stated that the facts concerning the noble conduct of Mr. Harvey, at Tyre, as stated in the newspapers, were quite correct. He also referred, in eulogistic terms, to the spirited and humane conduct of a Mahomedan lady at Hasbeiya who had given refuge to 300 Christian women, and prevented their massacre.

Lord Clanricarde paid a just compliment to the conduct of another Mahomedan, Abd-el-Kader. He dissented from the plans of the Government, and counseled far more vigorous proceedings with the effete Government of Turkey.

Lord Granville said we ought not, because our feelings were roused by indignation at what had occurred, rashly and entirely to change our policy in the East, which had materially contributed to the peace of Europe and the balance of power in the world.

After a few words from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in reply, the subject was dropped.

DR. CHEEVER IN LONDON.

On the 1st inst, that being the anniversary of the West-India Emancipation, a public meeting was held in London. The Rev. T. E. Thoresby, the minister of Spafields Chapel, presided, and, after stating the order of business, said he had peculiar pleasure in introducing to the meeting the Rev. Dr. George B. Cheever of New-York, to whom an address of welcome to England had been presented in the former part of the day by the London Emancipation Committee. He was sure that the assembly would heartily rejoice in having Dr. Cheever among them. [Cheers.]

The Rev. G. Smith (one of the secretaries of the Congregational Union of England and Wales) moved the first resolution, welcoming Dr. Cheever to this country, and assuring him of its entire and hearty concurrence in the uncompromising principles upon which he has conducted his protracted controversy with the defenders and apologists of Slavery in Church and State. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. J. Stoughton, and supported by the Rev. Dr. Campbell. Then Dr. Cheever ascended the pulpit, and proceeded to deliver a very lengthened and able address.

He said he was so unaccustomed to the great conflict against the iniquity of Slavery to the language of sympathy and kindness, encouragement and applause, that he hardly knew how to acknowledge the great and delightful heartiness of his reception. To the friends of the enslaved the privilege was given of suffering for Christ's sake, and up to the very eve of the abolition of Slavery that would perhaps be the result of earnest and persistent labor in the cause. He had come from the midst of opposition and slander, and the wrath and calumny poured upon himself and Church had followed him across the Atlantic. Through reproach and suffering God had trained and disciplined an abolition Church in the very heart of a city almost wholly under the dominion of the slave power, and kept it faithful. They had hardly began in earnest, when they were in the midst of a thunder-storm, so deep that it was easiest to plunge through it and come out on the other side. In each advance they had made they had suffered a great, numerical, and pecuniary loss, but it had been beaten into still more unflinching resolution and firmness in contending against the great sin, and at whatever cost in the loss of wealthy supporters, they were determined to maintain a free and unfettered pulpit. [Hear, hear.] The life and forces of a country expanded in two directions—its religion and its laws. When any evil was enshrined and protected by both these authorities, its endurance was sure to be for ages. A mere evil might be borne with patience and left to time for gradual amelioration. But when not merely a burden, but a sin was laid upon men's shoulders and held there by religion and law, there arose the necessity and obligation of incessant protest, disobedience, and moral resistance, and every one who did not so act was a voluntary party to the guilt. That was the radicalism of himself and church, and they believed that no iniquity could stand before a people acting under such convictions. Just in proportion to the strength of the strongholds of the sin was the obligation of attacking them. If they were silent the fire of the Gospel would be put out, and then, like a disabled steamship in which the water had risen so high as to put out the fires in the furnaces and destroy all possibility of salvation by working either the ship or the pump, they must go down. [Cheers.] There was no safety for them but in God's Word. They could go into fight with no other weapons, and there was no hope until the rank and file of God's militia in the Church closed up, and, like the Duke's Guards, stood firm, and, when the word came, launched themselves like a thunderbolt against the enemy. The people of this country had no idea of the debauching, devastating, uncontrollable sway of Slavery in the States. The great work in America now was to rouse the Church and ministry, armed with the thunders and the lightnings of God's word, against the iniquity—complicated as it was in so many shapes and forms that it was scarcely possible even to indicate them within any reasonable length of time that might be alloted to him [Cheers] In this conflict (continued Dr. Cheever) the churches of Great Britain must assist us in the uncompromising application of the Word of God. There are two phases that have done good service, from two great masters in your country—the one of fervid and practical piety, the other of philosophy, law, and practical statesmanship—phases that have cut as with the sweep of a two edged sword; the one phase from John Wesley as to the practical diabolism of the system of Slavery that it is 'the sum of all villainies;' and the other from Lord Brougham, reprobating "the wild and guilty phantasy that man can hold property in man." [Cheers.] Is it not wonderful that at this day, under the light of Christianity, 1860 years after the death of Christ, a crime executed by the Divine law under the penalty of death, along with that of murder, should have been rescued from that criminal fellowship and revived under the Gospel, into Christian communion, as if it were a virtue! Was there ever a more malignant and extraordinary hallucination? The church in which it continues remains in the favor of God? [Hear, hear]. A crime gibbeted by the law of God is taken by Christian surgeons from the gallows, is exhumed by gospel resurrectionists, galvanised into a hideous life, and set among the living guests at the sacramental feast as a suitable companion with faith, hope, and charity. [Loud applause]. And those who undertake to thrust the torch of God's flaming law with in the skeleton, and to drag it forth beneath the condemnation of the Gospel, are themselves assaulted and pronounced as being greater sinners and infidels than those who, in the very church of God, practice and make profit of the iniquity. [Cheers]. I say it is an unparalleled madness. [Cheers]. The rev. doctor concluded by a statement of the ineffectual attempts which had been made to remove him from his church by taking its control out of the hands of its members, and resumed his seat amid loud applause.

Mr. W. H. Day, a colored gentleman from Canada, moved a resolution to the effect that this meeting would employ all its energies for the removal of slavery and the slave-trade, and especially for the removal of all disabilities to which any people of color are subjected in any part of the British dominions. After dweling upon the general subject of slavery in the United States, the speaker illustrated the prejudice of color that pervades even the Christian church by the relation of several facts. One had reference to a young lady of color, who, while in England, was a member of Baptist Noel's church, and was supported by the Earl of Shaftesbury. When she returned to America she was admitted to a Baptist Church at Rhode Island, and received the sacrament in the morning, but was told in the evening that she could only sit in the negroes' pew up-stairs. A British officer's widow and daughter hearing of this treatment, took the young lady into their pew the next Sunday; upon which the trustees of the chapel wrote to the English lady, and informed her that if this conduct was repeated, she must forfeit her seat. To her honor, she persisted, and was excluded from her seat in the church. Mr. Day also mentioned many of the social disabilities that prevailed in Canada against the people of color, and alluded to a rumor that he had heard of a negro pew having been tolerated by the Colonial Missionary Society in one of the chapels in British Columbia. The resolution was adopted.

PIRACY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

From The London Star.

The following narrative of the extraordinary attempt at piracy on the schooner Flown of Bedford, a brief account of which has appeared in our columns, is given in *The Western Morning News* of Wednesday:

"It appears that two men and a youngster of about seventeen years of age, having heard that the Captain had received the money for the freight and thinking or having been told, that he had it on board, shipped themselves with a view of obtaining it; and on Tuesday evening, the 19th of July, they seized, as they thought, a favorable opportunity for the purpose. It was the Captain's watch on deck, and one of the conspirators, who was at the wheel from 8 to 10, complaining of being cold, the Captain offered to take his place while he went for his coat. He went for his coat accordingly, and concealed an iron bolt about his person. He resumed his position at the wheel, and the Captain resumed his walk up and down the deck. Presently, stealthily and suddenly, the would-be pirate sprang on the Captain and knocked him down. Mr. Balsdon, however, recovered his feet, seeing which both men rushed toward him to inflict another blow, but he succeeded in jumping down into the cabin, and at once caught up a pistol which he had loaded the evening before, in consequence of these men endeavoring to get up a 'row,' when they were not able to succeed. They now battened down the captain in his cabin; and as the mate was in his berth they thus confined both the captain and the mate. They also battened down the forecastle to prevent the other men interfering against them. The captain awoke the mate, but they could not get out of the cabin. The men commenced a parley, threatening to take the vessel to the coast of France, and run her ashore, and drown them. The mate proposed to the captain to ask them to allow him to come on deck and inquire the cause of such extraordinary conduct, but he, fearing they would at once kill the mate, was unwilling to consent to this. The mate said he knew he had not done them any harm, and was not afraid of them. He then asked them if they would allow him to come up, to which they consented on his showing that he had no weapon about him. He convinced them, and came on deck; but as soon as he was there, they seized him by the hands, and one stood over him with the iron bolt, telling him at the same time that if he made the least resistance they would smash his head, but as they said he had never injured them, they would not otherwise injure him. They then tied the mate to the rigging, and demanded the money from the Captain. He said he had very little on board. They said he had the money for his freight on board. The Captain said he had not more than £8 10s on board. They said that would not do; it was not enough to pay their expenses. The mate, who was within hearing, and a witness of all, called out: 'The Captain put the freight money in the bank the day before the vessel left this port.' They then demanded the Captain's gold watch and the £8 10s., which were then thrown up by the Captain. They then took the boat and sails, and some other things, including the crowbar which they had used as a weapon, and a mallet, got into the boat, and sailed off. The Captain soon afterward broke open the cabin, came on deck, and released the mate. The boat by this time had got out of reach. The boat has since been found, and the boy taken to Exeter jail for trial. The two men are supposed to be at Branscombe, in the eastern part of Devonshire. They were Americans, from New-Orleans, and one of them had lost two fingers from one of his hands."

AN ENGLISH STEAMER FOR GARIBALDI.—The splendid steam yacht London—one of the four clipper steamers (the London, the Paris, the Newhaven, and the Dieppe) built some seven or eight years ago for the London and Brighton Railway Company, and afterward purchased by Lord Ward [now Earl Dudley) and fitted out for the Crimea in the late war—has lately found a new owner. She has been purchased of the Steam Navigation Company for £8,000 by the agents of Garibaldi, and, having undergone the necessary fitting, is to be employed in the Mediterranean as a dispatch boat. On Friday night, the 27th ult., she steamed out of Newhaven harbor in splendid style, with the Garibaldian ensign flying at the peak, her destination being Genoa. Just outside she passed the Lyons steamer entering the harbor, and exchanged salutes by dipping her ensign three times, promptly acknowledged by the Lyons, whose crew and passengers gave three hearty cheers The London has been rechristened, and is now called the General Garibaldi.

FRANCE.

An interview between the Emperor and the Queen of Spain was spoken of as likely to take place about the time of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, when the Queen will be in Catalonia.

The Bourse had been flat, but closed firmer on the 3d at 68 30.

The *Courrier de Paris*, an opposition journal, had been suppressed.

SYRIA.

Nothing certain was known as to the State of negotiations at Paris for intervention in Syria. It is asserted by various authorities that the points of disunion were so marked and important that the Conference could not grapple with them, and the Embassadors were compelled to adjourn and refer matters to their respective Governments.

According to some writers there was little prospect of the Conference reassembling; but others say that after an exchange of communications between the various Governments, another meeting will take place.

A Paris telegram of the 2d says:

"In addition to the plan of a convention in six articles, which the Conference drew up, the members of the Conference have, at the request of the Turkish Embassador, drawn up a protocol, which at this moment is being submitted to the approval of the Great Powers. The protocol is for the purpose of precisely defining the object of the intervention in Syria, and sets forth, that as the coöperation of the Great Powers takes place by the desire of the Sultan, and in concert with the Sublime Porte, the foreign troops shall act at all times in unison with the Turkish forces. The protocol stipulates that, as the Great Powers, in giving their assistance to the Sultan, do not seek vengeance, but merely wish to discover the guilty parties who are to be punished, no rigorous measures shall be taken except after a common inquiry, in which the Porte will jointly assist. The above protocol necessitates an exchange of communications between the Great Powers, and causes a delay in the definitive signing of the convention."

It is stated in a Paris letter to *The London Daily News* that the alleged cause of the breaking up of the Conference is an unexplained split between France and Russia. Russia, it is announced, claimed the execution of certain promises which the Emperor had made some time since, in pursuance of which the entire Eastern question should be raised on the first opportunity, and, in fact, insisted that the moment had arrived for the partition of Turkey. Russia was ready to send 100,000 men to make a short end of the business, but had no notion of a restricted intervention in Syria. It did not, however, suit the Emperor's purpose to come into this scheme just now.

Advices from Beyrout to July 16 state that the majority of the Moselmans had not taken part in the massacres at Damascus.

News from Damascus to the 17th of July announces that the massacres had ended. The Koords and Bedouins had retired into the interior, but the Christians were still concealing themselves.

Fuad Pasha arrived at Beyrout on the 17th inst.

Sir Henry Bulwer has advised the Sultan to recall the Grand Vizier.

LATEST.—A Paris dispatch, of the 3d, says the following notice was posted up at the Bourse:

"All the Powers have agreed upon the condition of a European intervention in Syria. The Conference will assemble at 3 o'clock, to sign the Convention in reference to the measures to be taken in common."

Another dispatch gives the following summary of the contents of the Convention as agreed upon at the Conference:

"The intervention will last only as long as the Porte shall deem it advisable.

"A previous agreement is necessary for the regulation of all the military operations, and in order to determine the effective strength of the expeditionary forces, who are to be maintained at the charge of the respective Powers.

"A separate article stipulates that the French troops already on the point of embarkation shall start without waiting for the contingents of the other Powers, unless the representative of the Sultan should receive information from Syria which would render all intervention unnecessary."

It is stated that Prussia had demanded that the stay of European troops in Syria shall be limited to six months. This proposition, being verbally supported by England, had been accepted, and 12,000 men, half of them French, were to be dispatched to Syria. The force will be under orders of the Commissioners of the Powers and the Porte. Russia had receded from her claims as to the occupation of Bulgaria.

ITALY.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The text of the convention signed at Messina between Gen. Clary and Col Medici, is published in the Paris *Moniteur*. It is merely a military convention for the evacuation of Sicily from motives of humanity. 4,000 Neapolitans would guard the citadel of Messina, and would not bombard the city unless Garibaldi attacked the citadel. The outer forts were occupied by Col. Medici. Garibaldi, on entering Messina, was received with great enthusiasm. It is now asserted that the military executions ordered by him at Melazzo were only six, and that the men were shot as assassins, not as combatants.

Late dispatches state that Garibaldi was preparing to transport troops to the mainland.

The Neapolitan Government was occupied with convocations of Parliament.

GARIBALDI'S ENTRY INTO MESSINA.

Correspondence of The London News.

NAPLES, July 28.

There were some inaccuracies in my last letter regarding the evacuation of Melazzo by the Neapolitan troops, but I copied my report from a Bolletino, printed and published in Messina. A Piedmontese steamer arrived yesterday from Melazzo, and from the officers on board I derived the following intelligence: The capitulation was drawn up in a manner that exacted no humiliation from the Neapolitans; they were granted the honors of war (though they were to leave all the material of war in the city), and were to leave the island as soon as possible. In the interval, before going on board, Colonel Bosco, the Neapolitan fire-eater, caused all the cannon to be spiked, a dirty and disgraceful trick; so that when the Colonel was about leaving the city on horseback, Garibaldi ordered him to dismount, directed his horse to be taken to Medici, and calling four carabineers ordered them to take the hero on board. There can be no difference of opinion as to the conduct of Bosco, and Garibaldi was fully justified in thus degrading him. I have met, also, a person attached to the Neapolitan troops, who came up with a large body of them yesterday morning. He says that the surrender of Melazzo was a necessity, as a mine had been made up to the very walls, which were in a shaky, untenable state. They were without water, their wine was vinegar, and as to their biscuit it was decomposed. The engagements, he added, of the 20th and 21st, were very fierce, and well sustained on both sides. The Royalists had about 4,000 men, and the Garibaldini about twelve or thirteen thousand men, principally Sicilians, backed or headed by a few hundred Piedmontese. The former were most efficient shooters, whilst the really hard work was done by the latter, who fought like lions, running upon the cannon, and setting all danger at defiance. The Neapolitans too, fought well, especially the Chasseurs-a-cheval. Comparatively few shots were fired, as the action was conducted principally with the bayonet. My informant, who was a Neapolitan, added that the loss in killed and wounded on their side was about 160, while the Garibaldini must have lost 800 men. Garibaldi himself, according to his representation, must have been twice in imminent danger. A captain in the Chasseurs had raised his sword and grazed the neck of the general, who immediately cut him down, and two or three Sicilians finished him, on which Garibaldi killed one of these villi, and protested against striking a man on the ground. On another occasion he was exposed to the following danger:—A grenade burst right before him, and he was only saved from destruction by his horse rearing and retiring. On the morning my informant left Melazzo, which was last Wednesday, eleven of the country people had been shot by order of Garibaldi for robbery. Bosco arrived here on Thursday with the 9th battalion of the Chasseurs, many of whom were wounded: and yesterday morning about 2,000 men arrived in four French commercial steamers, which had left on Wednesday, having been 48 hours en route. Barcellona, about six miles from Melazzo, had been abandoned by the Garibaldini with the exception of the sick; Melazzo is of course now in their possession, and so is a point called Gesso, about ten miles from Messina. A Russian vessel of war that came in yesterday, brings intelligence that Garibaldi's men had already attacked the Neapolitan outposts.

A report prevailed on Wednesday that the bombardment of the city had begun, but that it had been suspended half an hour after by telegraphic order from Naples. The government denies this *in toto*, but it is very true that on the 22nd General Clary informed the French consul, and on the following morning other consuls, that if attacked he should make every effort to defend himself, and that therefore they would do well to provide for the security of their fellow subjects. This was considered as an intimation that there would be a bombardment, and on Monday last the foreign vessels in harbor had their steam up, with the idea of getting out of range of the guns. We shall have no positive intelligence before Tuesday next.

Here, in Naples, we are in perfect repose; and, judging from facts on the surface, one might suppose that things were settling down. Talk there is enough of and to spare, and great numbers are in favor of annexation. Still the party for the Constitution, to which rally many of the old Royalists, is very powerful. Unless, however, Garibaldi lands, or material assistance comes to them from some other quarter, I feel assured that the Neapolitans will do nothing for themselves. They have from necessity long fallen into a habit of inaction, and are always looking beyond themselves and out of the country for redemption. Their principal occupation at present, therefore, is in talking largely, and creating panics, and exaggerating and distorting facts, so as to interfere seriously with the course of things and hamper the ministers, who are, I believe, desirous of carrying out the principles of the Constitution. Most of the population do justice to the good intentions, at least, of the leading members of the Ministry; so much so, that on last Tuesday, which was sacred to St. Liborio, there was an illumination, not in honor of the saint, but of Liborio Romano, the Minister of the Interior.

I have spoken highly of the intentions and honesty of the Ministers, but at the same time I cannot but acknowledge that they are weak, not from any want of inherent force, but from the intrigues of the Reactionists, and the suspicions and panics of the Liberals. Their efforts to do good are almost paralyzed. Orders are given and are not executed, or drag their weary length along. Men high in office oppose the Constitution, and are simply removed; soldiers rush through the streets and cut down peaceable citizens, and we hear nothing more of bringing them to justice. The Camarilla were to be removed, but they still hang about Naples, and it is a wonder to me that Filangieri, the great arch traitor, who had the means of saving the King and the country during a whole year, and only enriched himself, has never been even mentioned. As to Nunziante, he has sent in his resignation.

Since writing the above I have been moving about and making observations, and am disposed to think that the tranquility which reigns and continues here indicates increasing confidence. Many are accepting office, and the pruning-knife is being applied to the intendente of the provinces with greater vigor than ever. There is, too, a growing opinion that the real interests of the Liberal party lie in consolidating the new institutions rather than in producing anarchy with a view to a problematical change. On the Bourse confidence is decidedly on the increase.

The following intelligence, however, on which you may depend, will be likely to produce a great movement. Garibaldi has entered Messina, and a general fraternization has taken place. It is to be observed that he entered with a flag, from which the arms of the House of Savoy were removed, and on the supposition that the letter of Victor Emanuel has been presented Garibaldi placed himself at the head of the revolution, and a landing may be expected shortly on the continent. He refuses the truce, and the Neapolitans preserve the citadel. The Neapolitan troops who were in the neighborhood are embarking rapidly on their return. The 'Comitati" generally, setting aside Victor Emanuel, now swear by and follow Garibaldi. Without assuming any great merit as a prophet, the upshot of it all will be that revolution will be permitted to march forward until it arrives here, and then the French will step in and arrest it and play their game, whatever that may be. Such has been the aim of our neighbors, I believe from the beginning Without this impulse from without I am of opinion that things would have gradually settled down into tranquility and confidence; as it is, I think a disembarkation of Garibaldi and his forces may be expected as certain, and of course there will be other combinations. A truce for six months had received the support of France, Piedmont, and England, in order to give time for the consolidation of the new institutions, if possible.

THE ARMISTICE AT MESSINA.

From The Opinion Nationale

The Patrie pretends that the armistice has been concluded with the view of waiting for the result of the negotiations pending at Turin between the envoys of the King of Naples and King Victor Emanuel. This explanation is not even plausible; for the negotiations alluded to are already terminated, and it results from all the latest news that they have led to nothing. The desire to prevent bloodshed, and the certainty of a speedy solution of the struggle, seem to us a better reason for the military convention entered into by the two generals. Since Garibaldi can go to Naples whenever he likes, there was no reason why he should sacrifice men to conquer a citadel which must necessarily fall into his power when he shall be master of Naples, where, according to all the correspondence, his influence is daily increasing, and he is in reality more king than Francis II. One of the conditions of the convention cannot but hasten the inevitable issue of the crusade undertaken by the Dictator against the Neapolitan dynasty. The soldiers of the two camps are to circulate freely at Messina, Syracuse and Agosta. It is manifest that the two armies will more or less fraternize, and we shall be surprised if ultimately besiegers and besieged do not march together to Naples. The recognition of the Sicilian flag and the free navigation of the straits show that Sicily is to be evacuated; and there is a manifest contradiction between this statement and the assertion that the Neopolitans will continue to occupy Agosta, Syracuse, and Messina. The loss of Garibaldi's army at Melazzo has been singularly exaggerated. The news was brought to Genoa by the Captain of an English ship that the Genoese Company of Carabiniers had been entirely destroyed, with the exception of seven men; but it turns out that the Captain spoke bad Italian and meant to say that the Company, though in the thick of the fight, had only lost seven men killed and wounded. Garibaldi ultimately allowed Bosco to retire from Melazzo with the honors of war. Colonel Anzani insisted him to yield upon this point, saying to him: "General, remember that these soldiers are Italians "who have bravely done what they consider to be "their duty, and do not inflict upon them this humiliation!" While granting Anzani's request, however, Garibaldi insisted that the Neapolitan cavalry should give up their horses and equipments. Gen. Bosco, who had two magnificent horses, which were given to him by the King of Naples, was forced to send them to Garibaldi, but he took care to poison them before hand.

THE BATTLE OF MELAZZO.

Correspondence of The London Times.

MELAZZO, July 24, 1860.

At dawn the columns started, and by 6 a. m. the first firing was heard on the left. The open beach gave the advantage to the Neapolitans of employing their artillery on this point more successfully than at any other, and while the column to the left, without artillery, tried to sustain this unequal struggle, the center found itself likewise in face of the enemy. Leaving the narrow road, inclosed on both sides with garden walls, they penetrated into the gardens on both sides to attack the enemy, whose advanced posts had taken position in some detached houses not far from the point where the first cross-road joins the main road of Miri at the hamlet of Le Grazie. The troops belonging to the second expedition, eager to regain the lost time and rival the victors of Calatafimi and conquerors of Palermo, soon drove the enemy's outposts from the detached houses; but it required considerable exertion to make him leave the cover behind. Invisible to the eye, he fired with deadly aim at our advancing troops, prostrating numbers of them without suffering himself. Frequently the cover was so thick that not even the puffs of smoke were visible; it was the most trying thing to the soldier to fight against this formidable phantom adversary, who seemed inaccessible. Any general disposition became impossible, the men of one company often scarcely seeing each other, much less those of another. The road, which at first sight seemed to be the most difficult point, proved easier than the rest, for there, at any rate, one could see the adversary and his movements. The only tactics possible under these circumstances were to push on the road and thus take in flank and rear, some of the more difficult covers of canes; and, on the other hand, to make a bold push through the cover, unmindful of losses, to gain the rear of the enemy's position on the road. The heavy losses which such an unequal fight entailed on the attacking forces, as well as the necessity to encounter some flanking movement, which the enemy could easily execute without being seen, reduced very early the number of the reserve.

Although the whole movement was under the orders more especially of Medici, Garibaldi was, of course, the soul of the fight, finding himself invariably at the point most exposed, and exposing himself, as is his wont to do. He was with the center, which was making its way slowly over and through all the obstacles, when the news arrived that the left, unable to resist the superior forces of the enemy, was giving way, and thus exposing the whole line to be turned on that side. Taking the only reserve remaining, a battalion composed of North Italians and Palermitans, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dunne and several other English officers, he went to the left, to stem the advance of the Neapolitans. His presence and the exertions of the officers of the battalion succeeded in steadying these young troops, who not only resisted further attacks, but pushed forward toward the guns with which the enemy was sweeping the road. One advance bolder than the rest brought them to the guns; an English sailor, lately enlisted at Patti, was the first across the wall behind which one of the guns was posted, and the next moment the gun was carried off in triumph. Just at the moment when it was disappearing behind the curve in the road, the cry arose of "Cavalry!—Cavalry!" and excited confusion. Vain were the attempts of Garibaldi and of the officers to overcome this bugbear of young troops; they pressed against the garden wall on one side, and, jumping a ditch on the other, they opened a road to about a dozen bold horsemen of the Chasseurs à Cheval, who, with their captain at their head, rushed through this break in our line to recapture the gun. Garibaldi had only time to step aside, when the horsemen passed sabring right and left. But they did not go far, for, after the first panic, the infantry recovered, and soon emptied the greater part of their saddles. The captain, a sergeant, and a private tried to make their escape, and would have succeeded but for Garibaldi's personal bravery. He went into the middle of the road, and having left his revolvers in the holsters when he dismounted, he drew his sword and placed himself in position to stop the captain. The only person with him at the time was Captain Missori, of the Guides, who was likewise on foot, but armed with a revolver. His first shot wounding the horse of the Neapolitan Captain, brought it on its haunches; Garibaldi seized hold of the bridle intending to secure the captain as his prisoner. But the captain answered to the demand of surrender by a blow with his sword at Garibaldi, who parried and retaliated, cutting the Neapolitan captain with one stroke down the face and neck, and prostrated him dead at his feet. While Garibaldi was thus engaged in this single handed combat, Captain Missori shot down the sergeant who came to assist his officer. This one dispatched, he seized hold of the private whose horse had been shot, and, when he resisted, shot him also with another barrel from his revolver.

This brilliant incident served not a little to animate the troops on the left, and they soon came up in a line with the center. But the hardest part of the fight was still in store. In spite of the heat of the day, and without having tasted food that morning, the Cacciatori advanced step by step, and drove the enemy back toward the neck of the peninsula, where at the intersection of the road from right and left he had chosen his real point of resistance. The ground had been carefully prepared beforehand, the positions for the guns chosen, the garden walls loopholed, and a barricade constructed to defend the approach. This point became the scene of a hard hand-to-hand fight, which lasted for several hours, costing many a brave fellow, among them Major Migliavacca. Gen. Cosenz was wounded in the neck by a grape shot, and Medici had his horse killed under him.

In order to dislodge the enemy, the company of Genoese Riflemen was sent into the thicket on the left to turn the enemy's position on that side. The canes were so close that it was only with difficulty that man by man could pass, while all those around seemed to swarm with riflemen. There, with wild rage, the Genoese sought to get a sight of the enemy who was around them, and man after man fell among the small band without being able once to use his formidable weapon. A general cry arose to charge; the Captain tried to stop it, but in vain. By an effort the company broke through the canes, and found itself before a loopholed wall, where it was received by a general volley. Nothing daunted, they hastened along the wall to find a gap, which was at some distance. At last there seemed a chance to get at the enemy, but as usual, he did not wait for the bayonet, and a few well-aimed shots were the only satisfaction which the Genoise had beside that of contributing to make the enemy evacuate the position on the cross roads. Out of the company of 85, 32 remained. Beside this movement on the left, it was the coming up of the right wing which decided the fate of the day. This position once lost, the advance, although still opposed, was comparatively easy. Passing the bridge which leads to the neck of the peninsula, there is an open space of a few hundred yards, with the sea to the right and some gardens to the left. Beyond the open space is a row of houses, which continues to the very gates of the town. Here the Neapolitans made a last effort to hold out; occupying the houses, concealing themselves behind some large boats drawn up on the beach, and helped by their field artillery as well as by that from the castle, they checked our advance for a time. A column sent through the garden to the left, and the arrival of the steam-frigate Tuckori, formerly the Veloce, toward, the west shore, soon changed their resolution. Garibaldi, who saw her approaching, hurried off to the beach, threw himself into a boat, and went on board, where his presence animate all. A few well-aimed shots from the frigate, the first shots of the advancing column from the left, together with a bayonet attack in front, broke this last resistance, and induced them to seek refuge in the castle, leaving two guns behind, which, with the three already taken, made five in all.

Without even attempting to defend the town, they hurried through toward the castle, where they could not very well be followed It was evening when this took place, the fight having lasted more than fourteen hours in the heat of the day. The town was found almost deserted, all the houses shut, and the inhabitants partly gone before, or retired with the troops to the castle. The population of Melazzo is one of the worst in national spirit and patriotism; living entirely on the garrison and on the employees, their interests are naturally engaged on that side, and even now, when all danger is past, very few have returned; not a shop is open, and almost everything has to be brought from Barcellona and other places in the neighborhood.

From the kind of fighting, you may judge of our losses. The whole force, which was about 5,000 men, has 750 dead and wounded. It is impossible to estimate the loss of the Neapolitans, but it is not likely that they had more than one-third of our own. Fortunately, slight wounds, principally in the extremities, prevail. The number of dead is disproportionately small, which is rather surprising, considering the caliber of the Neapolitan rifle, which is larger than any other I have seen. Only those who could not be transported were put into the hospitals of Melazzo; all the rest were taken to Barcellona and the villages in the neighborhood. All the churches have been converted into hospitals; beside this all the inns have been taken up, and several of the large private houses. As for the care of the doctors of the local hospital, they do their best to assist; but I must say the population is here far below the mark. I have still in remembrance the devotion which the town of Brescia showed a little more than a year ago, when the inhabitants vied with each other to house the 18,000 wounded of the battle of Solferino, in the homes of the victors. They are to leave the position of San Girolamo, on the southern outskirts of the town, these latter to be occupied by our outposts, and to form the limits of our position toward the Castle, the open space before this last, called Piana di Terranova, to be a kind of neutral ground, with a line of demarcation for Neapolitan sentries; Neapolitan officers and soldiers to have free ingress and egress in and from the town, and to be allowed to purchase provisions; the Castle not to fire unless attacked.

As soon as the convention was signed between Medici and Gen. Clary, the port which had been closed to all shipping, and cleared for a possible bombardment, was opened again, and during the day the French, English, and Sardinian men-of-war returned to their anchorage.

The whole transition from military pressure to freedom has taken place without the slightest disturbance, which is so much the more extraordinary as most of the convicts had been let out at Messina, as everywhere else in the island. People, reassured about the future, are returning; the streets, which I left two months ago dead and silent, are thronged and noisy. The still nights formerly only interrupted by the heavy tramp of the patrols or by a random shot at a window which showed a light, are now resounding with the hum of a rejoicing people, and brightened by an illumination. It is all life where I left death.

INDIA and CHINA.

The Overland Mails by the steamer Simla—which had reached Aden with her main shaft broken—had been telegraphed via Trieste, and would reach England in two or three days.

The dates are Shanghai May 30, Hong Kong June 7, Melbourne June 19. There had been a great panic at Shanghai among the natives, owing to the approach of the rebels. The native banks were closed and trade was suspended. The steam transport Assistance had been totally lost, but all on board were saved. The commercial depression at Melbourne continued. The crops were promising. The gold shipments since last mail were over 130,000 ounces.

No active measures had been taken against the rebels in New-Zealand

LATER.—The above mails reached Marseilles on the 3d. The Calcutta dates are to June 18. The Indigo prospects were more favorable, and quotations were 4 rupees higher. Exchange, 2/@3/6. Freights unchanged. Shirtings dull, but Mule-Twist tending upward.

Exchange at Shanghae ½ ⅌ cent higher. Freights unchanged.

Canton Tea market dull. Cotton goods rather lower. Exchanges unaltered.

THE LATEST.

LONDON Aug. 5.

The steamer Magdalena, from Brazil, passed Hurst Castle at 6:25 a. m.

PARIS, Saturday.

The *Patrie* of this evening says the regiments intended for Syria left Chalons this morning. Four steamers left Toulon yesterday, to embark troops. News received here states that great agitation prevails in Candia, Jiddah and Arabia.

MILAN, Aug. 4.

The *Perseverenza* announces that the Sardinian Government had ordered the levy of the classes 1838 and 1839.

NAPLES, Aug. 3.

The city is tranquil.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 4.

The Bombay mail of the 7th ult., brings no news of importance. The death of Mr. Legyt, a member of the Indian Council, is announced.

ROME, July 31—via. Marseilles.

The popular movement at Arpino, has been suppressed. The people shouted for Garibaldi. General Lamoriciere has despatched a column of troops to Terracino.

NAPLES, July 31.

A military column has been sent to Calabria.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

The funds to-day are dull at yesterday's prices. The other departments of the Stock Exchange are likewise quiet. Upon the whole, sales have rather progressed. British Railway stocks in several instances are somewhat lower. The principal fluctuation has been in London and North-western stocks.

To-day, in the Bankruptcy Court, the hearing of the case of Strathfield & Co. was fixed for Thursday next.

GREAT NORTHERN DIVIDEND.—It is rumored that the half year's dividend will be £2 5s. We have received no official announcement of it.

Nearly all the Paris papers devote a considerable space to extracts from the articles from the London journals on the Emperor's letter, &c., in general, without the addition of any comment of their own. The *Monde*, however, has a few lines of observation.

It is stated in a letter from Trieste that the steamer Elizabeth, which was destined for Syria, has been ordered to proceed to Naples, to remain there at the disposal of the Royal family.

The Emperor of Austria, says a letter from Berlin, has conferred the order of the Golden Fleece on the Prince of Hohenzollern. The Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres have had an interview with the Emperor of Austria.

The *Impartial* of Smyrna publishes a letter from Damascus, from which it appears that the massacres are the result of a widely-spread conspiracy of the local Beys and Pashas. In several cases Turkish officers and troops directly aided in the massacres. It is believed before Fuad Pasha arrives, half of Damascus will be in ashes.

The dividend of the London Discount Company is to be suspended, owing to the losses sustained through the failure in the leather trade.

A failure at Nottingham in the lace trade is reported, with liabilities to £20,000.

The Channel fleet has arrived at Holyhead, where it is likely to remain some days.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 4, 1860.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says the representatives of the great Powers assembled yesterday, in order to sign the protocol, stipulating that the measures which have been arranged in common shall be at once carried into execution. The *Moniteur* also contains the following:

"CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 2, 1860.

"The Governor-General of Damascus has been deprived of office, and sent away from Syria, in order to be tried by the proper tribunal. The Governor-General of Beyrout has been arrested."

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that orders for the departure have been dispatched to the troops.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Saturday.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* of to-day says: On Monday the first sitting of the Grand Committee of the Council of the Empire will take place. The Hungarian members of the Reichsrath will present a memorial demanding reform on a federal basis. Count Szechsen is said to be the author of this memorial, which appears to have a prospect of meeting with a great majority in its favor.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 5.

The R. M. steamship Arabia, from New-York, arrived last evening.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Aug. 5.—Cotton sales yesterday, 10,000 bales, including 4,000 on speculation and for export. The market closes firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Provisions dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Aug. 4, p. m.—Consols closed at 93¾@93¾ for money and account.

HAVRE MARKETS (for the week ending Aug. 1).—COTTON—Sales of the week 6,000 bales; New-Orleans, Tres Ordinaire, 92f.; do. Bas, 82f.; stock in port 229,000 bales. Trade in the interior satisfactory on the whole, although buyers yet refrain from operating before obtaining a concession in goods and yarns equal to the recent decline in Cotton. ASHES dull. COFFEE dull and unchanged. OILS firmer; American Whale 81@82f. RICE firm. SUGAR stiff, with considerable business. WHALESOME tending downward.