the trial; and also the variance between the complaint, that affidavit, and his testimony on the stand, all three of which, counsel continued, evince a different statement of facts, or different statements, alleged to be facts. He now testifies, said counsel, that his wrist was broken off at the time he was dragged out of his office and thrown upon the pavement; he testifies that he got up and discovered that his wrist turned over upon his arm, and it was not until then that he discovered that he was surrounded by a mob. But in his complaint he has alleged that his wrist was broken by a fall while running from the mob, after the ring was opened, and after he was tarred and feathered. Counsel then alluded to the fact that the witness stated in his complaint that he sat down on a kind after his endeavor to take refuge in the branches, and it was then he discovered that his wrist was broken, and said that the plaintiff was like the "man in our town who was wonderous wise." (Quoting the famous lines from "Mother Goose.") The plaintiff had testified that the mob had blinded him with tar and sand. His eyes were out, or argued as out, and he must have scratched them in again, by the briar-bush operation. As plaintiff's counsel had made Latin quotations for his benefit, and the benefit of the jury, he would therefore quote some Latin, and it was "*scripta manêt*." What is written remains. It was thus that the plaintiff should be confounded. His own complaint and affidavits would sufficiently answer his present testimony. The complaint, affidavit, and present personal evidence of the plaintiff were further compared by counsel, especially in relation to the time of his first alleged return to Hudson after his flight. Counsel contended that the defendants had shown themselves all absent, except such as had clearly shown that they were the plaintiff's friends, and did all they could to prevent the outrage.

Mr. Shaffer then followed for the defence, and in his *exordium* dwelt with some earnestness upon the importance to the country at large, and to this city in particular, that this jury should say that mob law was not to continue and Judge Lynch to execute. The rights of the public depend upon the proper administration of justice and the authority of law. If a man violated any statute, he was amenable to it, so far as the under officers of the law [illegible]. It was not decided that the plaintiff was outraged in the most brutal and inhuman manner; and the only question was, who did it. This was shown. The evidence was sufficient to show that if the defendants' did not perform the act, they *instigated* it, and some of them were present, aiding and abetting.

Counsel then went into an examination of the evidence of the different witnesses, and commented at length. He was particularly severe upon the witness Crist, for the defence. He had made claim to being a lawyer, and he (Crist) was called on to show who sent him the subpœna? It may be probable that his claim to the profession was about as valid as the claim of the man to be a carpenter and joiner, because *he had sawed wood*; of the man who was a leather dealer, because he blacked boots; why did he go to Mr. Hoff with the statement that he did not know who subpœnaed him? as though he could not read. Every subpœna had the name of the lawyer upon it. It was evident he was trying to effect some unworthy object. He then advised Crist, that if he intended to be a lawyer, to put himself into the hands of some good lawyer who would "father" him, and make a *man* of him by the time his beard grew. (The witness listened rather uneasily, but with now and then a whisper from defendant's counsel, he continued to "hear will fall powder," all that follows.)

Counsel in conclusion, again referred to the importance of the case, as a precedent which would suppress or encourage mob law and ruffianism, and made a good point in regard to the person upon whom the violence was practiced. If a set of men were to chastise any one, let them take a person who was capable of defending himself; and not pitch upon a poor, defenceless old negro. The spirit of the law had outraged him was clearly shown by their act.

Counsel concluded by enjoining the jury to fix a penalty that would sufficiently punish the malice, for that was the point of law, if malice was proven, it must be punished. Malice was proven by the act itself, and the jury would meet it with the spirit of men determined to secure themselves and their loved ones against the hands of violence.

After the summing up was concluded, the Court stated that the jury could receive their charge Saturday or Monday, as they desired. It was finally agreed that Monday should be the day, and after the Judge had cautioned the Jury against outside influence, the Court adjourned.

In this case the Court proceeded to charge the jury saying, that they must weigh the case against each of the defendants; that the outrage alleged against the plaintiff, was irrelevant to this action; that the plaintiff had no opportunity of trying such cases in Court or in Hudson, and that in this State a negro had an equal chance with his white competitor. The jury then retired, with instructions to bring a sealed verdict.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

Fitchburg, Mass., Sept. 20.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers, was held here to-day.

There is a large number of delegates and apparent unity of opinion.

ENOCH H. KELLOGG, of Pittsfield, was elected President, with Vice-Presidents representing all sections of the State.

Governor BANKS was renominated without opposition.

LIEUTENANT TRASK was nominated for re-election as Lieutenant Governor, by 613, out of 619 ballots cast.

The nominations of OLIVER TENNY as State Treasurer, M. PHILLIPS as Attorney General, and CHARLES WHITE as Auditor—all present incumbents—followed with great unanimity.

In the afternoon the Committee on Resolutions introduced a series, the first of which says, that the Republican party originated in opposition to the Slave power, and is necessary for the preservation of State rights. The second and third resolutions denounce the present National Administration for extravagance in the expenses of the Government, for truckling to the Slave power, for allowing the reopening of the African slave trade, and refusing protection to naturalized citizens.

Important Judicial Decision.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 20—Judge MCCANDLESS, of the U. States Circuit Court, delivered an opinion to-day, in the important railroad bond case of Ommer & Co., European Bankers, versus The City of Pittsburg, deciding against the city, and directing the United States Marshal to proceed with the sale of the stock, held by the city in the Pittsburg Gas works.

A Whole Village Submerged.

Mauch Chunk, Sept. 23.—The heavy rains which have been falling in this vicinity during the whole week, has raised the Lehigh River fully eight feet above its ordinary mark. Our streets are overflowed, the water being from one to three feet in depth, and all our cellars are flooded. Citizens are moving about in boats, saving what property they can. It is impossible now to estimate the damage, but it must prove to be immense.

Sentence of Leslie.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20.—HIRAM P. LESLIE, the music teacher's swindler, was tried to-day for larceny of the wearing apparel of one of his victims. The Judge regretted that he was only amenable upon this charge, and sentenced him to three years hard labor in the Penitentiary, the extreme penalty of the law.

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ult., reached Jefferson City this morning.

Business at San Francisco showed more activity, but the demand was mainly of a speculative character, and confined principally to candles and provisions.

A report from Oregon states that Capt. WALLEN's command, consisting of 140 men of the Fourth Infantry, had been massacred by the Snake Indians at Warm Springs, east of the Cascade Mountains. The report was credited at Fort Dallas.

Dates from San Juan Island, are to the 20th ult.—Affairs there were without change; the American troops were still in possession of the Island, and their numbers had been increased to 400 men.

Arrived at San Francisco—Ships Charger, HATCH, Boston, April 20th; and Satellite, from Newcastle, England.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—The overland mail has arrived here, with San Francisco dates of the 26th ultimo.

$25,000 worth of California 7 per cent. bonds had been redeemed by the State, at 83½ per cent.

Overland immigration continued to pour in.

Much suffering is reported on the Plains, among broken down Pike's Peakers.

A large number of immigrants were stopping at Alker's River and other gold diggings, east of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

The town of Murphieys, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 21st, involving a loss $100,000.

Victoria papers of the 22d ult., say that five companies of infantry, four of artillery and a battery of eight thirty-two pounders from the U. S. steamer Massachusetts, were at the Island of San Juan. The House of Assembly on the 12th, adopted an address to Gov. DOUGLAS, urgently requesting him to enforce upon the English government the necessity of demanding from the government of the United States the immediate withdrawal of all its troops, but strenuously and at all risks to maintain her right to the Island, and also to all the other islands in the same Archipelago now clandestinely dishonorably and disheartedly invaded. A motion was also adopted urging Governor DOUGLAS to form volunteer military companies.

All was quiet at the latest dates.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—The steamship Habana, of the Tehuantepec line, has arrived with San Francisco dates of the 5th inst.

The steamship Washington had been libelled before the Brazilian Consul.

Five hundred American troops were on the island of San Juan. Earthworks had been thrown up, and the harbor of Victoria was commanded by the field pieces. The island was in a complete state of defence. Gen. HARNEY says he will call for troops from the Territories, if he is attacked.

HARNEY had written a letter to Gov. DOUGLAS, to the effect that he had occupied the island to protect the Americans there from the insults of the British authorities of Vancouver Island and the Hudson's Bay Company officers.

The British Admiral refuses (as before published,) to obey the orders of DOUGLAS to bring on a collision, and also refuses to bring the British North Pacific fleet near the Island. He says he will wait for orders from the Home Government, and disclaims all hostile intentions. The American and British officers were on friendly terms.

Ship on Fire—Murderer Arrested.

New Orleans, Sept. 24.—The ship Heloise, of Kennebunk, took fire in her hold this morning, and has been towed into the stream, and scuttled. She was loading cotton for Liverpool, and had already stowed two thousand bales.

Mr. TOLEDANO, the individual who shot Dr. GRAHAM, the other day, has been re-arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

New Orleans, Sept. 24—*P. M.*—The ship Heloise is totally destroyed. Loss one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The American Convention.

Probable Nominations.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 20.—About one hundred and twenty persons are here this evening on attendance to the American Convention, including delegations from 20 counties, but not all full.

Little opposition at present develope itself to the proposition for a divided ticket between the nominees already in the field.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, Hon. LORENZO BURROWS, Hon. DANIEL ULMANN, Hon. JOHN T. HEADLEY, Hon. GEO. BIRDS, General DIEDRICH ANTHONY SCHOOLS, SAM'L J. WILKIN, JAMES EIDS, Capt. JAMES H. TOONE, H. B. NORTHRUP, and other prominent actors in the American organization are here.

At present there is only a slight sprinkling of outsiders from the other parties in attendance.

Some slight talk is going on for a straight American ticket, and some for no ticket at all, but for a platform simply condemning the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. There is little prospect, however, of either making headway against the eclectic ticket. The chances at present favor the following candidates:—

Judge of the Court of Appeals.—HENRY E. DAVIES, Republican, certain.

Secretary of State.—E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Republican, doubtful.

Comptroller.—SANFORD E. CHURCH, Democrat, certain.

Attorney General.—CHARLES G. MYERS, Republican, certain.

State Engineer.—VAN R. RICHMOND, Democrat, doubtful.

Treasurer.—PHILIP DORSHEIMER, Republican, doubtful.

Canal Commissioner.—WM. J. SKINNER, Democrat, doubtful.

State Prison Inspector.—DAVID P. FORENT, Republican, certain.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals.—JOHN L. LEWIS, Democrat, pretty certain.

The nomination of MR. CHURCH, for Comptroller, seems certain, in consequence of the Anti-Canal record of Mr. DENNISTON, the Republican nominee.

So is that of MR. MYER for Attorney General, the argument used against Mr. TREMAINE, the Democratic nominee, being his constant opposition to Agriculturists.

The other candidates may be varied somewhat from the above.

There is very little excitement apparent.

Utica, Sept. 21.—At 12 o'clock to-day, General G. A. SCHOOLS, President of the Grand Council, called the American State Convention to order, and J. W. HUSTED, Secretary of the Council, read the call for the Convention.

C. S. MACOMB moved that a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair on credentials.

L. S. PARSONS, of Albany, moved to amend by making the Committee number thirty-two. He did so in order that there might be on the Committee those who knew the delegates.

The Chair—What! as a committee on credentials?

MR. PARSONS—Yes, sir.

The amendment was carried by a large majority, a count being demanded.

JAMES R. THOMPSON asked that the ore ballots might be handed in, as he did not see how the Chair could know who were delegates until this was done.

R. F. ANDREWS suggested that the delegates themselves, from each Senatorial District, suggest the names for the Committee.

The Chair—The resolution is that the Chair appoint this committee.

MR. ANDREWS—My resolution does not conflict with that resolution.

JUSTIN A. SMITH, of Washington, thought that before any business could be done a committee should pass on the credentials. He saw no difficulty in the way of nominating thirty-two members as the Committee. It was desirable that the Committee should know the delegates presenting credentials, so that if there was any intuition on the part of the members of other organizations to interfere corruptly with the action of this Convention, it might be nipped in the bud. (Cheers.)

The list of Assembly districts were then called, and credentials handed in.

When the Committee was announced, considerable squabbling took place.

H. J. RYMAN objected to the name of GEORGE BRIGGS, on the committee, from the 6th Senatorial District. He believed he did not now live in the city of New York.

MR. BRIGGS.—I do live there, and I hope I always shall.

JOHN T. HEADLEY moved that when the Convention met in the afternoon they meet with closed doors, and that delegates and alternates be admitted by tickets. (Applause.)

J. A. SMITH—Shall we then get rid of PETER CAGNEY? (Laughter.)

A delegate moved to amend, by admitting the press. Accepted by the mover. Adjourned till two P. M.

About 350 persons were present at the morning session.

On the re-assembling of the Convention, General GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SCHOOLS announced the question to be on the motion of MR. HEADLEY to exclude all but delegates, alternates and reporters.

MR. W. D. MURPHY moved to lay the resolution on the table until the report of the Committee on Credentials was received. Agreed to.

HON. GEORGE BRIGGS, from the Committee on Credentials, reported the list of delegates, stating there were no contested seats.

The list of delegates was then called, the name of ERASTUS BROOKS being the only one that drew applause from the Convention.

Fifty two counties were represented by 198 names on the list.

One hundred and fifty-five delegates answered to their names.

MR. H. B. NORTHRUP moved that the Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS be unanimously elected permanent president.

The motion was carried amidst loud applause, and MR. BROOKS, on taking the chair, made a brief address.

MESSRS. WAGNER, WHITTAKER and POMEROY were then chosen Secretaries.

A discussion followed on the motion to sit with closed doors.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are compelled at this point in our report, to go to press.]

Special Dispatch.

Utica, Sept. 21.—A resolution, to re-nominate a straight American ticket, was voted down by a large majority.

A resolution, to appoint a Committee of two from each judicial district, to select candidates from those now in the field, was adopted, with only 3 or 4 negatives.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The following is the ticket:

Judge of the Court of Appeals.—HENRY E. DAVIES

Secretary of State.—DAVID R. FLOYD JONES.

Comptroller.—R. DENISTON, of Orange.

Treasurer.—PHILIP DORSHEIMER, of Erie.

Attorney General.—CHARLES J. MYERS, of St. Lawrence.

State Engineer.—V. R. RICHMOND, of Wayne.

Canal Commissioner.—W. J. SKINNER, of Herkimer.

State Prison Inspector.—N. S. ELDERKIN, of St. Lawrence.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals.—CHAS. HUGHES, of Washington.

MR. TOONE, of New York, moved that the report be accepted and the candidates be balloted for separately. After a warm debate, the ticket was endorsed as reported.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 23.—PERRY MC D. COLLINS, Consular Agent at Amoor River, Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city and expects to sail, in the course of a few days, on his return thither, by the way of St. Petersburg.

It appears from his statements, that American commerce at the Amoor is steadily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States, to participate this year in its rich trade. They have taken out assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines, liquors, ships' stores and chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, &c. There are now on the waters of the Amoor five steamers, built in this country.

A Russian officer, Capt. DAVANSOFF, at present in New York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery, to be placed in gunboats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats at least 2,500 miles. The climate is similar to Northwest Canada, and the agricultural productions about the same. The principal value of the country, as yet developed, is for its furs and minerals, but when the steam navigation shall be fully established, the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add their treasures to those of the Amoor country.

From Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of four thousand miles, are upward of five hundred cities, towns and villages of industrious inhabitants. The Amoor Company this year sent to the Amoor river three or four vessels, with full cargoes, together with iron steamers to initiate their project, namely—to unite the mouth of the Amoor with Siberia by a regular line of steam packets.

The present ukase of the Emperor of Russia, permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor, is with a view of settling the shores of that river, and developing the resources of the country. The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph connecting with Moscow and other distant points.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Col. RANKIN, Register of the Land Office at Olympia, Washington Territory, has arrived here from the Island of San Juan. He reports that if the intentions of Governor DOUGLAS had been carried out, there would have been a collision between the British and American forces, as the Satellite and Plumper had orders to fire; but Admiral BAYAS opportunely arrived, and superseded him in command of the English ships of war, five in number. The original misunderstanding was with the Hudson Bay Company, the interests of which were represented by DOUGLAS. The Island of San Juan had been in the occupation of the Americans for at least eighteen months, nobody seeming to question their rights, and it has been for a longer period considered and treated in all respects as belonging to Washington Territory.

It was not until Gen. HARNEY applied to and was informed by Boundary Commissioner CAMPBELL that our title to the island was clear and certain, that he dispatched troops thither at the earnest request of the residents, who claimed protection from British aggression, and especially from the predatory incursions of the Northern Indians, who had even taken and held possession of a light house for three days, and against whom private expeditions had repeatedly been sent to chastise them. Col. RANKIN says the people of Washington and the Pacific States are unanimous for our retention of the island, and such is their enthusiasm that if the United States troops should be directed to vacate it, private parties, in formidable numbers, would immediately occupy that important position, and not surrender it without a severe struggle. But it is not supposed in this city that our troops will be withdrawn, as this would be considered as an admission that our title is already disputable.

It may not be generally known that our Government has recently confirmed a bluff of land for a military reservation, if anything, further north than San Juan.

Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Republican* says, that the Salt Lake mail of the 2d inst arrived at Atchison yesterday.

Colonel LANDER' division of the South Pass wagon road had been completed. The new road is shorter and better than the old route.

The Indians about the northern boundary of the Territory are reported to be bad. They had arrayed themselves against a small party of Capt. WALLEN's wagon road expedition, but with no serious result. The reported massacre of WALLEN's command, received via California, probably grew out of this demonstration.

The Arizona correspondent of the *Republican* says that a duel between Judge WATTS and Mr. ORTIZ, candidate for Congress in New Mexico, had taken place near Mesilla. Three shots with Colt's navy revolvers were fired, at fifteen paces, without effect, when the parties were withdrawn by their seconds.

It was reported that ORTIZ had been re-elected to Congress from New Mexico, by 1,400 majority.

Lieutenant MOWRY had been returned to Congress from Arizona.

The International Cricket Match.

Montreal, Sept. 25.—The international cricket match commenced at noon, yesterday, the Canadians taking the bat and scoring 85 in their first innings. At about 5 o'clock the English II went in and had scored 7, with 1 wicket down. The weather was cloudy but favorable, and the ground in tolerable good condition. A large number of spectators was present. The greatest score of the Canadian side, was made by DALY, 17. The match will be resumed to-morrow morning. The dinner to the English cricketers came off last night at St. Lawrence Hall, with great eclat.

Montreal, Sept. 26.—The cricket match commenced on Saturday, at noon, with the Canadians at the wickets. From the fast bowling they continued making runs, until PARR went on at the sixteenth wicket, and made sad havoc with his slows. The last wicket fell for 85 runs, leaving the Canadians rather nervous from the sad prospect of success.

At 5:15 P. M., England sent WISDEN and GRUNDY to the wickets, and after some pretty play, Hayward knocked his way to GRUNDY's stumps. HAYWARD was then sent in, and played steadily with WISDEN till sundown, when the score stood seven for one wicket. On Monday, at 11:30 A. M., they began play, and at 3 o'clock the last wicket fell.

The Canadians again faced the bowling, but when time had been called, seventeen wickets had fallen for 43 runs. PARR bowing speedily, and his taking six good wickets in half an hour. The nervousness of the first innings had taken strong hold, the slows finding their way faster to the wickets than the fast bowling. The game was stopped at twilight, the sun shining in the faces of the batsmen, with four wickets to fall on the side of the Canadians.

The English eleven play everything in the perfect picture to see them, but they will find their equals in the twenty-two at Hoboken. There were 6,000 people on the ground, and the military band played some fine selections.

The following is the score:

TWENTY-TWO OF CANADA.

FIRST INNINGS.

Swain, b. Caffyn	4
Surnam, c. Caffyn, b. Jackson	4
Simmons, c. Jackson, b. Caffyn	2
Bonner, b. Jackson	0
Fisher, l. b. w. Jackson	0
Foudrinier, c. Cæsar, b. Jackson	6
Hardinge, b. Caffyn	0
Ravenhill, c. Jackson, b. Caffyn	2
Earle, run out	4
Pickering, b. Caffyn	3
King, b. Jackson	0
Daley, b. Parr	19
W. Smith, b. Jackson	8
Bacon, run out	4
Morgan, c. Wisden, b. Stephenson	0
Swettenham, b. Parr	3
J. Smith, c. Stephenson, b. Parr	6
Napier, st. Lockyer, b. Parr	0
Ellis, c. and b. Parr	2
Price, b. Jackson	0
Wilson, hit wicket, b. Parr	0
Kerr, not out	1
Byes 4, leg byes 2	6
Total	85

SECOND INNINGS.

Swain, caught by Jackson, bowled by Caffyn	1
Surnam, l. b. w., b. Caffyn	7
Simmons, run out	1
Bonner, st. Lockyer, b. Jackson	6
Fisher, run out	3
Foudrinier, b. Jackson	5
Hardinge, c. Lillywhite, b. Parr	0
Ravenhill, b. Jackson	0
Earle, c. Lillywhite, b. Jackson	6
Pickering, c. Lockyer, b. Jackson	3
King, c. Stephenson, b. Jackson	3
Daley, run out	0
W. Smith, hit wicket, b. Parr	2
Morgan, l. b. w., b. Parr	0
Swettenham, c. Lockyer, b. Parr	1
J. Smith, not out	0
Bacon, b. Parr	0
Napier, b. Grundy, c. Parr	0
Leg byes, 4; wides, 2	6
Total	43

ENGLISH ELEVEN—FIRST INNINGS.

Grundy, b. Hardinge	2
Wisden, c. Hardinge, b. Fisher	7
Hayward, run out	17
Caffyn, b. Fisher	18
Parr, b. Fisher	24
Cæsar, b. Fisher	0
Diver, c. Pickering, b. Napier	3
Lillywhite, b. Napier	4
Lockyer, not out	19
Stephenson, b. Fisher	2
Jackson, l. b. J. Smith	10
Byes, 8; Wides, 6	14
Total	117

The nervousness and run outs have defeated the Canadians, among whom are several British officers, but it was 1-to-5 expected when they were pitted against such a magnificent body of cricketers.

NOTE.—"L. B. W." means "leg before wicket."
"B." means "bowled."
"C." means "caught."
"St." means "stumped out."

Arrival of the North American and City of Baltimore.

FOUR DAYS LATER.

Terrific Explosion on the Great Eastern.

Six Men Killed and Several Wounded.

The Chinese War Renewed.

The British Attacked and Beaten.

Desperate Battle at the Peiho.

464 BRITISH KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The Chinese Batteries Manned by Russians.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL WOUNDED.

Father Point, Sept. 25.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, at 11.30 A. M., of the 14th inst., passed this point at 1 45 A. M. to-day, *en route* to Quebec.

On the afternoon of the 9th, when the Great Eastern was off Hastings, a feed pipe casing in the forward funnel, which had been introduced on the ground of economy in heat, and to keep the heat of the funnels from the cabins, exploded with terrific force, blowing the funnel into the air, and tearing to pieces the grand saloon and lower deck cabins, through which the funnel passed, and otherwise doing great damage to the internal fittings. Great consternation prevailed on board, but prompt efforts were made to get at the unfortunate men in the engineering department, who were either buried in the rubbish or prostrated by the steam. Three firemen were found in a dying state, and soon expired, while eight others were injured, two of whom subsequently died. One fireman was lost overboard, having either fallen into the water, or jumped into it to escape scalding. The injured men were generally progressing favorably, although two or three of them were in a precarious condition. The numerous guests on board had only quitted the grand saloon, through which the funnel passed, and in which they had been dining, a few minutes before the explosion took place. But for this the consequences must have been most serious.

The explosion is stated to have probably been one of the most terrific which a vessel has ever survived, and which none in the world could have withstood save a structure of such marvelous strength as the Great Eastern. She not only resisted it, her frame receiving no injuries whatever, but it made scarcely the difference in the movements of the vessel, that the engines were never once stopped until she reached Portland. It is asserted that great objections had been made to the casing round the funnels but the directors persisted in adopting the plan, notwithstanding it had been tried and abandoned in the Collins and other steamers.

The coroner's inquest was commenced at Weymouth on the 13th, and the evidence clearly showed the cause of the explosion to be—First. The supply of the boilers through the water-casket of the funnel was stopped, because of a failure in the auxiliary pumping power. Secondly. A blind pipe which acts as a safety valve had in it a trap when the casing was hydraulically tested, and that that trap was turned, apparently, intentionally, so that the pipe was useless. The inquest was adjourned till the 17th.

Prior to the accident the performance of the vessel was most satisfactory, and she was almost without motion, whilst large vessels in her vicinity were pitching and tossing in a stormy sea.

A survey of the vessel had been held, and estimates sent in to forthwith repair the damage, at a cost of not more than £5,000, the injury being far less considerable than was at first supposed. Little if any delay would take place in the departure of the ship on her first voyage, but a rumor prevailed that she would not proceed to Holyhead, but sail direct for Portland. The accident caused a slight decline in the shares of the Company, but did not influence the general confidence in the ship.

ENGLAND—THE BUILDING STRIKE, &c.

The action of the master builders of London in throwing open their yards to all men who would sign the obnoxious declaration, had proved a failure.—Only thirty or forty had signed the declaration, and at some establishments the masters had yielded to the men.

KOSSUTH, after spending some time in Paris, had returned to London.

CHINA—ANOTHER WAR.

Highly important but meagre telegrams in anticipation of the arrival of the China mail had reached England.

Admiral HOPE arrived off the Peiho river on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been retaken, but no men or guns were visible. The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes. The plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no sooner having been taken off the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made, on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden battery, supported by a manned force of 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire. After a severe action, the squadron was obliged to withdraw, with the loss of the gunboats Cormorant, Lee and Plover, and five killed and wounded. The French had fourteen killed and wounded, out of 60. The plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghai.—The rest of China was reported quiet.

No fears are entertained about Canton, but the Tartar troops have been disarmed, as a matter of precaution.

A further telegram mentions that seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded, Admiral HOPE being among the latter.

Other telegrams confirm these particulars, and one via Trieste, adds the following:—"It is stated that the American Ambassador has been admitted to Pekin. The news of the Peiho fighting arrived at Kiakhta on the 4th, and a fresh war is considered imminent."

CANTON, July 26.—All trade with the interior is interrupted. The allies still occupy the town.

The English and French Secretaries of Legation to China, returned home in the mail steamer.

The news, of course, created much sensation, and the violation of the treaty such a thing as unknown, called forth loud demands for a further wipe-out.

The *Times* says:—"Hence the inquiries must be carried on at Pekin, where, no doubt, European soldiers will soon be in motion, and European sailors at Pekin." It concludes the article with the following impertinentary reflections on the American Ambassador:—"The American Ambassador, without force of arms, is admitted to have been admitted at Pekin. Of course, he had a peculiar claim to this exceptional privilege, on account of the assistance given to the Chinese mandarins, (to deprive us of the first fruits of the late successful war. If the Americans can open China by peaceful methods let them do it, but thus far they seem better able to help English enemies than do anything for the world at large."

LATEST.

LONDON, *Wednesday.*—The China mail has arrived, bringing complete accounts of the Peiho affair, which resulted in the total defeat of the British forces, with no less than five gunboats and about a third of the whole force engaged. The Admiral's flag ship was barred by iron stakes and booms. The latter was raised by the fire of the newly-mounted forts on the other side of the river, mounting forty-two guns. Admiral Hope's appearance in the Northern Ocean in the first instance was unmistakably pacific. A solitary armed-war's boat carried in his first message, the Fury and two gunboats being left outside the bar, while the rest of the squadron was lying thirty miles off. The embassador finding no proper officers to receive them, decided to remove the bar and proceed up the river. Six or seven days, however, were spent in vain endeavors to effect this, and during that time not a gun was fired from the forts, although the gunboats were at a distance of five to seven hundred yards only, and some of them had got aground. At 1.30 P. M. the signal for action was run up, and the opposing and flower forces commenced the fight. Shortly before about 2 P. M., the guns in the forts opened fire, and the action became general. The fire of the Chinese, both in weight and precision, was such as was never before experienced at their hands. In about two hours the fire of the Chinese began to slacken, and was soon afterwards almost silenced, although every shot of theirs told, while the British guns did compara-tively little damage to the forts. At 5 P. M. the signal was made for the troops to land, and there were no doubts of a speedy victory. Just as the first boat touched the shore, the forts opened a perfect hurricane of shell, grape, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships threw in as heavy a covering fire as they possibly could. The enemy's fire continued so heavy, and the land-ing so fatal, that the men, some of whom had gone in as far as the waist, that out of one thousand men who landed, barely one hundred reached the first of the three wide and deep ditches, which, after some five hundred yards of wading through the mud, presented themselves. Of the gallant few who got through the mud difficulties, scarcely twenty had been able to keep their rifles or ammunition dry. Nevertheless, they had to face a fire of musketry and shot, and in spite of this, a crowd of officers, succeeded in getting as far as the third ditch. They would certainly have made a good attempt to scale the walls, but their ladders had either been broken by shot or had stuck in the mud. With the one, however, which remained in a divided men sprang forward, three of whom were immediately shot dead and five wounded. A terrific fire of musketry, as well as a constant fusillade was kept up on the select band, who now crouched in the ditch, waiting, but in vain, for reinforcements. Orders were at last given to retire, and, in effecting the retreat, probably more lives were lost than in advancing, as the Chinese, by means of blue lights, discovered the position of the men, and shot them down like birds. Many boats had also been smashed by shots and there were not enough to take off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded were struck by balls and swamped. The belief was universal throughout the squadron that Europeans manned the batteries as well as the Chinese. Men in gray coats, with closely cropped hair, and Russian features, were distinctly seen. The whole of the fortifications were evidently of European designing. The total number of killed and wounded, on the side of the British, was 464. The French had four killed and ten wounded. Of the Marine Brigade, one officer was killed and 15 wounded; of the non-commissioned officers and men, 27 were killed, and 127 wounded. Admiral HOPE was severely wounded, as also were several other prominent officers. Some of the wounds are said to have been inflicted by Minie balls. The Americans towed up several boats into action, and after the action took out to their respective ships a number of men.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

There is nothing new of interest from France, except that the *Moniteur* announces that France and England are about to take measures to inflict due chastisement on the treacherous Chinese.

Fortifications are the order of the day in France, and with the ineffective or fruitless proceedings of the Zurich Conference, apprehension prevails and the funds are depressed.

It is said that France and England have agreed on a Congress.

The Italians carry on their national movement with vigor, and Parma has voted for annexation to Sardinia.

AUSTRIA.

An Imperial decree provides for the regulation of the Protestant churches in Hungary, and concessions are promised to Protestants in other provinces.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the famous Circassian Chief SCHAMYL, has been taken prisoner, and will be sent to St. Petersburg.

INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

The news from India is not very important. The old company's soldiers are taking their discharge, by thousands, though Lord CLYDE tried to induce them to join the Queen's service. Two regiments of Madras Cavalry had showed signs of disaffection. Some excitement existed among the Mohammedans in the Punjaub.

Australian advices to the middle of July, state that the supply of gold was on the increase. The import markets were firm.

MARKETS.

The cotton market closed dull and for some qualities prices had declined 1-16d.

Breadstuffs had advanced slightly. In the Provision market, beef was steady and pork was firm.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

Half a Day Later.

Details of the late News.

The steamship Vanderbilt, Captain LEFEVRE, from Havre *via* Southampton, at 5 P.M., of the 15th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with 563 passengers and mails.

Among the large number of passengers are Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, lady, and suite, Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH and suite, LORENZO ANDREWS and family, Mrs. D. B. ALLEN, MR. VANDERBILT ALLEN, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, Judge DAVIES, and many others; also MR. STEAKOSCH, who has engaged in Europe the following eminent artistes for the Academy of Music: Mademoiselles CRUVELLI, ADELINE SPEBBANZA and CHIOCHANNO, Signors BONCARDE, STIGELLI, TESTA, FERRI, all of whom came with him. Also Monsieur SAGE, accompanied by a troupe of twelve distinguished Parisian artistes for the New York French Theatre.

ADEN, August 23.—The Isaac H. Boardman, an American ship, of 2,400 tons burden, of the safety of which some fears were entertained, arrived here on the 13th, with barely any water on board. She brings a cargo of oats for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which a few days ago was reported to be on fire. As this turned out to be true, she has been moved up the harbor, grounded, and scuttled, and the oats are being landed from her as expeditiously as possible. It is believed that she has received no damage by the ignition.

SIR WM. LYNE, late in command of the forces in Canada, has died at the age of 53.

A detachment of the Royal Engineers are expected to embark for British Columbia on the 23d prox., to join Her Majesty's commissioner.

A letter from Florence, Sept. 10th, in the London *Times* says:

The Pope's health is fast declining; the erysipelas in his left leg exhibits rather alarming symptoms; it causes fever and swelling in several parts of the body. The illness is serious.

The Pope is said to have received the extreme unction, the sacrament administered to the dying.

A letter from Florence, September 10 in the *Times* says:

On the 26th of August a treaty was signed between the Papal Government and that of the Queen of Spain, by terms of which the latter engages to occupy the Roman States with her forces when the French troops are withdrawn. It is a secret convention, known to few persons in Rome.

DETAILS OF THE GREAT EASTERN ACCIDENT.

PORTLAND, Sept. 11th.

The visitors who were passengers on board, numbered about 100, (says the special correspondent of the London *Times*) and, as may readily be believed, included among them some of the most distinguished navigators, engineers, and scientific men in Europe. All, as usual, were assembled at dinner at about half-past five o'clock on Friday, when before the dessert came on, two gentlemen left the chairman's table to look at the coast near Hastings. Mr. CAMPBELL, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Mountcharles, Lord ALFRED PAGET, and a few others followed, without waiting for dessert. The departure of these gentlemen from the saloon, as it happened, broke up the dinner party, and instead of retiring to the grand saloon, as usual, nearly all the visitors came on deck, and went right forward in the bows.

About thirty remained at table, a few were on the bridge with Mr. CAMPBELL, and thus, by a most merciful interposition, it happened, for the first time during the voyage, that there was no one sitting in the grand saloon, and no one on the little raised deck around the foremost funnel. One or two gentlemen were congratulating Mr. CAMPBELL on the almost marvelous success of the ship, when in the space of a second there was a terrific explosion. The forward part of the deck separated to spring like a mine, blowing the funnel up into the air. There was no violent heavy crash, and while came the awful scream of escaping steam, mingled together with a frightful roar, and then all sat hidden in a mass of steam. Blinded, and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood not more in the white vapor till they were reminded of their cowardly of seeking shelter by the shower of wreck, glass, gilt work, saloon ornaments, and splinters of wood, which began to fall like rain in all directions.

After a short interval during which the white steam still obscured all at the funnel, Capt. COMSTOCK, who was on the bridge, tried to see what had occurred, but he could only ascertain by peering over the edge of the pilot-box that the main saloon was gone, and that the engines still going. Gradually the steam began to clear, and the full extent of the ruin could be seen, rising like a long arch across the deck, which was covered with bits of glass, gilding, fragments of curtains and silk hangings, window frames, grasped wood, blown into splinters, and a mass of fragments, which had evidently covered on the table, although the lower deck, beneath the grand saloon, in the middle was agood hole, through which the timber had gone, and enough to tell completely all that had happened below. In another minute all the passengers came rushing toward the spot.

The 200 people who had remained at table in the saloon at the time when the explosion took place, and it will give our readers some idea of the gigantic strength of the vessel when I tell them that to the latter, at the moment, not the smallest sensation was aware of the terrific explosion which had occurred beneath them. It was only the dull, heavy roar, followed by the rattling of fragments as they rained down upon the deck, and a slight shock, which made them that something dreadful had occurred. Still none knew what had really happened or what injury the vessel had sustained. Captain HARMSON, who was aft at the moment, rushed to the spot, and seeing a rope, lowered himself down