TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA.

THE LATE SEVERE GALES AT SEA.

Excitement About Com. Wilkes at Bermuda.

The British West India Fleet Re-enforced.

ARRIVAL OF LORD LYONS.

REVOLUTION IN GREECE.

ABDICATION OF KING OTHO.

COTTON DECLINING—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

The Cunard steamer Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th October, arrived here on Saturday morning, bringing 249 passengers. The Scotia was detained for 36 hours outside by a heavy snow-storm.

Among the passengers by the Scotia is Lord Lyons. Also the Hon. Simon Cameron, U. S. Minister to Russia.

Great Britain.

The steamer Gladiator, with 1,500 bales of cotton, had arrived at Liverpool from Nassau.

The Hammonia did not leave Southampton for New-York until the 23d, having been delayed a day in reaching Southampton from Hamburg by the storm.

The gales had at length subsided. The shipping disasters are most numerous and the aggregate losses enormous.

The Gladiator from Bermuda had brought sundry rumors in regard to the proceedings of Commodore Wilkes, which had caused some little excitement on Change in London and Liverpool. It was alleged that Wilkes, with his squadron, had blockaded Bermuda, and refused to withdraw his ships at the request of the Governor. This report lacked confirmation, and received but little credence, but it nevertheless had its effect.

The Army and Navy Gazette says: Admiral Wilkes of Trent notoriety, having been ordered by the Federal Government to proceed to the vicinity of the Bahama Islands, with a view of cutting off all intended supplies for that quarter for the Confederates, the British authorities have very wisely, in the anticipation of any complication which might arise from the excess of energy well known to exist in Flag-Officer Wilkes, ordered re-inforcements to be dispatched to the Admiral in the West Indies.

We believe that the Emerald and Galatea are under immediate orders to proceed to Bermuda, whence they will be sent to any quarter where Sir Alexander Milne may deem their presence necessary. *The Bermuda Gazette* of Oct. 7 says: "We understand that Admiral Milne, with a large force, is expected here from Halifax about the middle or end of next month. We are, however, disposed to think that recent occurrences will expedite the arrival of his squadron."

The captain of the Gladiator reports that having heard previously to his departure that Commodore Wilkes intended the capture of the Gladiator, he obtained the protection of H. M. steamer Desperate, which vessel accompanied him a certain distance from the port. The vessels had scarcely parted company when the Gladiator was boarded by a boat's crew, and the captain was ordered to go on board and report himself. The Desperate being within gunshot, he declined to obey the order, and was allowed to proceed. The Desperate, seeing the Gladiator boarded, immediately ran out two guns ready for action.

The Army and Navy Gazette says the Cabinet Council summoned for Thursday did not sit to-day. Lord Lyons returns by the Scotia to his post at Washington. It may be inferred that the Government is not inclined to depart from the policy it has hitherto pursued in reference to the contest between the South and North, not from the fact that the Council did not sit, but from the expressions of the Ministers individually, and from the speeches of Sir G. C. Lewis and Mr. Gladstone, and the written elucidations of his meaning which have been published by the latter; but Lord Lyons may nevertheless be able to represent to the American Government the views of the British Ministry as to certain contingencies, and to indicate changes of policy which may be forced on them by the advent of certain events. The Union as it was can never be restored, but, at the same time, the North must succeed in obtaining possession of all the maritime cities and of all strategical points, and will eventually overwhelm the large Southern armies in the field, unless its arm be paralyzed by a financial cataclysm or arrested by internal political discord.

The Morning Herald hopes that Lord Lyons will carry with him on his return to Washington a message of some importance. It urges the recognition of the South, with the possibility of an armed intervention on the part of Europe. It thinks the absolute neutrality on which the British Government so prides itself is the greatest cruelty to both parties in the war, while it brings upon England reproaches for selfishness and cowardice. It says the North would be unreasonable to regard recognition as a declaration of war or even as an affront.

The Daily News points out that, judging by the numerous speeches recently delivered by Members of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone seems to have made few proselytes, among the intelligent members, to the Confederate cause.

Mr. Gladstone again explains his sentiments on the American question, as stated in his recent speech at Newcastle. The following letter is in response to one from a Manchester merchant who complained to Mr. Gladstone that his remark had misled not only himself but the whole commercial community of Manchester:

"11 DOWNING STREET, Oct. 13.

"Sir: I am directed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge your letter of the 10th, and to state that he agrees with you as to the grave responsibility attaching to all public declarations made by any of the advisers of the Crown.

"He holds himself fully responsible for having declared his opinion at Leith nine months ago, to the effect that if the Southern States of America were in earnest, the struggle on the part of the Northern States was hopeless; and again at Newcastle last week, to the effect that the Confederation which has been formed under Mr. Jefferson Davis has shown itself to be sufficiently supplied with the elements which make a nation, and with the will and power to defend its independent existence.

"He cannot, however, be responsible for the inferences which, from your letter, you appear to have drawn from his statement, the more so as they might, he thinks, have been checked by attention to other portions of his declarations concerning America on the same occasion, in which he referred to steps that might, under conceivable circumstances, be taken by the Powers of Europe. And, generally, he desires me to remark that to form opinions upon questions of policy, to announce them to the world, and to take or be a party to taking any of the steps necessary for giving them effect, are matters which, though connected together, are in themselves distinct, and which may be separated by intervals of time longer or shorter, according to the particular circumstances of the case.

"As you inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that your impressions are shared by others, I am to add that you are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this letter.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"T——— E——— Esq. CHARLES L. RYAN."

At a great Conservative dinner at Colchester, Mr. Miller, M. P., Maj. Beresford, M. P., Mr. Dugdale, M. P., Mr. Peacock, M. P., and Capt. Jervis, M. P., all made speeches with respect to America. The speakers displayed sympathy with the South, but with the exception of Mr. Peacock, did not urge a recognition of the Confederacy. That gentleman, however, pressed its necessity, and declared that he had it on the best authority that there was nothing the Southern States desired so much as recognition. He also stated that the Emperor of the French had informed Mr. Slidell of his wish to acknowledge the South, but that he was unwilling to act without England.

Mr. Alderman Salomans, member of Parliament for Greenwich, had met his constituents, and in the course of his speech said he hoped that some plan might be adopted, by means of which the American people might be brought to their senses. He thought that if England could combine with France, Russia and the other Powers, a mediation could be brought about which would terminate this infamous contest, a disgrace, as it was, to the nineteenth century.

Mr. R. Monkton Milnes, M. P., in a speech at Pontefract, spoke in opposition to the recognition of the South. He thought it could not bring forward any cotton, but might embroil England in a war with the North. Whatever might be the issue of the civil war, he could see nothing that would compensate for its horrors.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in London, the subject of the American war in its relations to Slavery was debated upon, and hopes were expressed that it would at least lead to a mitigation of that evil. Sir Culling Eardley recommended the South to compete with President Lincoln's Emancipation scheme—to take the wind out of his sails, and to do, as a gradual measure of peace, what he has proposed as a measure of war.

It is said that on a certain day there are to be collections made in all the churches in England for the relief of the distress in Lancashire.

Mr. Cobden had addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce at length on the question of international maritime law. He warmly advocated the policy of abolishing commercial blockades, and exempting private property from capture by armed ships.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Messrs. Glass, Elliott & Co., submarine telegraph contractors, had written a letter to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, of which the following is an extract:

In reply to your inquiries, we beg to state that we are perfectly confident that a good and durable submarine cable can be laid direct from Ireland to Newfoundland, and are willing to undertake the contract upon the following conditions:

First: That we shall be paid each week our actual disbursements for labor and material.

Second: That when the cable is laid, and in working order, we shall receive for our time, services, and profit, 20 per cent on the actual cost of the line in shares of the Company, deliverable to us in twelve equal monthly installments, at the end of each successive month whereat the cable shall be found in working order.

We are so confident that this enterprise can be successfully carried out that we will make a cash subscription for a sum of £25,000 sterling, in the ordinary capital of the Company, and pay the call on the same when made by the Company.

MR. COBDEN'S SPEECH AGAINST COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES.

Mr. Cobden addressed the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Friday, Oct. 24, on international maritime law. In a speech of an hour and twenty minutes' duration, Mr. Cobden pointed out the evils of the present state of the law, and charged upon the Government of Great Britain that it was mainly responsible for the maintenance of those evils. He urged the formation of a League, the object of which should be to procure the abolition of blockades of all commercial ports by belligerents, and the exemption from capture of all vessels of commerce not actually engaged in the conveyance of munitions or contraband of war. He was most warmly applauded throughout. The following are some of the most interesting passages of his speech:

The American Government, Mr. Cobden said, were the first to perceive, after they had proposed to Europe to exempt private property from capture at sea, that the proposal involved the question of commercial blockades. It is no merit on the part of the United States that they have been the first to view the question in the light in which it affects neutrals, nor is it a proof of their disinterestedness. I do not mention the fact to their praise or blame. They have been the great neutral Power of the earth, they came into existence and jumped into an immense trade while holding themselves aloof from European politics, always acting upon the maxim from the time of Washington, that they should remain outside the balance of power, and everything that could entangle them in European complications. Hence it happened that whenever a war occurred in Europe it was their commerce, as the commerce of neutrals, which suffered most. They have not shared the enjoyment of the fight, but they have always borne the brunt of the enforcement of the maritime laws affecting neutrals, and therefore they have naturally from the first sought to protect their own legitimate and honest interests by pressing the rights of neutrals in all their negotiations on the subject of international maritime law. It is a curious circumstance, though I wish to guard myself against being supposed to attach undue importance to it, that on the breaking out of the war in Italy between France and Austria, the American Government sent to all their representatives in Europe a dispatch on the subject of international maritime law, in which they, for the first time, broached in a practical form to the European Governments the idea of abolishing altogether the system of commercial blockades. That, I say, is a remarkable circumstance when viewed in the light of subsequent events, because there is no doubt that if, in 1856, the English Government, followed as it would have been by the other governments of Europe, had accepted cordially and eagerly, as it was our interest to have accepted it, the proposal or suggestion of the American Government, it would have been possible to avoid all that is now happening in Lancashire, and trade, as far as cotton is concerned, would have been free between Liverpool and New-Orleans. (Cheers.) For you will bear in mind that, though it may be said that the war in America is but a rebellion or a civil war, the European Powers recognize the blockade of the Southern ports only as the blockade of a belligerent. It has been distinctly intimated to America that we do not recognize their municipal right in the matter; and if they were to proclaim, for example, that Charleston was not to be traded with, and did not keep a sufficient force of ships there, we should go on trading with that town just as if nothing had occurred. It is only upon condition that the blockade shall be effectively maintained as between belligerents that the European Powers recognize it at all. Hence there can be no doubt that if the proposal of the American Government in 1856 had been cordially accepted by England, it would have been welcomed by the rest of Europe, and have prevented the existing state of things in this district—a circumstance which shows the extraordinary and sudden mutations to which the relations of the various human families are exposed. [Hear, hear.] There can be no doubt that in that case the American Government would have been obliged to carry on the war with the Southern States without imposing a commercial blockade, or, if they had attempted to establish such a blockade, in violation of their international engagements, they would have involved themselves in hostilities with the rest of the world—a policy, which, of course, no rational Government would ever dream of entering upon. [Hear, hear.] We should bear in recollection the facts I have mentioned, viz: That the system of warfare from which we are now suffering so severely is one that we are the chief means of maintaining, in opposition, I believe, to the opinion of the whole mercantile and, indeed, civilized world. [Cheers.] With these preliminary remarks, I shall read an extract from the dispatch which, as I have told you, was written on the breaking out of the Italian war by Mr. Cass, then Foreign Minister at Washington, and sent to all the representatives of the American Government in Europe. An attempt was made in the House of Commons to induce the Government to print and lay that dispatch on the table; but the request was refused on, I think, very insufficient grounds. We have had presented to us lately a large volume of American dispatches, about most of which we have not much concern, and some of which have been rather maliciously printed, because in one case—the case of the Minister at St. Petersburg—the dispatch is not creditable to the writer; but this dispatch, which does refer to an important question, the Government have refused to publish. I have obtained a copy from Washington, where it may be had for a very small sum, and I find that it enters into the subject of international maritime law generally. Apprehending that the war in Italy might spread, the American Government, by the hand of Mr. Cass, lay down their views in the following sentences:

The blockade of an enemy's coast, in order to prevent all intercourse with neutrals, even for the most peaceful purpose, is a claim which gains no additional strength by an investigation into the foundation on which it rests, and the evils which have accompanied its exercise call for an efficient remedy. The involvement of a place by sea and land, with a view to its reduction, preventing it from receiving supplies of men and material necessary for its defense, is a legitimate mode of prosecuting hostilities which cannot be objected to so long as war is recognized as an arbiter of national disputes. But the blockade of a coast, or of commercial positions along it, without any regard to military operations, and with the real design of carrying on a war against trade, and from its very nature against the trade of peaceful and friendly Powers, instead of a war against armed men, is a proceeding which it is difficult to reconcile with reason or the opinions of modern times. To watch every creek, and river, and harbor upon an ocean frontier, in order to seize and confiscate every vessel with its cargo attempting to enter or go out, without any direct effect upon the true objects of war, is a mode of conducting hostilities which would find few advocates if now first presented for consideration.

The dispatch, dated June 27, 1859, was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on the 18th of February, 1861. I was not present at the time, being in Algiers, but the questions were put in the house as to the purport of the dispatch, and Lord Russell, who was then, as now, Foreign Minister, alluded to the fact of the American Minister in London having read the dispatch to him. Lord Russell, in describing the contents of the dispatch, which he did very accurately, also, unfortunately for our present position, took occasion to give the reasons why he had entirely objected to the proposal of Mr. Cass. He said it was for our interests that commercial blockades should be maintained, adding that he could not listen to a proposal for putting an end to them, and that it was necessary, as a great maritime Power, that we should possess the right of blockade. That doctrine, coming from the Foreign Office within the last three years and a half, seems to me to have an important bearing, or ought to have an important bearing, upon our attitude at the present time. In the first place, if the system of commercial blockades be maintained, as our Government insists it should be maintained, as a sort of strategical means of defending ourselves, if we are to submit to it because it is necessary for our national defense and honor—then it becomes a serious question whether the particular interests that are from time to time to become the victims of a system over which they have no control, against which they can make no provision, and to which they can apply no remedy, ought not to be considered as fairly entitled to exemption from the whole burden and cost of such a plan of national defense, just as you would indemnify the outskirts of a town for the demolition of houses with a view to defense against the power of an investing foe. [Hear, hear.] I know no remedy for such a state of things as this, if you maintain the system of commercial blockades. But I say, if it is necessary for the maintenance of the national honor to adhere to that system, that the cost ought to be borne by the nation at large, and not by any particular section. That will become a serious question if we go on, as we seem likely to do, in this particular district, suffering from the consequences of this system. But it affects our position in another way, which we cannot too carefully guard against. Some people say that we must recognize the South in order to get our cotton. But recognizing the South would do nothing toward obtaining the cotton. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, once recognize the South, and then there is no longer a question of any kind as to the right of the North to blockade its ports. The only question then would be, whether the blockade was effective. But what I am afraid is, in the hearts of those who are almost bewildered with the calamitous prospect which they see before them, that the recognition of the independence of the South should be followed by some effort to obtain the cotton—an effort on the part of England and France or other countries to go there and get the cotton against the will of the party blockading the coast. Well, my own opinion is that, after the statement I have made, after the facts which are on record, if we, when we began to suffer from the application of our doctrines to our own case, were, in the teeth not merely of international law, but of the law of which we are ourselves the chief promoters and maintainers, to resort to violence to get the cotton, there is no amount of suffering which the American people, every man and woman of them—supposing them to be the same as their fathers on this side of the water are—would not endure to resist what, in such a case, would be regarded as an outrage. [Hear.]

SPEECH OF MR. ONSLOW, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

From The London Star, Oct. 25.

Mr. Onslow, M. P., had a hearty welcome from his constituents at Guildford on Thursday (Oct. 23.) He addressed a large number of them, and discussed at some length most of the political topics of the day. Referring to the American war, he expressed his opinion that it had been caused by Slavery, and was, so far as the Southerners were concerned, continued for the perpetuation of Slavery. All his sympathies, he avowed, were with the North. Mr. Onslow, in the course of his address, said:

They all recollected the excitement which had followed the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners. As soon as we heard of the seizure the Government sent out a large force to Canada, and a demand for redress was also forwarded to the American Government. Now, he considered we were perfectly right in demanding redress, but he thought the great expense of the preparations then made had been prematurely incurred. Before incurring that expense we ought to have ascertained what course the President of the United States was willing to take in response to our demand. [Applause.] What we did was like holding a pistol to a man's head when he was requested to make an apology. England was far too great and powerful a nation to have in any way suffered by the adoption of another course than that which was then pursued. The American Government had surrendered the Confederate Commissioners, and he considered that *the conduct of the American press and people on the occasion had been worthy of all praise.* Let us not forget the offer that had been made of a free passage for our troops to Canada. The expense then incurred had amounted to £1,500,000 of money; it had frustrated the view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stopped the reduction of taxation, and caused an irritation in the minds of many of our American friends which had not yet been wiped out. He hoped that if complications like those arising from the Trent affair should again occur they would be settled by arbitration. He would now refer to the unhappy struggle which was now going on in America. Every friend of humanity, on seeing the hitherto flourishing Republic groaning under the horrors of civil war, could not but feel the profoundest regret. *The war, he felt bound to say, had been caused by Slavery.* [Applause.] What was it but the wages of Slavery for which the Southerners were fighting? It had only been in force that we had concluded a treaty with the Federal States of America for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade; but *if the South gained the ascendancy the slave trade would be revived. If the North, on the other hand, succeeded, the emancipation of the slaves might be considered certain.* [Applause.] Slavery was the accursed thing we had ourselves bequeathed to the Americans. We had, however, been laboring to put it down,—we had been endeavoring to induce other nations to follow our example. Emancipation was the noblest result in the career of Wilberforce and of Brougham. [Loud cheers]. But what was now seen in this country? Almost all the aristocracy of England—the Conservative party, and he deeply grieved to say it, many among the Liberals—were taking the part of the Southerners against their legitimate masters. There was this inconsistency to be seen in many who justified the South in rebelling—they took the opposite side in European questions. They took the side of the King of Naples and the Pope of Rome, and they condemned Garibaldi as a traitor and a robber. [Hear]. These reflections had struck him painfully and forcibly. In arguing the case of the contending parties, he would ask, had the Confederates been resisting a bad Government, or a despotism. They had resisted the Government which had been made by themselves, which they had sworn to protect, and which had given them no cause for rebelling. [Cheers.] They had rebelled against the emancipation of the slaves, and he would be glad when he heard of the triumph of the North. [Cheers]. Yet he hoped the Government would not budge an inch from the policy of neutrality it had adopted. Last week, at a meeting which had been attended by the Premier, a noble lord had drunk success to the Southerners. That noble lord had spoken of the tyranny which the South had suffered at the hands of the North. Now, *of course the noble speaker had not meant Slavery.* Perhaps the noble lord did not object to Slavery for the whites as well as for the black population of America. After some further observations condemnatory of the South and of Slavery, Mr. Onslow remarked that some people might ask who was Mr. Onslow, and what value was to be attached to his opinions. In reply to that he would say that the great Count Cavour held the opinions he (the speaker) had just expressed. *Count Cavour, shortly before his death, had written to his Minister at Washington to the effect that he would sympathize with the triumph of the Northern States. Count Cavour thought that Christian Europe could not sympathize with the success of the party which desired the continuance of Slavery.* [Loud cheers.] He (Mr. Onslow) had seen a letter from the Count de Paris, in which he said that it was impossible to watch without emotion the struggles which a great nation was making to maintain her institutions, or to believe in the success of a minority the cornerstone of whose system was Slavery. [Applause.]

MR. DUNLOP, M. P., ON AMERICA.

Mr. Dunlop, M. P., met his constituents at Greenock on Monday night, Oct. 20. After alluding to various subjects of legislation during the late session, he proceeded to say: With regard to the civil war in America, I retain the opinions I expressed last year. I then said that I considered the Southerners were utterly unjustifiable in their secession, but that the prudent course for the Northerners would have been to have said, "If you will break up the Union and leave us, we will not try to keep you by force; let us part on friendly terms, and in a brotherly spirit." The events which have since occurred show how much wiser such a course would have been than the internecine war, accompanied with such a fearful sacrifice of life and means, which is still so ruthlessly carried on, and with so little prospect of being brought to a close. One thing, I think, is clear—namely that the South is much more zealously in earnest in seeking to establish their independence than the North to maintain the Union, otherwise it is impossible but that the North, with its larger population and more extensive resources, must by this time have achieved a much more decided advantage over their opponents. This leads me to expect an ultimately successful issue for the South. But I cordially approve of the policy of neutrality so steadfastly pursued by our Government hitherto, and apparently so little appreciated by the men of the North, whose perverse injustice to us in judging of our feelings and conduct with reference to them has very greatly alienated our sympathy with them, and even created a feeling in favor of a recognition of the Southern States, which would doubtless greatly promote the interests of this country. *I have still, however, the most intense repugnance to our recognizing a State the corner-stone of which is the perpetual maintenance of Slavery. I trust that, if we do consent to recognize the Southern Confederacy, it will only be on this condition: that they utterly abandon the slave-trade, and adopt the principle of gradual emancipation and the ultimate abolition of Slavery.* If such a result as that could be purchased by the recognition, I would, notwithstanding all my Northern predilections, gladly hail it as a blessing to mankind.

LECTURE OF THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

An admirable lecture on the American War was delivered in Surrey Chapel, London, on Monday, Oct. 20, by the Rev. Newman Hall. The question of the constitutional right of the Southern States to secede from the Union was lucidly discussed. The reverend lecturer denied that they had the right; and further pointed out that in fact the whole cause of the dispute which has arisen is Slavery. That being so, he asked on which side ought the sympathies of England to be enlisted—for the South, which has from the first been practically fighting for freedom; or with the South, which struggles to perpetuate Slavery? The cheers with which his audience greeted Mr. Hall's expressions of sympathy with the North showed how heartily they indorsed the sentiments he uttered.

France.

The violent gales which had visited England had also prevailed all over France for several days, inflicting considerable damage in some sections.

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of a number of new First Secretaries at the principal European embassies.

Le France says: "It appears certain that M. de Sartiges, the new Embassador at the Italian Court, will request the Italian Government to give its adhesion to the plan of reconciliation between Italy and the Papacy, which M. Latour D'Auvergne has been instructed to support in Rome. This plan, in conformity with the published letter of the Emperor, consists of the guarantee of the pontifical territory by the European Powers.

The Emperor will publicly open the new Boulevard Prince Eugenie on the 15th November.

Mr. Dillon, the editor of the French journal, *The Sport*, had been killed in a duel, with swords, by the Duke de Grammont Caderousse. Mr. Dillon sent the challenge on account of a quarrel upon some sporting matters.

The Paris Bourse, on the 24th, opened firm, but subsequently became very flat, Rentes closing at 71.75.

Italy.

The deputation appointed to convey the gift of the Romans to the Queen of Portugal has delivered the following address to King Victor Emanuel: "Sire: Your fellow-citizens will view the honor which your Majesty confers by receiving us as a new proof that force still keeps you also from Rome; but we know that your heart is with us. Rome suffers indignantly, but confides in your Majesty's word. In every event, you will find in her people an energetic desire that justice may be done in Italy." The King thanked the Roman deputation in his daughter's name.

A telegram from Spezzia states that Garibaldi's journey caused a pain in the knee. The General suffers, but not extremely.

Prussia.

The King continues to receive deputations, and to complain to them of the comments of the seditious press, of the invasion of democracy, and of the ingratitude which his intentions encounter. He closes his eyes to the fact of a constitutional question being at issue.

Greece.

A portion of Western Greece had revolted, and the revolted towns had organized a Provisional Government at Patras which maintained order. It is said this Government is intended to replace the existing Government of the country. The Government had dispatched troops to the scene of insurrection.

Athens, Syria, and Eastern Greece were tranquil.

Sweden.

The opening of the Chambers took place on the 23d ult. The King in the course of his speech said: "A reform of the representation is necessary, and the present time is favorable for that purpose. Bills will be laid before you for the organization of general church assemblies, and for changes in the criminal and maritime laws. The important development given to the military system in foreign countries requires from us great sacrifices." The speech concluded with an expression of his Majesty's satisfaction at the formation of volunteer rifle corps.

Latest—Via Queenstown.

SATURDAY, Oct. 25—Evening.

There is no important political news to-day.

Prince Napoleon and Princess Clotilde arrived at Southampton this morning, en route to London.

A dispatch from Athens of the 24th inst. says that the garrison at Vonitza has revolted and established a Provisional Government under the Presidency of Boulgaris.

Disasters from the late gale continue to be reported.

The ship Black Eagle, from New-York for Glasgow, was abandoned off Liverpool. The first and second officers were drowned.

The ship James Foster, jr., has been damaged at Liverpool by a collision.

The ship Daisy, from Aberdeen for New-York, put into Queenstown, leaky, on the 23d inst.

Arrived from New-York, Oct. 25, John and Elizabeth, at Queenstown; Marianne, at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25—Evening.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton to-day were 2,000 bales. The market is dull, with a downward tendency, but prices remain unchanged. The sales to speculators and exporters were 1,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuffs market closes steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—The Provisions market is flat and heavy.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.

CONSOLS closed to-day at 93⅞@93¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales were: Erie Railway, 30@34; Illinois Central Shares, 4% and 1 discount.

Via Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 1862.

King Otho of Greece has abdicated the throne in favor of his brother. A Provisional Government has been established, of which Mavrocordato is the President.

The deposition of the Bavarian line has been proclaimed.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 26, 1862.

The steamship Europa, from Boston via Halifax, arrived here this morning.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for the week have been 3,000 bales. The market is steady, and prices unchanged. Stock 38,000 bales.

PARIS, Saturday.—The Bourse is flat. Rentes close at 71f. 40c.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 24th were dull and a shade lower—mainly, it was believed, under the influence of the reports of Com. Wilkes's doings at Bermuda. Consols closed at 93⅞@93¾.

Money continued abundant and rates unchanged.

The bank return for the week show a decrease in bullion of £347,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25, 1862.

COTTON—The Brokers' Circular says: "The week opened with an increased demand for cotton, which has been largely dealt in at irregular but rather increasing prices, closing at an advance of about ¼d. with on the quotations of Friday last. American has been totally neglected, and prices are nominal. Brazil and Egyptian have been in limited request, and are ¼@½d. higher.

The sales of the week foot up 79,920 bales, including 16,340 to speculators and 6,000 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market was quiet, with sales estimated as about 2,000 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Fair Orleans	9d.	Middling Orleans	8¼d.
Fair Mobile	8¾	Middling Mobile	8¼
Fair Uplands	8¾	Middling Uplands	8¼

Stock on hand 316,300 bales, of which 159,000 are American. At sea, from India, 120,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—There has been little or no change since Tuesday, except in Printing Cloth, which is in rather more demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Bigland, Athaya & Co. report: Flour firm, but quiet; in some cases 3d.@6d. dearer; quotations 22/@23/ ℔ bbl. Wheat in better demand, and 1d.@2d.; ℔ cental dearer Red Western, 9/@10/1; Southern, 10/@10/6; White Western, 10/6@11/; Southern, 11/@12/3. Corn quiet; Mixed, 29/3@29/9; White, 31/@32/ ℔ 480 lb.

PROVISIONS.—Beef in fair demand at low prices. Pork dull, and Western almost unsalable. Bacon in limited demand, and prices still favor buyers. Cheese partially rather easier. Fine Butter wanted, but medium neglected. Lard irregular and about 2/ cheaper 49/ having been taken for free. Tallow continues dull and declining; sales at 41/@47/6.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular quotes: ASHES rather easier; 32/@33/ for both sorts. ROSIN very dull, but not materially altered. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE flat and nearly nominal. SUGAR quiet but steady. COFFEE in light supply at former prices. RICE unchanged. BARK: Sales of Philadelphia at 10/. LINSEED a shade lower. LINSEED CAKES, £10 15/ for sound American. LINSEED OIL quiet, but steady at 42/6. HEMP and JUTE very dull. COD OIL: Sales at £40 to arrive. WHALE, £41@£43. PETROLEUM. £18 10/@£20 for Pennsylvania. Crude at 2/5 ℔ gallon for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady at last week's prices. IRON firm; Bars and Rails, £5 15/@£6; Pig, 70/@75/. SUGAR quiet but steady. TEA unchanged. COFFEE partially 6d. lower. RICE rather lower. TALLOW declined to 47/6 for Y. C. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 125/. ROSIN, 28/. LINSEED OIL rather lower, 41/6. LINSEED CAKES: Prices favor buyers, excited and nominal for want of sellers. PETROLEUM continues in demand at £18 10/ for Pennsylvania.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. & Co. report the market heavy and prices lower: U. S. 6s, 70@72; do. 5s, 65@72; New-York Central shares, 63@73; Eries, 31@33; Illinois Central, 46 dis.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 1862.

If the President's Proclamation of the 22d of September, hardly met, at first, the wishes of your friends in Europe, the way it has been met by our enemies should help to comfort them. To begin with, the enemies, in order to meet it, have been obliged to give up one of their most favorite pretenses, namely, that "Slavery had nothing to do with the war." Of that monstrous "Not so," we have heard almost the last from them. They are being forced by the Proclamation ever nearer to a definition of their position, it being a large approach toward a definition of ours. Now, definition of positions is the essential preliminary to the deciding of any question on paper or in the field. Our European enemies are fast approaching the open ground held by Alexander Stephens, though they strive to cover their approaches by all sorts of false maneuvers through all sorts of covered ways, and plant their masked batteries directed against a Democratic Republic in thickets of tangled inconsistencies. Our French friends, with characteristic logical directness and military sense see as with regret wasting precious time and force in political hedging and ditching and strategic non movement, instead of boldly taking the commandingight of liberty to all men. The last received news from America of Southern forces ("lousy, ragged, *demoralized*, and *retreating to Richmond*," at Chambersburg, and of gold at 27 per cent above greenbacks, hardly surprised them yesterday while strengthening their regret. Yet their hope is firmer than when they first heard that "Washington was safe," and that the Confederates had "safely" retreated out of Maryland. I doubt whether all I might report of their regrets and hopes would be printable. I am sure it would not be palatable in America. What with Scilly crowing on one side and Charbydis croaking on the other, one who aims between the two to report to America truths, because they are truths, without regard to their agreeable or disagreeable quality, has a perilous time of it. The French have some expressive proverbs and proverbial phrases, such as *ils souffrent par ou ils ont pecté, il n'a parle courage de ses opinions; il est mauvais lord que jamais c'est trop lord;* and I sometimes think it would be as well to report one of them by way of brief summary of or index to prevalent opinion about our Government's and people's political, financial and military "situation" as to venture upon details.

Of the state of public opinion toward us in England, here is a Frenchman's view: "It is not to be disguised, and it would be childish to deny, that public opinion in England, perverted by aristocratic prejudices on one hand and by calculations of material interest on the other, by hatred, by jealousies which no one is frank enough to avow, pronounces itself more and more in favor of the Slavery cause. The inconsistency is flagrant, it is absurd, it is odious. No matter, the growing passion obstinately insists and urges it on. Of Jefferson Davis it makes a Washington, and of President Lincoln a Caligula. The first is a champion of liberty; the second is a horrible despot, a sanguinary dictator. When the Senators of the South declare that every black soldier taken in the Unionist ranks must be hung out of hand, the Senators of the South do but exercise the sacred right of legitimate defense. When the President of the Republic announces that on the 1st of January next he will declare, if need be, the abolition of Slavery in all States then in open revolt, he is denounced for provoking four millions of nessaise to rush upon an inoffensive people, whose only fault is to desire self-government. To say to the negroes, You are free! is to say to the whites, Your are dead! . . . . . .

Is this, then, the people who fusemed five hundred millions francs of debt, to ransom the slaves of its colonies—the people who sing hymns in honor of Garibaldi, the champion of liberty? Must we recognize the countrymen of Wilberforce in these fanatic partisans of the South?"

This queer state of things across the channel naturally strikes M. De Forgues, intimately acquainted as long study has made him with the English and their generous literature, as markedly inconsistent. As it might impress a New-York "Democrat," or one of the lower order of the Boston *tertium-quid* no-party constitutional party, if he ever read those great organs of English aristocratic and commercial opinion, to observe that *The London Times* and *Post* are ardent partisans of Horatio Seymour, and zealous strict-construction interpreters and defenders of the Constitution of the United States. Nor is this anxiety for the preservation of our Northern liberties and for the accession of Democratic candidates to American gubernatorial and congressional seats, peculiar to their English defenders and partisans. Not even ex-lyrical Mr. Mackay, LL. D., treats American constitutional law more profoundly, or Mr. Seymour more handsomely, or dictator Lincoln more otherwise, than do the writers for the Government press in France. And the modesty of the New-York Democrats could lead them into no greater error than to suppose that theirs is only a favorite British candidate. Let them be assured that Horatio is as well the darlorn hope of—not France, thank honorable human nature—but of Government Frenchmen, whose prayers go up (or in the other direction) for his success.

It is perhaps noteworthy, that all the French Government press favors the Southern Confederates, and the Northern Democracy and Bismarck-Schonhausen's late Prussian coup d'etat, and the Mexican expedition: a "concatenation accordingly" if ever there was one. The writers for this depraved press are furthermore sufficiently agreed about the following proposition: The Southern negroes are fondly and faithfully attached to their masters; they will arise and kill their masters at Lincoln's recommendation, and proceed to do other things more than killing all pre-arranged and illuminated in the rotten-phosphorescent brilliance of the writer's prurient imagination; Lincoln's proclamation will not have the slightest effect upon the negroes; Lincoln is a helpless imbecile; Lincoln is Nero and Caligula multiplied into Nana Sahib and Robespierre; nothing can be so ridiculous as his proclamation of the 22d September; nothing can be so horrible; the proclamation is the stupidest, bluntest of *brutu fulmina*; it is the devastatingest, thousand bladedest jacknife and desolatingest livid live lightning of indiscriminate death and ruin, etc., etc.

To return, for a paragraph, to England. Mr. Gladstone's famous Newcastle speech has been the text of voluminous writing and comment. As I said last week, what has since been abundantly proved, his remarks on our affairs were, in strict construction, but the expression of Mr. Gladstone's, not of Mr. Chancellor and Minister Gladstone's, opinion, and were comparable to Secretary Weller's and voting Congressmen's laudation of Com. Wilkes's action in the Trent affair—the which action was repudiated and apologized for by our Government. And still the *sentiment* of our people was and rests approbative of the essence, if not of the form, of Wilkes's action. The sentiment of the English—I won't say people, but may say—nation accords on the whole with Mr. Gladstone's old opinion reexpressed in his Newcastle speech. Of the numerous, almost numberless, comments on that text, that of Mr. Lindsay, M. P., is, on several accounts, best worth quoting from. "I am disposed," he says, "to think that there was more meaning in the words of Mr. Gladstone than some people may suppose. I think the day is not distant when humanity will demand of the great Powers of Europe that they shall step forward to stay the fierce carnage that is going on, and recognize in the family of nations a people who have shown themselves to be a nation. I do not mean to say that England should do so alone. I have good reason to believe that some of the great Powers of Europe have felt for some time that the Southern Confederacy ought to be received in the family of nations. And if they are not so received, I have reason to believe that the barrier that stops the way is not any of the great European Powers, nor the unanimous Cabinet of England, but a section of that Cabinet." What Mr. Lindsay believes, and his reason for that belief, cannot in their reality be decided on. What is plain enough is, that he pledges his interests as a great shipowner, and his character as an honest Englishman and honest English statesman, as surety for his expressed opinion; which opinion is, that the Southern Confederacy ought to be recognized as an independent nation; and that what prevents its speedy recognition by France and England together is the opposition which such a measure meets with in a "section" of the English Cabinet. It does not need a wizard's ken to see that this opposition (according to Mr. Lindsay) is headed by Earl Russell, and adumbrated to the public by Sir George Cornewall Lewis his speech modifying Mr. Gladstone's speech. In other words, Mr. Lindsay thinks (and wishes), with a great many others, that Lord Palmerston is ready to join with Louis Napoleon to draw, or press, in some other European nations to join in a combined action of American policy. It would express itself in the form of proffered mediation to the two parties in the American civil war. The terms of the proffered mediation would be such as would be more acceptable to the C. S. A. than to the U. S. A.; would be such, in any case, as would be practically rejected, but such as that, on their rejection by our Government, recognition by European Powers of the C. S. A. would logically follow