FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Continued from First Page.

of exceptions tendered to me assumed. I took particular pains to avoid anything of the kind. I had originally, during that argument of Sir R. Cairns, undoubtedly conveyed an impression—I called it so more—that all the expressions in the act, "equipping," "fitting out," and so on, probably meant the same thing, and were to be referred to the verbiage of an act of Parliament, just in the same way as the words "ship or vessel," which are commonly used in statutes, and no doubt are intended to mean the same thing. But the late Attorney General, in his address, referred to a case of an American Court with an appeal to a superior Court, where the decision below was affirmed. It was a case where the vessel was completely prepared in every respect with the exception of being armed. When I came to sum up, I mentioned that case to the Jury, and commended it so far as to say I adopted it. I left it to them, and pointed out what had apparently fallen from the counsel as to the law on the subject, not what I considered was the law. I then finally left the question to them in the alternative, using the very words of the act of Parliament, "If you think," I said, "this vessel was armed, or equipped, or fitted out, or intended to be armed, or fitted out, or equipped, your verdict must be for the Crown. If not, it must be for the defendants." Now, the Attorney-General presented to me a bill of exceptions, by which I was said to have told the Jury that the vessel must be armed, that if it was not armed there was no offence. I not only did not tell the Jury so, but if you read the shorthand writer's notes, I think you will say no person can have any doubt that I left the question as I have just stated. But probably, Mr. Attorney-General, the object you have in view may be attained by a motion, without reference to a bill of exceptions. It is true no point was reserved at the trial so as to give you a right of appeal, in the event of the rest of the Court concurring with me in the direction I gave to the Jury. But this is a matter of so much importance—I do not know whether I can pledge the whole Court in this respect—but certainly it would be very much to be lamented, however unanimous this Court might be, if we did not give you what we have the power of doing—an appeal to a superior court.

After some discussion, the Lord Chief Baron said: If you wish to move for a new trial on the ground that the Jury ought not to have found the verdict they did, the Court will entertain that application; but if you mean to reserve to yourself the power of making a motion for a new trial on a point of law, having tendered a bill of exceptions containing that or some other point, I do not think the Court would consent to that course.

The Attorney-General—My application is now simply to have the time for moving for a new trial enlarged, so that both sides may agree as to what your Lordships mean to tell the Jury as to the interpretation of the statute. We believe that the Jury returned a verdict upon your Lordships's interpretation of the statute.

The Lord Chief Baron—Nothing of the kind occurred.

The Attorney-General—Then both sides are under a misapprehension, and it is their common wish to raise the point by a bill of exceptions if possible. We ask you to enlarge the time for moving beyond the four days; and if in the mean time we do not get your Lordship's signature to the bill of exceptions, I will move for a new trial.

Mr. Baron Bramwell—We have no power under the act to allow more than four days except by your making the motion for a new trial, and then adjourning it, but that would not answer your purpose.

The Attorney-General said this was the second day allowed for moving, and by the fourth they would consider whether the case could be brought under the Common Law Procedure Act.

It was then understood that the case should be mentioned again before the four days had expired.

A REBEL PIRATE NEAR CEYLON.

A dispatch dated at Queenstown Oct. 29 says:

"There were strong reports at Point de Galle, on the 26th of October, of the Alabama or some other cruiser having been seen near Ceylon."

A CHALLENGE TO MASON.

The following card appears in *The London Morning Star*:

"*To the Editor of The Star.*

"SIR: An influential gentleman has just written me referring to an article in *The Morning Star* of this day. He suggests that a challenge be presented to Mr. Mason and Col. Lamar, or to any other Southern advocate of Slavery, to follow up the late Exeter Hall meeting with one on their side. He proposes that we should offer them a free stage at the hall for this purpose. I shall be glad to learn from Mr. Mason, who is receiving in our country, and from Col. Lamar, or either of them, if they are willing to meet in fair discussion, on a London platform and before a London audience, an Anti-Slavery opponent and champion of the Constitutional Government of the North as opposed to Slavery and Rebellion. The advocates of the North and of Freedom have obtained the victory a thousand times since the war commenced in public meetings all over the country. We are now prepared for discussion. The American question cannot remain in its present condition. Is Mr. Mason, or some Southern champion as his nominee, prepared to accept a challenge? I shall be glad to hear from him on this question. I will use my best endeavors to arrange for the conflict, so as to save him or his friends harmless from any especial risk, and to find an antagonist for him or any Southern advocate worthy of our weapons and of their best steel. We will have no packed meeting. Tickets shall be distributed at a hundred different places in the metropolis. We will suffer no rowdies of any description, no Liverpool savagery, but such a fair condition as a free Englishman loves. I remain Mr. Mason's reply.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"FREDERIC HARRISON, M.A., B.C.L.,

"Hon. Secretary of the London Committee of Correspondence on American Affairs.

"*Temple, October 24.*"

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HISTORICUS.

In reply to new letters to *The Times* from Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, "Historicus" sends to that paper the following communication:

SIR: I think I can answer Mr. Lindsay's question shortly, and, I hope, satisfactorily.

An English merchant may manufacture cannon and all other munitions of war for a belligerent, because there is no law to prevent it. An English shipbuilder may not equip a vessel of war or a transport for a belligerent, because there happens to be an English Act of Parliament which expressly prohibits his so doing. The English Government do not interfere with the first class of transactions, because they have no authority to do so; they stop the second, because it is their business to enforce the law.

Mr. Lindsay wants to know how he is to vote when the claims against us by the American Government for the depredations of the Alabama are brought before Parliament. I cannot more sincerely express my wish for the prolongation of Mr. Lindsay's life than by hoping that he may live to see that question put from the Speaker's chair. I think I can promise him that by that time he will be the Father of the House. As he is good enough to set some store by my opinion, I can (if he thinks the advice will keep so long) confidently advise him to give his vote against the claim. As the views I have previously expressed on this subject have been referred to, I may be permitted, without egotism perhaps, to repeat what I have already written on this point:

"On the whole, I think it may be concluded that a breach of the laws of a neutral State by a belligerent Power is a grave offense, which it is the unquestionable right of the neutral to punish and redress. It highly concerns the dignity and independence of the neutral State, so violated, to assert its injured rights, and to insist upon the fullest and most complete reparation as against the offender, by judicial remedies within its own jurisdiction, by diplomatic representations, if by accident or from its jurisdiction it has been elicited. The other belligerent, who, though he may have sustained injury, has suffered the violation of no right, has no definite or formal claim upon the neutral for reparation. He may urge upon the neutral, by way of remonstrance, the duty of obtaining redress for him at the hands of the offender; this, however, is only a duty of imperfect obligation. He cannot demand at the hands of the neutral, as of right, compensation for the injury he may have sustained, nor can he impose upon the neutral the duty of obtaining from him any remedy beyond that which may be had over persons and things which are *infra presidia*, and consequently within the neutral jurisdiction. If the offender has succeeded in evading the neutral jurisdiction, the belligerent cannot, as of right, call upon the neutral to pursue those further remedies to which the latter might be himself entitled."

I have nothing to add to or to change in the view which I thus expressed. If Mr. Lindsay cares to see the authorities on which the propositions are founded, he will find them at page 149 of a small volume which I printed last Winter. As these authorities are principally derived from American sources, they will probably serve as a sufficient excuse for Mr. Chase when he has to eat his own words—a process, I think, he will probably have to perform some time before he experiments on the hair of "Old Mother England" with any weapon more formidable than his tongue.

HISTORICUS.

Oct. 30.

France.

It was reported in Paris that the Japanese had applied to the French Government for its good offices in suspending British naval operations in Japan.

It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon would open the session of the Legislature in person.

Le France asserts that Maximilian's acceptance of the Mexican crown is no longer doubtful.

The Bourse was steady; Rentes on the 3d closed at 67.30.

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The French Chambers have opened. The Emperor's speech was pacific. He proposes a European Conference for the settlement of the Polish question. He hopes the arrival of Maximilian in Mexico will be advantageous to the country. The financial report will be published shortly, although the expectations are not fully realized. The revenue has increased, and without extraordinary resources, has met the expenses of the wars in Cochin China and Mexico. Reforms are announced and increased powers are to be granted to commerce. Only passing allusions are made to American affairs.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Correspondence of The London Times.

SEPT. 26.—Although four months have now elapsed since the French occupied the City of Mexico, little has been done toward the pacification of the country generally. It is true that in all the towns garrisoned by French troops the most perfect order reigns, but attempt an excursion two or three leagues beyond their outposts, or a journey between two points occupied by their forces, and it is an even chance that you fall into the hands of some one of the numerous bands of robbers who are now prowling about in all directions. It was only the other day that the correspondence intended for the last French packet was seized in the neighborhood of the Soldiers, scarcely a day elapses but we hear of some hacienda being pillaged within sight almost of a French outpost, and the road between the great mineral district of Pachuca and the capital, a distance of only twenty-two leagues, is so insecure as to render an escort of several hundred men necessary whenever a conducta of silver has to be sent in.

This is not as it should be; the French, with their present forces, may not be able to overrun and protect the whole of this vast country, but they certainly ought to be able to keep open communications between the different points they have occupied. I am aware that they are sadly deficient in cavalry, and that it would be hopeless for infantry to attempt the pursuit of bands always tolerably mounted, thoroughly acquainted with the country, and who, on their little, wiry steeds, think nothing of performing a distance of 20 or 30 leagues within the 24 hours; still, by this time the French might themselves have organized a light cavalry corps sufficient, at all events, to keep open their communications. They had only to offer a dollar a day to every man who presented himself at headquarters well armed and mounted to have secured a corps of 2,000 or 3,000 men, who, well commanded, would soon have driven to the interior all these petty bands.

The Real del Monte Mining Company adopted this course, and they have now 150 men admirably armed, and certainly better mounted than any body of cavalry I have ever seen in the country, who can always be relied upon either for the protection of their property or for the executing of their conductas. But the French divided the country into districts, and compelled the landed proprietors of each district to contribute toward the support of a mounted police, there would have been little difficulty in getting together a sufficient force to repel the attacks of these marauders; but as it is nothing has been done, and the country consequently is more than ever infested by a set of men who only live by rapine and plunder. The general opinion seems to be that when Gen. Bazaine assumes the command we may expect a different state of things. Let us hope that such will be the case.

The Juarez Government have issued a decree confiscating the property "of all persons, both civil and military, engaged in the service of the intervention; of all functionaries of the constitutional order who, without the sanction of the Supreme Government, have remained in places occupied by the intervention; of all persons who have received subventions, titles, or decorations either from the French Government or the pretended Government of the intervention; of all who defend such Government by their writings, or who endeavor to subvert the national institutions; of all foreigners who by their conduct toward the invaders of the country or toward the traitors, their allies, have violated, to the detriment of the Republic or its legitimate Government, the neutrality they ought to preserve; *in fine, of all those who either directly or indirectly have favored the cause of intervention.*" I have more than once asserted that, should the French retire and intervention fall to the ground, not a foreigner of respectability would be able to remain in the country. What stronger confirmation can be required of the truth of such assertion than the decree in question?

It is difficult to ascertain with any degree of certainty what is going on at San Luis Potosi; but if the assertions of Senor Zarco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) are to be relied upon, the affairs of Juarez and his party are not in the most prosperous condition. In a letter addressed to a friend in the City of Mexico, he says:

"Things are going on very badly. Our chiefs are deserting every day. It is useless to appeal to Mexicans, they have no feelings of nationality; the prospect of peace held out to them by the so-called Empire flatters their hopes. As for ourselves, we shall be obliged to take refuge in Durango, or on the frontier of the north. So far as I am concerned, I shall leave for the United States, and then await the development of events. Our Don Benito (meaning Juarez) rains all by his caprichousness. He is now occupied with a new idea—paying court to Doblado and Uraga; the first, a double-dealer, as his name imports, will betray him when it suits his purpose so to do; the second, if they give him four men and a corporal, will pass over to the Imperialists if they will only let him retain his rank of brigadier-general of Division, and leave him in possession of the Church property he has denounced."

The opinion Señor Zarco entertains of his countrymen is not a very flattering one, but I fear it is a true one.

It seems pretty certain that Doblado had accepted the post of Premier under Juarez, but that he subsequently resigned in consequence of the refusal of the latter to dismiss from his councils Señor Zarco. He is believed to have returned to his Government at Guanajuato. The French will have no difficulty in dealing with him, and it is surprising that they have not done so already.

An expedition is being organized for the interior, but I doubt much whether it will start before the middle of next month. It would, perhaps, be wiser to await the arrival of reinforcements, for, if the French are unable to keep open their present communications now, how will they manage to do so when those communications are extended 300 or 600 miles into the interior of the country? Although Gen. Bazaine received his nomination as Commander-in-Chief more than a month back, no steps have as yet been taken by the Marshal to hand over to him the command. All these delays are extremely prejudicial to the cause, and lead people to believe that there is a sad want of unanimity among the chiefs of the expedition.

The Regency have lately published a decree abolishing the "*lista*," or forced conscription, which has gained them some little popularity. Their acts, generally speaking, have not been such as to acquire for them the confidence of the country; they have been too reactionary, and little in accordance with the admirable programme issued by General Forey in the name of the Emperor on his first arrival in the city. Should the Emperor accept the Mexican crown, it is to be hoped he will not delay his departure beyond the time absolutely required for making all necessary arrangements. His presence here will do more to quiet down the asperities of party feeling and restore tranquillity than the presence of 50,000 men.

The yellow fever appears to have committed fearful ravages on the coast; it has been even more virulent this year than it was last; few seemed appear to have recovered. In such a state of things it is satisfactory to learn that out of 400 Egyptian troops stationed at Vera Cruz, only 16 have died. How different would have been the result had that port been garrisoned by European troops!

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Paris Memorial Diplomatique* says: "We learn from a certain source that the next budget will show for the current year an increase in the public revenue of not less than 100,000,000, upon the provisions of the last budget. It is this that has enabled the Government to provide for more than fourths of the expense of the Mexican Expedition with the ordinary resources of the Treasury which, of course, has only made to Mexico an advance, the repayment of which, thanks to the natural wealth of the country, is not doubtful." The *Memorial Diplomatique* further says, relative to the Archduke Maximilian and the Mexican throne: "We shall point out to-day a fresh proof of the interest which the Emperor Francis Joseph takes in the reestablishment of monarchy in Mexico. Although the Archduke has no idea of imposing any sacrifice upon his country, his Majesty has decided upon authorizing such Austrian officers as may wish to accompany the Archduke, with the view of cooperating in the military reorganization of Mexico, to do so with the faculty of reassuming their grade in the Austrian Army on their return. Although no longer in possession of a fleet since the Americans destroyed or captured the few vessels they mustered, the Mexican people, in their solicitude to furnish a further proof that the Archduke Maximilian is really the sovereign of their choice, and unwilling to give another nation the honor of conveying their Emperor, expressed their intention to construct, at their own expense, a yacht, in which the Archduke was to embark at Miramar. The Emperor Francis Joseph would not allow that a people who had undergone such powerful and costly trials should make such a sacrifice, and desire that an Austrian Archduke could not proceed to his destination in a foreign vessel, he has decided that his brother shall go on board a frigate of the Austrian Emperor's navy. The steam frigate Elizabeth, in which the Prince performed his last voyage to Brazil, is named as having been selected to convey the new Emperor to his States."

The *Nord* announces that Gen. Forey embarked at Vera Cruz for New-York on the 5th of October, intrusted, it is said, with a diplomatic mission.

It was again rumored in the Paris Bourse that the Government was about to contract a loan for 250,000,000 francs, and the Rothschilds were said to have undertaken the contract.

Austria.

The Financial Committee of the Reichsrath had recommended a loan of 60,000,000 florins to cover the deficit; 20,000,000 of the loan were to be devoted to relieve the distress in Hungary.

The Austrian reply to Prussia relative to the German Reform question had been dispatched, and was said to formally reject the preliminary proposal of Prussia. It was accompanied by a memorandum completely refuting Herr Von Bismark's arguments.

Prussia.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—The result of the elections of 345 members to the new Prussian Chamber of Deputies is now known.

The numerical strength of the different political parties represented among this number of members is as follows: Liberals, 200; Conservatives, 24; Clericals, 33; Polish members, 20; uncertain, 2.

The result of seven elections is not yet known.

Both Houses of the Prussian Diet had been summoned to meet on the 4th of November.

The Polish Insurrection.

The state of affairs shows no change. New detachments of insurgents continued to make their appearance in the Lublin district.

Gen. Trepow, Chief of the Gendarmes at Warsaw, had been wounded in the head with an axe in one of the streets of Warsaw. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested.

Continued activity on the part of the Polish insurgents was reported, and strong bands were said to be crossing the frontiers into Poland.

Greece.

The new King of Greece reached Athens on the 31st ult., and was received with enthusiasm. He attended the performance of a *Te Deum* immediately on his arrival.

Brazil.

The Brazilian mails had reached Lisbon, whence the following news was telegraphed:

RIO, Oct. 9.—Coffee, 7,200@7,500 reis for good firsts. Stock, 110,000 bags. Sales of the week, 10,000 bags. Exchange on London, 27, 27½.

BAHIA, Oct. 13.—Sugar—White, 2,000@2,400 reis; Brown, 1,800 reis. Cotton, 23,000@25,000 reis. Exchange, 27½@27¾.

PERNAMBUCO, Oct. 15.—Sugar, 2,000 reis; Brown, 1,600 reis. Cotton, 25,000@30,000 reis. Sterling Exchange, 27½@28.

There was a report of a large fire in Rio Janeiro, which destroyed a very large quantity of flour.

Latest...*Via Queenstown.*

LONDON, Thursday Morning, Nov. 5, 1863.—Some of the letters from Paris assert positively that the rate of the Bank of France will be today raised to 6 per cent. The drain of bullion being still active, other persons entertain an impression that the measure will be delayed so as to avoid creating agitation on the day of the opening of the Chambers by the Emperor. According to the latter, instructions have been given by the Bank of France to avoid for the moment causing any heavy withdrawals on the part of their London agents from the Bank of England, which might induce that establishment to take at once the initiative in a further movement. There were no withdrawals of gold from the Bank yesterday, but the pressure for discount was extremely heavy, while the advices from various parts of the Continent indicate that the demand for specie is undiminished; at the same time the extent of the applications for the 400,000 of bills in India put up for tender to the Bank in the afternoon was such as to prove that the main portion of the existing requirements are for the East to pay for cotton. It is only for an advance in the rate of discount that the payment of preposterous prices for this and other descriptions of produce can be checked, and the result of a rise in the charge for money under present circumstances would simply be that the foreign producer would get less for his goods, while the English capitalist would get more for his unemployed means. For the trading interest of the country it is therefore essential that the upward movement should be carried on with vigor as long as the prevailing symptoms remain unchanged. As regards its effect upon the prices of securities, real investors will not feel any alarm, since any depreciation that may ensue is merely the question of a month or two. The deliveries of stock yesterday were large, and the lowest rate for advances on Government securities was 4½ ₱ cent. It was reported that the Bank of England has drawn a considerable sum from the market on the security of Consols; but this is believed not to have been the case. In the discount market nothing was done below the bank minimum of 5 per cent. in the foreign stock market there was at one time a further fall in the speculative descriptions of nearly 2 per cent, but the final quotations show a partial rally. Consols yesterday declined ⅞ per cent. The shares in the numerous new projects were at one period severely affected, but closed somewhat better. The enormous sum of £12,830,000 bid yesterday within the official limits for the £6,000 of the Government bills on India shows how heavy is the commercial demand for the means of remitting to that quarter.

Commercial Intelligence.

The advance in the rate of discount to 5 ₱ cent by the Bank of England has failed to check the efflux of Gold or the introduction daily of new joint stock companies. The expediency of a further advance to 6 ₱ cent was debated in monetary circles.

The action of the Bank caused a general decline in Securities, and Consols fell ¾ ₱ cent, closing on the 3d at 92¾.

The Bank of Prussia had raised its rate of discount from 4 to 4½ ₱ cent.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4, A.M.—COTTON—The sales of Monday and Tuesday add up only 10,000 bales including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The rise in the rate of discount has caused speculation and the market tends downward, and a slight decline is quoted.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The advance in the Bank rate also caused buyers to pause in Manchester, but producers generally were firm at the quotations of last week. It was only where stock could be found that buyers got any concession in prices, and then only a very slight one.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. and others report: Flour quiet but unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at late rates; fine qualities scarce and wanted: Winter Red 9 s@9 6 ₱ 100 lb. Corn firm at 29 s@32 s ₱ 480 lb for Mixed.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet. Pork dull but not lower. Bacon flat. Butter firm, and free wanted. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow steady but not active at 62 s@64 s for N. A.

PRODUCE—Sugar continue active and prices are again 24 s@64 higher. Coffee nothing doing. Rice quiet but very steady. Ashes—small sales at previous rates. No sales of Rosin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum dull at 1/11@1/2 per gallon for Refined.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Sugar very firm and still advancing. Coffee steady. Tea unsettled. Rice quiet but firm. Tallow steady at 62 s@6 for Y. C. Linseed Oil 37@37½. Jute active at a further advance of 10.

LATER.

LONDON, Thursday noon.—Bank rate raised one per cent.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England, on the 2d inst., raised its rate of discount from 4@5 ₱ cent, under an increase in the demand for Gold for export.

The Stock Exchange was closed on the 2d, so that the result of this movement was not at once developed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE, 5th.—Opening prices: Consols, money 92¾@92¾; for account, 2d Dec., 92¾@92¾; New 3 per cent 86. One p. cent—Money 3¼@4¼; account, 2d Dec., 3¼@3¼. New 3 per cent 6½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—COTTON—If no change in Bank rate, probably a much better market. So far, nothing to surprise, and about 3,000 bales sold. Imports, 150; previously, 1,063.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Green prices—Canada, Wheat, 40s. Shares weak; American and Canadian dull. Consols, money, 92 Colorado, 44½. Comet Credit, 31½@32.

LONDON TEA MARKET.—Sugar—Prices unchanged, and small business. Rice dull and lower. Tea—Sales week, 4,000 chests; steady. Tobacco—Sales week, 1,000 hhds; steady. Rice—Previous rates, and small business. Saltpetre steady, and prices well maintained. Tallow—Low and business at 61 s@62 s on the spot.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—5th—Consols, money, 92½@92¾; account, 3d Dec., 92¾@92¾; new Three per Cents, 86@86½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5.—COTTON dull. Sales for two days, 2,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 600. Business was checked by a further advance in the Bank rate, to-day, to 6 ₱ cent.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS unchanged.

PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

CONSOLS for money 92½.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—No sales.

FROM JAPAN.

The English Fleet Visits Satsuma—It Fired Upon by the Japanese Batteries—A Severe Naval Engagement—Three Japanese Steamers Destroyed—The English Lose 15 Killed and Forty Wounded—Great Destruction of Property.

From Our Special Correspondent.

KANAGAWA, Aug. 25, 1863.

When, after long and vacillating negotiations, the Tycoon's Government consented to the payment of the English demand, there remained one question to be answered. In addition to the demand on the Tycoon for £110,000, there was a further demand on the Prince of Satsuma for £25,000, and the surrender for capital punishment of those of his followers who committed the assault in the Tokaido when Mr. Richardson was slain and others wounded, now nearly a year since. This additional sum the Tycoon's Government offered to pay but the rendition of the murderers was impossible; and when on this state of affairs Col. Neale declared his intention of renewing this demand at Satsuma's capital city of Kagoshima, the Yedo Government became urgent that the £25,000 should be received here, and the question about the murderers left open for further negotiation.

The English Chargé d'Affaires turned a deaf ear to this request, and persisted in his intention of going to Satsuma's principality. On the 6th inst. the expeditionary squadron left the port. It consisted of seven steam-vessels mounting ninety guns, led by the Euryalus, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Kuper, and having on board Col. Neale and his suite. From all that could be gathered beforehand, the expectation had daily grown stronger and stronger that the expedition would accomplish its object in peace. Two vessels of this squadron returned on the 22d, followed by the remainder on the 24th inst. Of what happened in the interim, the arrival at Kagoshima, the demand, the evasive negotiations, the seizure of the prizes, the attack on the fleet, and the fierce battle and destruction that followed, I refer you to the published accounts of eye-witnesses sent herewith.

Satsuma was punished but not humiliated. His city was burned, his steamers destroyed, and many lives were doubtless lost, but his power to strike back fearfully avenging blows has been but little impaired. He is rather a more dangerous enemy today for he is exasperated by the loss of property, the fears of losing which will no longer deter him. His foundries filled with machinery of European make are his heaviest loss.

What is to follow these affairs of the Strait of Simonoseki and the Bay of Kagoshima is to the foreign resident on these shores a matter of the greatest solicitude. The Princes of Nagato and Satsuma have been published we fear to the point of exasperation rather than that of submission, nor are they likely to be deserted of their brotherchiefs in this hour of their calamity. We may be sure that the bloody baptism of Japan into the communion of nations has begun. England is little likely to have Satsuma's affront unavenged and Nagato has thrown down the glove to all comers. So far as the Japanese are concerned nationalities are lost sight of, Americans, English, French, or Dutch, we are all of the hated blood and they will little reck on whom their avenging blows fall.

The Japanese accounts of the affair of the Wyoming increase the credit due to Capt. Mellongal for his gallant conduct. They praise highly his skillful maneuvering to escape their heavy fire, and the accuracy of his own gunnery. Of the three vessels which attacked him the steamer and bark were sunk and the brig knocked to pieces. Great damage was done also to the batteries and town.

When a 10-inch shell had exploded the steamer's boilers, by which many were scalded to death, the Japanese viewing the peeled bodies of these afterwards, greatly wondered what medicine was in the foreigners' powder to turn red the bodies it killed. H.

P. S.—The Jamestown and Wyoming are both in port, the latter expecting to leave shortly.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

From The Yokohama (Japan) Herald, Aug. 22.

The fleet, consisting of the Euryalus (25) Admiral Kuper's flagship, Pearl (21), Argus (6), Perseus (17), Coquette (4), Racehorse (4), Havoc (2) left here on the 6th, hence for Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday the 11th. The Bay is described as forming a very splendid harbor, and is surrounded by that lofty and picturesque scenery so graphically described by Osborne and others, and by some its defenses would be considered next to impregnable.

The fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima, a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants, and having its factories, warehouses, &c., on a most extensive scale.

On the 12th the fleet moved up, and anchored opposite the town in 20 fathom water, about 1,200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front—say about two miles from the extreme S. to the extreme N.

At 6 a. m. several of Satsuma's high officers went on board the flagship. It was observed by many, that their demeanor was far from that courteous and conciliatory kind we are accustomed to, indeed that there was an amount of swaggering and bullying about their manner, reminding one of the looks of a caged tiger when his human inter enters at the door whip in hand. Colonel Neale had, it was clear, need before him for the exercise of all his patience and watchfulness, and soon then began to foresee the necessity for the firm application of the iron lash. They said that Satsuma was not now at Kagosima, but at Kiriomi, a city 20 Ri off. They received the letter of demands, and having been told that the reply was expected in 24 hours, they took their departure.

On the following day all was quiet on board the fleet. Col. Neale being busily engaged in diplomatic negotiations, his recently tested and proved forbearance had to endure another trial: the Yankees were constantly running backward and forward, always bringing with them some evasive reply, and leaving without any definite conclusion.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the allotted time having long expired, an officer arrived who said he had brought a letter of reply, but since he had left the shore a messenger had been sent after him to recall it, "as there was a mistake in it." It could not be extracted from him, and he left, saying another should be sent immediately. None arrived until at 9 o'clock that night, when one of a most impertinent character was sent. This document we hope to place before our readers before long.

Still Col. Neale was patient. On the 14th, about 9 o'clock, two officials went on board, saying they had been sent for a receipt for the reply. They then stated that when at Kiote, Stophsuid (the Vice-Tycoon) and two members of the Gorogio had most distinctly ordered Shimadzu Saburo that Satsuma was not to take any steps in respect to the murder of the foreigner by his retainers, and that the Tycoon's Government would settle all the matter themselves. They pretended that it was believed that the whole matter was settled at Yedo; that they had heard nothing from Yedo on the subject, and could not at first imagine what could have brought the fleet to Satsuma; and asserted that, according to Japanese law and custom, Satsuma had no power to settle the affair himself, either by acceding to or refusing the demands of the British.

All hope of settlement being crushed, deceit and subterfuge appearing to be the only aim, Col. Neale now stepped aside, and the Admiral took the matter in hand. On the afternoon of the 14th there was a general shifting of the disposition of the fleet, the greater part of which were placed under the island, out of range of the guns of the fort, in the middle of the channel, say 1,700 yards on either side.

The Euryalus, although shifting, still remained within range, as did also the Perseus. On the morning of the 15th the Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Havoc, and Racehorse proceeded up the bay, and took as hostages three steamers there at anchor, said to be the England, purchased by Satsuma in 1861 for $120,000, the Sir George Grey, for $80,000, and the Contest, which cost him $60,000 in May last. The locality of the anchorage of these vessels was snugly behind Point Wilmes.

The weather, which had been stormy during the whole morning, now became worse; it was raining in torrents, and the wind blowing a hurricane round the bay. At 10 o'clock, the above-named vessels, English and Japanese, had returned, and at 12 the mail were piped to dinner, and nothing immediate expected, when suddenly the battery on the main, covering the Euryalus, and that on the island, covering the Perseus, opened fire. The three hostage steamers were forthwith fired (their crews having been previously sent ashore), and one of the head officers was heard recognized as having belonged to the staff of the late Embassadors in Europe, and another officer, at their own request, having been taken on board the flagship, where they now remain). All the ships weighed and formed line of battle.

The Perseus then engaged the battery that had been firing at her, in beautiful style, as we are informed, knocking her antagonist's guns over, one after the other, and when she had compelled that, as though she had been only getting her hand in, she passed over to the other side and engaged the battery on the opposite shore. All the batteries were then engaged by the ships at point-blank range, at from 400 to 800 yards respectively (the Euryalus being within 200 yards), commencing with the northernost, and passing down the entire line to the Spit battery, at slow speed. During this time it was blowing tremendously. About dusk the town was fired in several places by our shells, and three of the forts silenced. As the ships then returned to their anchorage, save the Racehorse, which had got ashore within 200 yards of the nearest battery, of which accident she availed herself in true British style to pour her metal into it until it was effectually silenced. The Argus was sent to get her off, which she accomplished after about an hour's delay; during the whole of which time she was under fire from one of the other batteries.

This was Saturday, the 15th, during the whole of which day it had been raining and blowing fiercely. The loss on this day to us was 11 killed and 24 wounded; among the former there will be general regret that we have to name Capt. Josselin of the flagship, an officer esteemed and respected by all who knew him in ordinary times as mild and gentle, so, when the lion was aroused within him, he was bold and daring—a true type of a British officer. Commander Edward Wilmott (late of the Argus[illegible]), of whose character all speak in the strongest terms, met a glorious death by the same shot. Both were standing on the bridge of the flagship, about the middle of the engagement (3.30), when a shot passed through the boat and struck them both instantaneously into eternity. The Admiral escaped death by the same shot in a wonderful manner, both he and the Master standing on the narrow bridge when the Captain fell.

About 9 o'clock the whole of one side of the town was blazing.

The following day (Sunday) the weather cleared up, the dead (22 officers and 7 men) were consigned to their sailor's grave in Kuryelus Bay at 11 o'clock, and the fleet stood out, passing close to the batteries on the island, which it engaged the whole way.

The destruction accomplished by the fleet appears to have been enormous.

There can be no doubt that the whole city is now one mass of ruins, including the Palace, the factories, and the arsenals and warehouses; the batteries also have been seriously damaged; not one of them which had been engaged during the first day fired a shot on the second day as the fleet passed out.

The three destroyed ships alone have cost Satsuma $500,000, upward of half of which he has paid very recently. Several large junks also were destroyed. The Japanese are said to have stood well to their guns so long as the play was at long range, but seemed somewhat taken aback when our ships came to such close quarters.

Their metal appears to have consisted of 13-inch and 8-inch shells; four 150-pounders, ten 80-pounders, and the remainder 32-pounders, &c.

It will take some time to bring out all the little interesting episodes of the affair, but we have already heard of some surprising instances of pluck, and many more of the good practice of our guns.

Considering the close firing, as we have said in some cases only 150 yards, the amount of damage done to our ships is wonderfully small. The "Euryalus," of course, suffered most, and her damage appears to have been principally in her boats and rigging.

Euryalus, 10 killed, 21 wounded; Pearl, 7 wounded; Argus, 6 wounded; Coquette, 2 killed, 4 wounded; Racehorse, 3 wounded; Perseus, 1 killed, 9 wounded.

We had nearly omitted to mention that several most pressing invitations were sent to Colonel Neale to attend with as many of his suite as he chose on shore, at a moment's notice, to a place prepared to receive them, a courtesy declined with thanks.

It is useless to attempt to speculate at present, what will be the next step taken to bring this naughty Prince to reason.

The description of ammunition used by Satsuma's forts must have been of a superior description. The quantity expended by us was considerable, and as matters have evidently not come to a conclusion, we may congratulate ourselves that a large further supply has arrived in the Colonies and Europe.

We need scarcely inform our readers that, as to the long story published elsewhere as to Mikadoist Embassies on Kiosi having received some information that Satsuma intended to receive the British Admiral in peace and good feeling, and that the Great Daimios Hosokawa, Kanga, and Sendai had decided to send their envoys to the Prince of Satsuma to congratulate him on his decision, and to offer him their moral and material support in sustaining his course before the Mikado, &c., was just so much word-writing, or another instance of blind Tom leading blind Jack, some cunning son of Nipon performing the role of Pur Tray and sowing them both the one to his ears and the other to the gold band on his cap, in that very disagreeable quagmire, Public Ridicule.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion—$231,910 in Specie.

The steamer Champion, Capt. Wilson, which left Aspinwall on the 7th ult. with passengers and treasure from California, arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The following is her specie list:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Colgate & Hoffman	$2,926	Ribon & Munoz	$270
Total			$3,096

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$29,630	C. H. Grant & Co.	$5,500
T. B. Newton & Co.	45,000	Ecker & Morrill	9,000
Jennings & Brewster	13,500	Wells, Fargo & Co.	90,850
J. G. Parker & Son	3,200	Mrs. Daniel Tripp	474
H. Cohn & Co.	31,000		
From San Francisco			$228,814
From Aspinwall			3,096
Total			$231,910

PANAMA, Nov. 7.

The royal west India mail steamer "Tyne," which arrived at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., from Carthagena, brings dates from Bogota (the capital) to 16th ult.

The old feud between the aristocracy and the lower classes has again broken out in that city. We hear of street rows, &c., but not of a serious nature.

The election returns for President of this Republic have been published from two more States, Bolivia and Antioquia; both have gone in favor of Murillo. This makes five States out of the nine composing the Republic, that have made Murillo their choice. An election has also been held in the State of Cundinamarca, the result of which has not been received here in an official form; private persons direct from the capital say it has also gone for Murillo. Mosquera's prospects for being elected are very poor; the opinion that he will resort to force to retain the Presidency is daily gaining ground.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Callao, arrived at Tobago on the night of the 5th inst., from the South.

The Star and *Herald* published in this city gives the following synopsis of the news:

WAR BETWEEN NEW-GRANADA AND ECUADOR IMMINENT.

From The Panama Star, Nov. 7.

We have received through private sources of undoubted reliability, news of the greatest importance from Quito to October 29.

Mosquera, together with Antonio Flores, left Pasto for Ipiales, and the latter proceeded as far as Tulcan, in Ecuador; but President Garcia Moreno did not come. Quiroz, Mosquera's Minister of Foreign Relations, then notified Flores that the latter had to sign a treaty between the two Republics, and if he did not comply with this demand in 24 hours, diplomatic intercourse would be broken off.

It will be remembered that President Mosquera had an interview at Pasto a short time ago, with Antonio Flores, the Minister Plenipotentiary of Garcia Moreno, with seemingly satisfactory and pacific results. It was then agreed that another interview should soon take place between the two Presidents on the frontier at the River Carchi.

Flores refused, and when the news of the proceedings reached Quito, the Granadian Minister Castro received his passports, and an order to leave in 24 hours.

Gen. Flores, the father of Antonio, was still in Quito; 5,000 men were near the frontier, and as many more on their way to Quito, while Mosquera is said to have only 1,500 men with him.

The steamer Callao, Capt. King, arrived at Naboga at 11:05 p. m. on Nov. 5.

The Callao brings about $292,461 50 in specie, and the following cargo:

For New-York—253 ceroons bark, 54 bales goatskins, 50 bales cotton, and 1 tin.

For Central America