

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

THE INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

The Royal Mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, which sailed from Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, and from Queenstown on the 25th ult., arrived here this forenoon.

The Arago arrived off Southampton on the night of the 26th ult.

The Asia brings the following amounts of specie: To E. Bayles de Ruyter & Co., £10,000; Abm. Bell's Sons, £200; S. E. Reed & Co., £1,000; Bank of Commerce, £1,500. From Havre: To Messrs. Poirer & Co., \$40,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the evening of the 26th ult., a special religious service was held at the Islington Presbyterian Church in Liverpool, as a mark of sympathy with the national humiliation appointed to be observed in America on that day.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

The Rev. Dr. White conducted the service. He regarded the American war in the light of a reformation from God to improve, and not as a judgment to destroy.

numerous and shameful as those under which the residents of any other country have suffered. The priest party, especially, has been singularly hostile to the people of the United States. Mr. Lincoln is aware that his people cannot go on any longer in their present state, and that, if Mexico is to be kept from sinking into barbarism, if any foreigners at all are to remain in the country, if commerce is not to be wholly destroyed in one of the noblest regions of the world, there must be an interference of some kind. A joint expedition will not be made a pretext for the cause of human rights. Neither England nor France will have the power, even if they desired it, to possess themselves of any portion of the Republic's soil, or to stipulate for exclusive advantages to the detriment of the United States.

There is also another consideration which may not have been given its weight with the Washington Cabinet, and that is that the relations of Mexico with the Northern States are wholly altered by the momentous event which has taken place within the last few months. Whatever may be the assertions of the Northerners, they must look upon the permanent separation of the Southern States and the formation of a second Republic as at least highly probable, and in the action of England and France Mr. Lincoln, perhaps, only sees an intervention in the affairs of a country which is soon to be divided from his own by the territory of a rival, and perhaps unfriendly Power, whose ambition it may soon be desirable to check.

At any rate, as we are informed, the Government of the United States will not oppose itself to the plans on which the European Powers have decided for restoring tranquillity in Mexico.

The only point on which there may possibly be a difference between ourselves and our allies regards the government of the Republic. England will be content to see it remain in the hands of the Liberal party, which is now in power, while France and Spain are suspected of a partiality for the ecclesiastical rule, which has been recently overturned. It would, indeed, be strange if France were in both the Old and New World to make herself the protector of priests and bandits. Just as in Italy the partizan of Francis II. is fitted out in Rome for his work of making the Kingdom of Naples ungovernable, so in Mexico, the roads throughout the country, and even the streets of the capital, are infested by plunderers whom the leaders of the Church party do not hesitate to call their friends.

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

The London Times Paris correspondent says that the telegraphic dispatches state, from clerical sources, that the Pope is more than usually ill, and that he is in danger of his life. There is no reason to suspect the truth of this statement.

The King of Italy would prolong his stay at Florence, and would not return to Turin until Oct. 12. It is rumored that he will go to Naples on the 1st of January, and will commemorate his stay by a general amnesty.

The official Turin Gazette publishes a circular addressed by Baron Ricasoli to the Italian Consular Agents in reference to the national resources of Italy. Baron Ricasoli states that the Italian Government has ordered the construction of a fleet of 100,000 sailers. He reminds the Consuls that the international engagements of Sardinia are the only ones which are valid in Italy, and that the treaties of the former Italian States are to be considered as abolished.

The Custom-House officers at Pesth having seized some smuggled tobacco, the informer, a woman, was furiously pursued by the people, and a riot broke out, which was only quelled by the arrival of troops.

A Vienna dispatch says that King, Kosuth, and Turri have had a conference with Mr. Deak and other Hungarians relative to the affairs of Hungary. The Transylvanian Diet is convoked for the 4th of November.

It is said that after his coronation the King will pay a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The Spanish Government still refused to acknowledge any Sovereign of Naples but Francis II, and a rumor was current at Madrid that Baron Tecco, the Italian Minister, was on the point breaking off diplomatic relations and leaving Madrid.

The Porte had sent fresh instructions to Omar Pasha, ordering him immediately to recommence operations against the Montenegrins. The Porte was about to send a reinforcement of 2,000 men to Omar Pasha.

A Russian dispatch of the 27th says the insurgents of the Caucasus have had but three villages. They killed seventeen Turks and carried off five pieces of artillery. Omar Pasha had marched against them.

Additional telegrams in reference to the Overland mail, which had reached England in season for the American portion to be forwarded per Asia, state that at Calcutta on the 27th August exchange was quoted at 2 1/2 p. Freights were advancing. Gray shirtings were active, but unchanged. Twist was without alteration. The new crop of Indigo was short. Lined was advancing. Hides and Rice also tended upward.

Business quiet, and imports generally unchanged. Tea quiet. Exchange on London 1/2 lower.

Gray Shirtings declining. Tea quiet. Silk active, and advancing. Exchange 1/2 lower. Freight dull, but unchanged.

The British Legation in Japan are published. It is believed the ruffians were snubbed by some of the powerful opposition nobles who lately retired from power upon the foreign question. The Japanese Government effected great anxiety on the subject.

The London Times calls for a strong naval demonstration against Japan in preference to a simple remonstrance.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 27th were firm, and Consols recovered nearly 1/2 p. cent. closing at 91 1/2. The market for the best collection of Apples, to Geo. M. Fisher, esp. Port Richmond.

First prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Second prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Third prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Fourth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Fifth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Sixth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Seventh prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Eighth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Ninth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Tenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Eleventh prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twelfth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Thirteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Fourteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Fifteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Sixteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Seventeenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Eighteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Nineteenth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twentieth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-first prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-second prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-third prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-fourth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-fifth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-sixth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-seventh prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-eighth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Twenty-ninth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

Thirtieth prize for the best collection of Apples, to John Jewett, Jr., Castleton.

THE HORTICULTURAL FAIR ON STATEN ISLAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PORT RICHMOND, Oct. 2, 1861. The Horticultural Exhibition opened at this place on Wednesday last, continued till Saturday evening, and has been a source of much pleasure and gratification to the people at its entire success.

The display of fruit and rare flowers was imposing and beautiful, and the addresses delivered each evening were instructive and entertaining.

Among the visitors we noticed Mr. Mead of The Horticulturalist, Mr. C. M. Saxton, the well-known nurseryman, and Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Chapman, the author of a work upon the culture of the grape.

Some of the most noteworthy objects were as follows: The Hamburg grapes exhibited by Mr. John Egan were fine specimens. He also exhibited a specimen of the Cotton Plant (Gossypium) which he had raised in a garden in England.

His hardy Grapes and Peas were also excellent. The Floral design by Mr. J. Riddle attracted much attention, and his show of China Apples was very fine.

Mr. G. O. Lever of Castleton showed some Peppers of a size so remarkable that they were thought to be of the Scotch variety, though the prizes were awarded to Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

His Honorable Squashes and Orange Watermelons were fine specimens. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Decker, Florist, New-Brighton, exhibited a beautiful collection of Flowers, both in the open air and in great variety.

A fine specimen of the Sweet-Water Grape was sent by G. M. Fisher. The vine from which this was taken has been in his possession for three years. It has borne, this season, a good crop, and Mr. Fisher thinks that by his mode of treatment he can continue to grow a large quantity in quality equal to those on exhibition.

LITERARY.

—Mr. Olmsted's recent volume, "A Journey in the Back Country," meets with a favorable reception in London, where its suggestive views and graphic narrative are well adapted to excite attention. The Athenaeum remarks of it: "Taken altogether, this is the ablest and the most useful and interesting of those books of travel which the author has yet published. The scenes of Negro life are quite as humorous as those the author has already depicted, without the exaggerated and farcical tone which marred, now and then, some of his most graphically described incidents. He has gone into an examination of the great slave question like a passionate and a discriminating judge. The evidence he extorts from slaves, overseers, and owners, he sets with a rare impartiality; and, adding thereto his own experiences, he arrives at a conclusion which all parties should respect, though neither party will accept it as a solution. The 'peculiar institution' is not to be swept away in a day, but that an end must come is manifest to all men; and that end will be all the safer for society, and perhaps the more remote, if the slave be considered a little less a property, and a little more as a person. He will be the more contented to remain where he is if he be not kept as he is. Give him an interest in and a reward for his labors, let justice administer those penalties which are now awarded by caprice, let him have human sympathy and encouragement as a slave, while he is being irreparably but surely educated for liberty, and the bond now existing may be maintained, with certain differences, till the hour arrives when it may be broken with mutual advantage. Something like this we take to be the view of the case adopted by Mr. Olmsted. The Negro on either side will, probably, only the one course, and the other sneer at him. Meanwhile, the fetters of the slave may be made to drop from him by other hands. His value has been increased and Abolition rendered less probable as well as possible by the continually rising demand for, and the increasing value of, the cotton crop. If we ever realize, what ought long since to have been accomplished, our own dreams and small beginnings toward the rising of cotton crops on land belonging to our own Empire, the knell of American Slavery will have struck. If, ere that, the swelling populations of the South have not destroyed the white, the latter will hold very different sentiments of the 'institution' from those which now possess and sometimes agitate his breast."

—A flippant, superficial, and ill-appealing book on the "American Crisis," by a writer named Lamprerie, and rejoicing in the title of D. C. L. from Oxford, has recently been published in London. The Spectator treats it with unceremonious candor. The volume, we must presume, consists of two portions; much paste-and-scissors work, and a small quantity of original matter, chiefly declamatory, in behalf of Southern rights and against "Northern aggression." About 100 of the 224 pages of text consist of extracts; and to these 70 old pages of appendix are added a note to the single chapter, of 45 pages (111), containing really instructive matter, tells us that "for almost the whole details of this subject" the author is indebted "to the kindness of J. P. Kettell, esp. author of Southern Wealth and Northern Profits," and it will be seen how small is the original portion of the volume. The contents of the chapter referred to excepted, the extracts are generally such as could be cut out from any American, and many English, newspapers—such as Geo. Jackson's Proclamation to the People of Missouri (nearly 6 pages); The Times on the Negro (7 pages), and passing; President Lincoln's Inaugural Address (16 pages of appendix); President Davis's Ditto (2); with slips from the appendix to The Congressional Globe, &c. The only two original works that we can discover referred to are "Helper" and "Ellison," the titles neither being given, though after repeated quotations it appears that Mr. Helper is author of the "Land of Gold." The Constitution of the United States is construed ex cathedra, without more than a single mention of Story, and none of any other constitutional writer, while not the least reference is made to Benton's "Thirty Years' View," Olmsted's invaluable volumes, or, in short, any standard work whatsoever. Almost all the facts and figures quoted are on the Southern side, while almost all the declamatory reproduced is carefully culled from Northern sources, obscuring the far more plentiful supplies of the South. Whether his witnesses be good, bad, or indifferent, appears to trouble the writer but little. A person whose personal honesty he impugns by insinuation, Mr. Helper, is put forward repeatedly as sufficient representative of Northern views. A Times leader is quoted as "a very late authority" for asserting that the tariff question and not Slavery is the cause of disunion. A Proclamation of President Pierce, the notorious imbecility of whose administration and his unscrupulous partnership for the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, were only surpassed by those of his successor, Mr. Buchanan, is quoted as "an authority which cannot be impugned."

—The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen at their last anniversary, the King of Denmark in the Chair, reported that "Mr. Niels Aring of Fall River, in the County of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, had transmitted to the Society a 'warranty deed,' by which 'in consideration of his estate for the editor of the 'Antiquities American,' and the author of the 'Memoir on the discovery of America by the Northerners,' Professor C. C. Rafn, and the Royal Society of Northern Anti-

quaries at Copenhagen, in Denmark, he does give, grant and convey unto the said Professor and Royal Society the rock known as the 'Writing' or 'Dighton Rock,' and the 'lot or parcel of land surrounding it,' and situated in the town of Berkley, in said County of Bristol; its limits being stated in detail in the said deed. The Society charged its Council with expressing to the donor its thanks for this gift, as also with taking the proper measures to see the monument duly fenced and preserved. In this meeting were elected new fellows: Baron Blixen-Finecke, proprietor of the hereditary estate of Dalland, in Funen, and Col. Tallafiero P. Shaffner, LL. D., now at the head of the expedition for the North Atlantic Telegraph enterprise."

—The announcements of Ticknor & Fields in their Autumn list of publications present an appetizing list of novelties, which will be truly welcome after the oppressive literary drudgery of the Summer. Among the most attractive titles we notice a romance called "Cecil Devereux," by the late Major Theodore Whitthrop; a volume of "Sermons preached at Harvard Chapel," by the late President of the University, Dr. James Walker, one of the most vigorous and original pulpit orators of the age; "Poems," by J. G. Saxe; "Historic Americans," by Theodore Parker, with a historical sketch of the author, by the Rev. John Weiss; "Fire-side Travels," by James Russell Lowell; "The Poet's Journal," by Bayard Taylor, and "Songs in Many Keys," by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Several interesting reprints will also shortly make their appearance from the same house, including "The Miscellaneous Works of Sir Thomas Browne," Lockhart's "Life of Scott," and a new and elegant edition of Tennyson's "In Memoriam." "Courage, friends, we see the footsteps of men."

—Among new books of science, published in France, is the first volume (nearly a thousand pages thick) of the "Dictionary of Industrial Chemistry," by Barreswill and Amé (Girard), with the collaboration of Liebig, Berthelot, de Luca, Besson, Collinet, Gouy, Hugard, Riche, Ruau, and Sobrero. A new (fourth) edition of the work of Flourens on Animal Instinct and Intelligence, is much augmented. A valuable volume of Memoirs and Observations on Veterinary Hygiene and Medicine has been published by order of the French Secretary of State for War.

—Early in the present month Messrs. Ward & Lock will publish Margaret Fuller Osoli's "Summer on the Lakes," including her autobiography, selections from her correspondence, and notes by Ralph Waldo Emerson, W. H. Channing, and others.

—The subscriptions to the Ulman benefit, to take place next week, are very favorable. It now seems certain that the opera season will be entered upon.

—The SEAT OF WAR ON THE POTOMAC.—Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt have just published a map of Washington and the country on both sides of the Potomac. The district along the upper Potomac has been laid out in accordance with the results of recent reconnoissances, which demonstrated that in that section the State map of Virginia was grossly inaccurate.

—BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—This Board had a long session yesterday, the time being devoted principally to choosing inspectors of registry. The inspectors for the 13th Ward, and any changes in registers of other wards, will be acted upon at the meeting at noon to-day, to which time the Board adjourned.

—COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—This time-honored institution was reopened last Monday, after a vacation of over three months. The students in the different departments of the College proper are divided as follows: Seniors, 45; Juniors, 62; Sophomores, 47; Freshmen, 61. As the roll of students of last year was called, the response, "Gone to the War," was by no means un-frequent. In our notice of the opening of Columbia College Law School last week we stated the number of students to be about 40. The number is now about 90, and promises soon to reach 100.

—BILLIARDS.—Mr. Edward Perkins of this city was the winner of the fine \$800 prize table offered by Mr. Phelan to the successful player in the recent amateur contest. The prize was awarded at Mr. Phelan's rooms on Thursday evening.

—DEATH OF A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Ambrose Buchmayer, for the last fifteen years pastor of the German St. Nicholas R. C. Church in Second Street, died at his residence yesterday morning. Mr. Buchmayer was fifty-five years of age. He was universally esteemed, and was one of the most popular of the German clergy.

—See George W. Elliott's advertisement, in another column, concerning "National Hymns."

—We call attention to the advertisement of M. Charles Miel's preaching in French at Dodworth's Hall at 12 o'clock on Sundays. M. Miel has returned to New-York as a professor of the French language and literature; but one of his chief desires is to speak on religious themes to his countrymen in their own language—a work for which he is richly qualified by his education, experience, talent, and earnest eloquence