ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The St. Petersburg journals state that in the treaties concluded with the French and English the Chinese Commissioners have allowed France only twenty five millions of francs of indemnity, whilst the sum obtained by England is of much larger amount. The Russian telegraphic despatch adds that the Russian and American plenipotentiaries first succeeded in bringing China to terms, and that the agreement with France and England followed, and did not precede that step.

It is officially stated that Great Britain has no idea of taking possession of the island of Perim, in the Persian Gulf, and that all she proposes to do in regard to it is to recommend the erection of a lighthouse for the use of all nations.

Louis Napoleon has given orders for the construction of a naval battering ram—a ship proof against the enemy's guns, and capable, from its immense mass and great velocity, of running against and sinking any vessel selected for destruction. This idea is from the Emperor's own pians, and will, it is expected, effect a complete revolution in naval tactics as understood and practised at present.

Our Berne correspondent states that all Switzerland is in a state of insurrection against the railroad lords, whose political power is rapidly extending over the whole confederacy.

The French 3 per cents have at last reached the figure 70, the highest they have attained since the Crimean war

Since Count Persigny's speech on the necessity of the English alliance it is observed that he is more than ever favored by the attentions of the Emperor. It is thought probable that he will resume his former diplomatic position at the Court of St. James.

Prince Napoleon has already contrived to disgust al the principal officials brought into contact with him in connection with the Ministry of Algeira. His desire that the Ministry of Marine shall be attached to his present functions excites such a feeling in the Imperial navy that it will be impossible to comply with it. His absence from the *fêtes* of Cherbourg was entirely owing to this hitch. He took this opportuniuity of making an excursion into Switzerland, in company with two or three of the most notorious courtezans of Paris. Our correspondent, in stating these facts, adds, "the tastes of the Prince are as scandalous as his temper is fitful, and the more eminent the positions to which he may be elevated, the more they will be known, and the more they will entail upon him merited contempt."

Our Berlin correspondent writes that the Regency question is on the eve of being finally settled, it being admitted on all hands that the King is not likely again to resume his sovereign functions. The Prince of Prussia was to start about the middle of September for the military manœuvres in Silesia, after which it was likely he would pay a visit to Warsaw, where he had been invited by his nephew, the Emperor Alexander, to assist at a grand review of the Russian army.

The Contemplated Visit of Queen Victoria to America.

[From the London Times, Sept. 1.]

"No state without a king, no church without a bishop, no land without its lord." So ran the proverbs of ancient Europe, and, though these saws of mediæval policy have been rudely shaven by modern institutions, the principles survive with extraordinary vitality, even amid the first risings of democracy, and are traceable in their influence up to the present hour. Republics existed long ago in the European commonwealth, but only by accident or through royal sufferance. The republic of Venice escaped the supremacy of the Western Empire only by pretending to owe obedience to the Eastern; the republic of Switzerland arose from the opposition of the mountaineers to the Counts of Hapsburg under the sanction of their common sovereigns, the Emperors of Germany; and the republic of Holland only assumed the form of a democratic State when every effort of its chiefs to procure a monarch had proved utterly unavailing. The Dutch asked for Queen Elizabeth, or, if that gracious sovereign would not come in person, for one of her favorites. Lord Stanhope tells us that even in America royalty was not given up without a struggle, and that the States which now form the Southern provinces of the Union actually cast their eyes for a time towards the Young Pretender, as firmly had the idea of a king been rooted in the popular mind.

But what is to be done when a sovereign owns an aggregate of dominions, and when the original type of a kingdom is transformed into a vast territorial empire, embracing realms in every quarter of the globe? Even in a more compact inheritance, if the provincial divisions are numerous, the influence of the royal element is sometimes but imperfectly distributed. The people of Brittany had never seen a sovereign since the days of Henry IV. until Napoleon III. visited them the other day, and most readers will be able to recollect the calculations of a similar kind which have been suggested by the progress of Queen Victoria. We believe, in fact, that George III. was never north of Cheltenham in his life, and the actual presence of that popular monarch was mainly felt round the town and park of Windsor and the neighborhood of Weymouth. In this, as in many other respects, the British dominions owe much to the reigning Queen; but how is a sovereign to throw even a glance over an empire on which the sun never sets? Queen Victoria has kingdoms not only in Europe and Asia, like the Czar—not only in Europe and Africa, like the Emperor of the French—not only in Europe and America, like the ancient kings of Spain, but in Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia together. From the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean, in British Columbia and in the Falkland Islands, on the confines of Bokhara and on the confines of Burmah, in Southern Africa and Austral Asia, may be found territories depending on the Crown of England. That British subjects in all regions should rejoice at the idea of seeing their sovereign is entirely natural, but such views would be hard to realize. Some time ago a distinguished novelist introduced an Oriental personage in one of his tales who was all for India. Europe was "used up," said he, and the only city for a Queen was Delhi—rather an unlucky choice. Within these few weeks the Americans—both Canadians and State men—have been hankering after the sight of a crowned head. The New York journals are decidedly of opinion that the time is favorable for this novel flight of royalty. The Queen should go to Canada they think. "*Let her come, by all means,*" says the HERALD, "*and visit her republican cousins, too; she would get such a reception in New York just now as never greeted monarch in the world before.*" *We have not a doubt of our contemporary's sincerity, or of the accuracy of his estimate of American feeling.* Canada, however, as is but natural, has outstripped the Union in its aspirations, and we must now surprise our readers with the announcement that, though our North American brethren discern some difficulties in attracting the Queen, a Canadian gentleman has arrived by the last steamer to see if he can't borrow the Prince of Wales.

At Toronto, on the 1st proximo, there is to be a great exhibition opened—a regular Crystal Palace, not quite so grand as that in Hyde Park or the Champs Elysees, but of good colonial proportions and similar in design. Now that these exhibitions should be inaugurated by sovereigns or princes has become a kind of fixed principle, and the Canadians think their future king would be the very prince for the occasion, it will be thought a remarkable illustration of the force and individuality pervading transatlantic character when we add that this proposal for the loan of our heir apparent does not proceed from the legislature, the administration, the authorities, or, indeed, any officials of the colony whatever, but has been undertaken by a private gentleman at his own cost and on his own responsibility. He put into circulation a petition, which will be found in another column, procures the signatures of such members of Parliament as happened to be "in town," and, fortified by public "endorsation," started on his own hook, and has arrived, we are told, by the Persia on the prosecution of his complimentary errand.

Mr. John Norris, for that is the name of this independent envoy, will not, we are afraid, tempt the Prince of Wales, but he will learn that we appreciate the invitation, and that we wish every success to the colony and to its Exhibition. In fact, we have not the smallest doubt but that the journals of Canada and the Union are entirely right in predicting for a royal visit to America, when the fullness of time may bring about such an event, the most triumphant and unprecedented success. It is in the very nature of things that it should be so. No people are so attracted by royalty as republicans, and it is perfectly possible that even the genuine loyalty of our own colonists might be altogether outdone by the exuberant transports of democracy. Nature is nature, even in the New World, and no yearnings are so natural as those for things of which we hear much and have never seen. An extract from an American paper informed our readers yesterday how the President of the United States got out at a railway public house, pitched his coat and neckcloth over a chair, tucked up his sleeves, and "took his turn for a jolly good wash in the barroom."

"We took our admiration," says the editor, "of this scene of republican simplicity quietly wi h us into the cars for Baltimore, and mused with some complacency over the sterling honor of being an American citizen." Very probably; but our fellow craftsman would have gazed, we suspect, if only for the novelty of the thing, with considerably greater sensation at the Queen of a mighty empire and the representative of a hundred kings. The most forcible impressions are those made by unfamiliar wonders. Londoners are struck with American lorgnes; Yankees with Westminster Abbey. Perhaps, that admiration of dignity and title which seems all but inherent in man—that passion which fractures even rampant radicalism with ready servility, and implants in every class of our society a respect more or less active for the class above it—may not be quite extinguished, even in democratic America; and those who have no monarch of their own may feel all the more reverence, at least on the instant, for the monarch of another people. We are convinced, at any rate, that the reception of a British sovereign on the American continent would indeed be such as our contemporaries predict; but the "difficulties" which the Canadians are compelled to recognize in the way of such an event are sadly destructive of the speculation. Berlin is far away for a Queen, though not too far for a mother, but Montreal and New York are farther still, and, in spite of the telegraph, there is a stormy ocean between us and them.

[From the London Standard, Sept. 2.]

Paley remarks that the most pleasant part of a man's life is his old age. The inferiority of childhood, the struggles and anxieties of manhood, being now far past, the close of his career proximate and sure, he begins to regard all things from a tranquil and elevated point of view, and as he nears his bourne rises above the wayward cares and trials of humanity. He has his children's and his grandchildren's love to bless him, and the affection and reverence of every one to comfort and honor him. The life of a State is not to be compared to the life of a man in all its relations, but there are resemblances and affinities. We cannot hear of the boundless enthusiasm, the buoyant rejoicings, the almost wild delight of our younger kinsfolk in the New World at the sudden and marvellous intercommunication between both hemispheres without feeling a little of the calm delight and quiet dignity ascribed by the Archdeacon of Carlisle to veteran years and patriarchal repose. It is all very well for our youngsters settled at the other side of the Atlantic to be a little flighty and exuberant at this wonderful message from the old country to them, but it is only becoming our position and maturer age to regard the occurrence with a certain amount of sobriety and equanimity. We cannot go ahead without seeing our way a little clearly. No doubt our recognition will come all in good time, and in a suitable manner. Meanwhile the Crystal Palace festival and similar demonstrations will allow vent for our more eager and enthusiastic spirits. Children are found among the adults of every nation, and even staid England has her share of them; by all means let us have a merry making to gratify them. But, passing lightly, as we ought, over the ebullitions of the hour, there are deeper considerations, which must affect all Englishmen, from the occurrence of this remarkable feature in our history. We begin to lose our insular notions from this speech. We feel that we are the head and the centre of a great continent of kinsmen and brethren. The world has called us morose, and we may have been so when compared with the rest of the sailors; but with these friendly greetings from our own race and people was would not be open and cheerful? Talk no more of this small island of Britain; now that the electric telegraph binds the two worlds the English empire seems to be everywhere. We are a people within an hour's communication of each other, and the remotest of our colonies will soon be brought within this almost family circle. The struggles of a father to rear a large family are great, but when he can go from county to county and find a sure homestead amongst his own kindred he begins to feel that he has a compensation for all his toils. Our colonies have all been attended with expense and trouble to the parent country. It is only now that we are about to experience a full return of gratitude and loyalty. The finger raised against England will henceforth be resented wherever an Anglo-Saxon is planted. Which of them will suffer this great and venerable parent nation to be insulted without rushing to the rescue? The United States themselves must own this instinctive and natural allegiance, and the welcome they have universally given to the transcendent achievement of modern science is quite in character with a deep and feeling recognition of their consanguinity with the British population.

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It must be matter of felicitation, as well as of amusement, to her Majesty's faithful subjects in the Canadas, to find even their fervent expressions of attachment and devotion to the Queen outstripped by their Yankee brethren. The NEW YORK HERALD of the high cult, in the warmest terms, invites her Most Gracious Majesty to visit those whom it is pleased to designate, in no very courtly phrase, "her republican cousins." No doubt, the welcome would be most cordial, and the demonstrations of the usual fervent and enthusiastic character. The hospitable journalist promises to "show her Majesty all their institutions; the HERALD institution included, and to welcome her with aldermanic honors to the City Hall." After this overpowering display of "the tender attachment of her Majesty's transatlantic cousins to her royal person," the decorous and loyal language of the forced petition appears feeble and spiritless. With all their fidelity and allegiance the loyal Canadians have yet to rise to the transcendental height of argument calculated to give full expression to Yankee reverence and affection for Queen Victoria. Truly the star of Britannia is in the ascendant—even the NEW YORK HERALD "institution" feels its influence.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 2.]

Mr. John Norris has arrived in England from Canada, the bearer of an invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit that colony for the purpose of inaugurating, on the 1st of October, the Crystal Palace exhibition at Toronto. Some of our colonial brethren were exceedingly desirous that the Queen should honor her North American dominions with a visit; but they seem to have surmised or been informed that there was no probability of even Queen Victoria, fond as she is of sea and land excursions, consenting to such a voyage as that. Yet some of the New York papers chimed in with those of Canada in recommending the transatlantic trip to her Majesty. Even the NEW YORK HERALD has solicited the Queen of England to come, and to visit her republican cousins as well, promising that she shall see, amongst other things, all the wonders of New York, including the HERALD's printing establishment, and that she shall get "such a reception" in the city "just now as never greeted monarch in the whole world before." And why should not the Queen once in her life take a peep at her "colonial jewels?" Would not such a visit from a revered sovereign tend to consolidate the empire, and to make Great Britain the political Mecca towards which the eyes of two hundred millions of subjects in every part of the globe would spontaneously turn? And even a visit to New York, absurd as it may seem at the first blush, might be as effective in consolidating the peace of the world as a visit to Cherbourg or Berlin.

The United States Frigate Wabash at Marseilles.

[Marseilles (Sept. 1) correspondence of London Post.]

At last her Majesty's ship Caracoca arrived here last evening. She left Spithead on 14th August, and consequently has had a very long passage. She is at anchor very near the American steam frigate Wabash, of forty guns, which arrived here on Saturday last, on her way to Constantinople. The Wabash is a very fine craft, one of the heaviest of the American frigates, with a crew of 600 men, among whom may be discovered some very smart British tars. Their loyalty is no proof against, as they say, "better grog and better pay" on board the Yankee than on board British men-of-war. If I am not misinformed, the Wabash goes to Constantinople purposely to be exhibited to the Sultan as a model steamer, as his Majesty proposes to favor America with an order for building him a few ships of war, and is desirous to judge personally of this matter, rather than to trust to the report of the commissioner whom he had recently despatched for the purpose to the United States. Besides, I am told the Wabash is commissioned to settle some little account with the Turkish government, but altogether of an "amicable nature."

It is a painful thing to record that it is not possible to come into contact with Americans, and more especially with naval men, without observing the ill concealed feeling of hostility which they entertain and cherish against England and the English. It matters little or nothing what fine and complimentary things their diplomatists, their Peabodies, and public men may say in after dinner speeches; the fact is patent to every observer who mingles with the citizens of the United States that their mind is evil affected towards us, and that they allow envy and jealousy to poison the spring of better feelings. The people of this country are, as I believe, quite in agreement with us upon this point. One thing is certain, that we in Europe who are not assailed with any emotions of jealousy, and most assuredly have no particular cause for envy are much more friendly disposed towards our transatlantic neighbors since the laying down the Atlantic cable, by means of which we are able to communicate our thoughts and wishes in the course of a few moments.

Political Intelligence.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR ON THE STUMP.—Why should not all of our candidates for Governor come boldly forth and take the stump in behalf of their own election? Imitate the example of Governor Wise, of Virginia; Governor Banks, and Mr. Beach, of Massachusetts; Douglas, and Lincoln, of Illinois, the two candidates for the executive office in North Carolina, and, in fact, almost every man who runs for an office in the South and West. Now is the time to make up their programmes. They could go in pairs—Parker and Morgan ahead, with Burrows and Gerrit Smith close at their heels.

LETTER FROM THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Mr. E. D. Morgan, the republican candidate for Governor of the State, sent the following reply to an invitation to attend the ratification meeting in Lockport on the 13th inst.:—

NEW YORK, Sept 11, 1858.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, inviting me to meet the citizens of Lockport on Monday next, for the purpose of ratifying the State ticket, nominated by the Republican Convention on Thursday last. It would afford me great pleasure to be present on that occasion, and meet Judge Gardiner and the numerous friends that will then and there surround him. Absence nearly all the present week makes it necessary for me to be in the city during the next two or three days. Therefore I shall be deprived of the pleasure of being with you. In addition to the gratification that would be afforded me, in meeting the people of Lockport and vicinity for the political objects referred to, I would gladly embrace the opportunity for seeing the town itself, flourishing I presume it to be, or if it is not, it ought to be, and as it undoubtedly would have been, if the "policy of 1842" had not arrested the enlargement and completion of the Erie Canal, a measure deemed of doubtful expediency at the time, and which in its results has proved unfortunate. Important and vital as is the speedy completion of the enlarged canal at this time to the material interests of all our western and central counties, in my judgment no one or ten of them will be so greatly benefitted by that too long delayed improvement as will be the county of New York. I am inclined to believe that the Erie Canal has during the last twenty five years been of more substantial benefit to this city, in enhancing the price of its real property and extending and augmenting its commerce, than to all the rest of the State together. During all that period I have been its earnest advocate, and am now happy to find its friends far more numerous, and its completion rendered certain and speedy.

E. D. MORGAN.

ONE OF THE CANDIDATES ON THE STUMP.—Hiram Gardiner, the black republican candidate for Canal Commissioner, addressed the ratification meeting in Lockport on the 13th inst. He said that he was not a stump speaker by habit or thought; and from the remarks he there made we are inclined to believe he spoke the truth.

THE NIGGERS ENDORSE THE BLACK REPUBLICAN TICKET.—The following is one of the planks in the platform adopted by the nigger convention recently held in Troy:—

That in the ensuing Gubernatorial election it becomes us to act with especial reference to securing the elective franchise. We can accomplish nothing in this direction, save over the defeat and ruin of the so called democratic party, our most inveterate enemy. In order to secure this defeat it is absolutely necessary to consolidate the strength of the opposition to said party. And we regard the republican party, all things considered, as more likely than any other to effect this desirable end, and advise the eleven thousand colored voters of this State to concentrate their strength upon the republican ticket for Governor, &c., now before the people.

Gerrit Smith may now consider his chances lost.

MORE TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.—The republican convention of the Thirty third Congressional district of this State, after ballotting two hundred and eighty nine times for a candidate, broke down, and the delegates went back to their homes. A new convention is to be called. Hon. Reuben C. Fenton insists on being renominated, but the delegation from Cattaraugus county oppose him.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—Hon. George W. Palmer, the present representative, has received the republican nomination for re-election to Congress in the Sixteenth district of this State.

STAMPEDE OF DEMOCRATS FROM CALIFORNIA.—The republicans count upon their success in California as sure at the coming election. They say that of the 25,000 who left the State for the Fraser river mines 18,000 were democrats.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—C. I. Pershing is the democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighteenth district of Pennsylvania. S. S. Blair is the opposition candidate, but he is objectionable to a great number of the party, and the opinion is prevalent that Pershing will be elected.

THE AMERICAN PARTY IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Know Nothing State Convention of Massachusetts met in Boston on the 14th inst., and nominated Ambe A. Lawrence for Governor, together with a full State ticket. The party in the Commonwealth is composed of those "who hold to the fundamental principles of the American party—those who are in favor of protection to American industry—those who wish to maintain the independence of the Judiciary—those who are opposed to the Locompton policy of the general government, and those who desire a change in the present State administration."

City Intelligence.

JEWISH FAST ON THE RECONCILIATION OR ATONEMENT.—This most solemn of Jewish fasts, the Yome Kippur, or Fast of the Atonement, commenced at sundown last evening, and lasts until sundown this evening. During that time no Jew will taste or touch any article of food, if he has any regard for the ceremonies of his religion. Not only their bodies but their souls must be "afflicted" today, to keep the fast as described in Leviticus, 23th chap., 29th verse, as follows:—

And it shall be unto you a statute forever; in the seventh month on the tenth of the month you shall afflict your souls, and do no work at all; the destren as well as the stranger that sojourneth amongst you: for on that day shall ye be atoned for to purify you; from all your sins before the Lord shall ye be purified. The first among your celebrations shall this day be unto you, and ye shall afflict your souls: this is an everlasting statute. And the atonement shall be made by the priest who has been anointed and consecrated to succeed his father in the priesthood, and who put on the linen garments and the holy garments. And he shall atone for the holy sanctuary and for the tent of the congregation and for the altar shall he atone; and for the priest and for all the people of the congregation. And this shall be an everlasting statute unto you, to make an atonement for all the children of Israel from all their sins once a year.

On this day it was in olden times that the high priest entered into the Sheenkah, the holy of holies, and dared to pronounce the name of the Deity and perform the mystic rites required of him by the law. The next Jewish holiday will be the Feast of the Tabernacle, which will last from September 23d to the 28th.

SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC FOR GALWAY.—The steamship Pacific, of the Galway and New York line, sails to day at twelve o'clock. She will have on board a full cargo and nearly a full complement of passengers, and will be escorted out of the harbor in a most enthusiastic manner.

THE COMET, which has been visible to the naked eye for the last ten days, is nightly growing brighter, and its tail more distinctly defined, so that it now begins to attract a great deal of popular attention. Last evening, the air being unusually clear, not a cloud being in the sky, his cometship appeared to great advantage, and the tops of the houses and streets corners were crowded with impromtu astronomers watching this, to them novel sight. The comet is situated in the northwest, about thirty degrees above the horizon, in a line of the outer verge of the "dipper." It forms the point of an acute angle with Arcturus and the Pointers. The tail, which is about four degrees in length to the naked eye, points towards the north Polar star. It at present looks like a thin bluish haze, and is of variable visibility. At times it is seen with great distinctness, and then flickers almost out of sight. The striking characteristic of this comet is its slow motion, which will make the period of its visibility very long. As it has not as yet reached its perihelion when it is nearest the sun, it will be much brighter and will yet present a magnificent appearance. As the tail will be apparently much longer after the perihelion passage, we may anticipate a considerable lengthening out yet. According to the computation of the astronomers this comet is at present the respectable distance of 86,000,000 of miles from the earth. It travels at the rate of 15,000 miles per hour, and the tail which he carries behind him after the manner of Teddy Brady's cow, is at least 6,000,000 miles in length. This comet makes its revolution about every 31 years, and is undoubtedly the same as was seen in 1764 and again in 1827. It will next be visible about 1890. This comet is brightest about four o'clock in the morning.

Coroners' Inquests.

SAD CASUALTY AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL.—William Mangault, a planter from South Carolina, fell from one of the upper windows of the New York Hotel on Thursday night, and received such severe injuries that he died in a short time after the occurrence. Coroner Perry held an inquest upon the body of the deceased yesterday, when it appeared that Mr. Mangault had been a guest at the New York Hotel for several weeks. It was not shown what caused the deceased to fall from the window in question; but the appearance of things were such as to warrant the jury in bringing in a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased was thirty years of age, and an uncommonly fine looking man.

Coroner Perry also held an inquest upon the body of a sailor named John M. Carr, who died from intemperance at No. 103 Cherry street; and also upon the body of a child, named Charlotte Collins, who died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of burns received by the explosion of a camphene lamp.

THE OPERA AT BURTON'S.—"LA TRAVIATA".—The third performance of Italian opera at Burton's theatre, under the Strakosch *regime* will be given to-night, when "La Traviata" will be sung by Madame Colson, Signori Brignoli and Amodio. Much interest has been excited by the successful *début* of Madame Colson in "La Figlia del Reggimento," and every one will be anxious to hear her in a part so important as that of Violetta. Brignoli will also make his first appearance this season, and will sing none the worse on account of the fact that he has a rival in the field. Amodio with his matchless voice is always welcome, and with so fine a distribution we may expect a comparatively good attendance.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Democracy at Syracuse—Affairs in Washington—News from Europe, China, California, New Granada, Central America, the South Pacific, Venezuela, Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c.—The Arabian Horse—Latest Intelligence—Markets, &c., &c.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. Among its contents will be found the following:—

The Democracy at Syracuse—Proceedings of the State Nominating Convention—The Softs Victorious on the Organization—The Quarrel about the Contested Seats—Protest and Withdrawal of the Anti Tammany Delegates—The Tammany Delegation Admitted—Nominations for State Officers—The Platform of the Democratic Party, &c.

Affairs in Washington—Our Treaty with China—Handsome Conduct of the Russians—The Paraguay Expedition—The Spanish Mission, &c.

News from Europe—The United States Treaty with China—Important Diplomatic and Commercial Concessions—The Cable in Europe, &c.

Two Weeks Later News from California.

News from Central America—Our San Juan del Sur and Greytown Correspondence.

News from New Granada—Our Panama, Aspinwall and Bogota Correspondents.

News from the South Pacific—The Election in Chile—Gamilla's Present Triumph—Mining Shares and Banks—General Belen Refuses to Return to Europe—Steam on the Guayaquil River, &c., &c.

Interesting from Venezuela—A Reactionary Revolution in Prospect—The British and French Ministers said to be Implicated—Activity of Gen. Castro—Arrests Made—Surrender of Monagas, Minister Gulierrez and the Monagas Family to the European Allies—The Return of General Paez again Solicited, &c.

Important from Mexico—Rupture of Relations with the United States—Threatened War of Castes—Accounts of Foreign Intervention—Vidaurri Advancing on the Capital—Indian Ravages in Yucatan, &c.

News from Cuba, St. Domingo, &c.

The Arabian Horse—Interesting account of the Genealogy of Arab Horses by Abd-el Kadir.

The Latest News by Telegraph.

Editorials on Leading Topics of the Day.

Financial, Commercial, Religious, Political, Sporting and Maritime Intelligence.

Weekly Review of the New York Cattle Market.

Family Market Report—Retail Prices of all kinds of marketable produce.

Marriages and Deaths, together with a large variety of interesting Local and Miscellaneous Items.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price six cents.

Espenscheid's Peerless Fall Hat stands ahead in its extreme elegance. The style and taste displayed in all its appointments confirm it as the leading hat of the season. Give him a call at 118 Nassau street.

White's Fall Style of Gentleman's Dress Hats $5, at WHITE'S, 148 Fulton and 242 Greenwich streets, cor. Robinson st.

The Autumn Hat.—WARNOCK & CO. invite gentlemen to their exhibition of fall and winter Hats, designed respectively for the aged, the moderate and the fashionable, and fashioned in a manner worthy of their reputation. GEM OF THE SEASON.
THE YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S DRESS HAT is peculiarly adapted and charming y attractive.
SOFT, FELT AND STORM HATS AND CAPS, convenient for the pocket, and of varied patterns, suitable for travelling, sporting, everyday wear and rainy weather.
WARNOCK & CO., Hatters, 510 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prompt and Seasonable—The Hatter, Knox, is always prompt in out with his new style of hat at every season, and has just introduced his fall fashion. It is quite impossible to state what it is like. Imagine the perfection of neatness, beauty and grace—a form of peculiar becomingness—then visit the store at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, and you will find the idea realized. An immense and varied stock of hats and caps will be found there.

Fall 1858.—Now Ready.—We have now ready our fall style of gentlemen's hats, and would call to it the attention of our customers and the public generally. LEARY & CO., leaders and introducers of fashion, No. 3, 4, and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

New Fall and Winter Styles of Hats of Best material and finish now ready at CHAS. RAGGIO'S, No. 178 Broadway.

Fine Arts, Brooklyn.—Exquisite Miniature photographs and cameo-types from daguerreotypes of deceased persons, by WILLIAMSON BROS., Brooklyn.

20 Cent Ambrotype Likenesses, With Case, family groups and children's likenesses well taken by KIMBALL, people's artist 357 Broadway.

Steam Terminus on Fourth Avenue.—Those opposed to the repeal of the ordinance just enforced, and in favor of a fair trial being given it, or who have signed a petition for its repeal under erroneous impressions, and have since had an opportunity to be satisfied with the advantages of the change, will please add their names to petitions to be found at the following places—H. C. Pudnam, 438 Fourth avenue; James Ingels, 4 Bond street, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-fifth street; Nicholas Hotel, Broadway; Phelps, Bliss & Co., 340 Broadway; John Kerr & Co., 53 Leonard street; Warren & Wilson, 27 Murray street; B. M. Whitlock, 13 Beekman street; A. Burr & Co., 101 Chatham street; Phelps, Dodge & Co., 19 Cliff street; George T. Olyphant, 48 South street; Benj. H. Field, 127 Water street; Dayton, Sprague & Co., 367 Front street; Phillips, No. 6 Pine street; Reynolds & Van Schaick, Bank of Commerce Building.

The Friends of the Late G. Newbold (Over forty years connected with the Bank of America) can see an imperial photograph of him at BRADY'S gallery, 359 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop. This the genuine article, has never been equalled for ord, cutting the keenest possible edge to a razor. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House.

David's Fall Style of Hats are all the rage. Give him a call at 299 Broadway, near Duane street.

Kellogg's Beautiful Fall Styles of Hats and caps. Call and examine an elegant assortment of misses' and children's beavers. KELLOGG, 281 Canal street.

New Fashions in Gentlemen's Furnishing goods, by every steamer, at GREEN'S shirt and furnishing store, No. 1 Astor House.

Buy Your Shirts at Moody's, No. 205½ Broadway.

Fall Goods for Gentlemen Of the latest importations, consisting of English scarfs, tubular ties, gloves, hosiery, &c., at MOODY'S, 205 Broadway.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Fall and Winter styles, now ready at No. 31 John street, corner of Nassau. D. L. CORNELL.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—Valuable improvements. Office 343 Broadway.

Thaddeus Davids & Co.'s BLACK WRITING INKS. "Not for a day, but for all time." See Dr. Chilton's test, Showing the superiority of this ink over all others

Andrew A. Moser, 293 William street, opposite Platt, is the most attentive stationer in the city. Order your blank books, lithography, printing, &c.

Defiance Salamander Safes—With Patent powder proof locks and cross bars. Also, fire and burglar proof parlor safes. Depot 192 Pearl street. ROBERT M. PATRICK

Good Tea $1 the Chest, and 10 lbs. Good coffee for $1. CHRISTIANSON'S tea warehouse, No. 1 Chambers street.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— The best in the world. Wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

A Card.—All Persons who have Gray Hair or hair of a bad color are invited to call and consult Doctor GRANDJEAN (consultation free), at 34 Church street, corner of Barclay. His new fluid gives the hair the natural color desired, and may be considered a real prodigy of chemistry.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees— The best in the world, surpassing all. Made, sold and applied at the manufactory, 233 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or brown. No. 1 Barclay street. Also infallible cosmetic for the hair.

Barry's Tricopherous is the Best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all druggists.

Ballou's New Style of French Yoke Shirts, warranted to fit; also a superb selection of fine silk scarfs, and a large variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS' 400 Broadway.

Radical Cure Truss Office.—Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. Trusses and supporters.

For Coloring the Hair Use Wilson's Hair colorer; only 25 cents a bottle; changes the color to a black or brown without dying or staining the skin; no trouble in using it; applied like water; does not injure the hair; thousands use it with success. Sold at the drug store, 306 Grand street, corner of Allen, N. Y.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Sufferers from disease, these preparations are endorsed by half the world. With such testimonials are they not worth trying? No internal or external disease can resist them. Sold at 80 Maiden lane, New York.

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c.—The Undersigned respectfully calls the attention of physicians and families to the fact of his establishment being the most desirable place to have prescriptions and family recipes compounded, as the proprietor devotes his whole time to the business, having had an experience of eighteen years in this city, in the first establishments. SAMUEL CAMPBELL, Chemist, &c., southwest corner of 8th ave. and 25th st.

Married.

ADELIANCE—SABIN.—At Williamstown, Mass., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. Mr. Ballard, JOHN ADELIANCE, of New York, to Miss LUCY W., eldest daughter of Dr. Henry L. Sabin, of the former place.

BALFOUR—HORTON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 14, by the Rev. Robt. G. Dickson, Mr. ERNST A. BALFOUR to Miss CAROLINE T. HORTON, all of this city.

KEMP—LAGGARD.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Tralror, Mr. JAMES S. KEMP to Miss ANNIE T. LAGGARD, all of this city.

London papers please copy.

MENZIES—FRASER.—At Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 16, GEORGE MENZIES, of this city, to HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of John S. Fraser, Esq., of the former place.

PAYE—FORDHAM.—On Thursday evening, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, WALTER K. PAYE to JOSEPHINE, daughter of A. S. Fordham, all of Brooklyn.

WEBER—FROST.—On Wednesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of J. N. Reynolds, Esq., by the Rev. J. A. Roche, Mr. A. H. WEBER, JR., of this city, to LAURA TERESSA, only daughter of P. S. Frost, Esq., of Missouri.

WORMERSLEY—CLARK.—At New Brighton, on Thursday, Sept. 16, by the Rev. P. P. Irving, DAVID O. WORMERSLEY to OCTAVIA, daughter of Andrew S. Carr.

Died.

BABCOCK.—On Friday morning, Sept. 17, after a short and severe illness, FRANK JOURNEY BABCOCK, aged 39 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 53 West Twenty first street, near sixth avenue.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

BLAKE.—On Thursday, September 16, JAMES BLAKE, formerly of Castlebalyney, county Monaghan, Ireland, aged 35 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the corner of Flushing avenue and Schenck street, Brooklyn, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.

BOUIS.—In New Orleans, on Friday, Sept. 10, of yellow fever, CHARLES E. BOUIS, late of the City of Mexico, in the 41st year of his age.

Long Island papers please copy.

BYRNE.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, of congestion of the lungs, ELIZABETH, wife of Richard N. Byrne, aged 22 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 224 West Twenty sixth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

CHAVE.—At Morrisania, on Thursday, Sept. 16, WALTER B. CHAVE, eldest son of Barnard M. Chave.

The friends of the family are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, Fordham avenue, near Fifth street, Morrisania.

CLARK.—At Elizabeth, New Jersey, on Thursday, Sept. 16, at the residence of his mother, FERDINAND A. CLARK, youngest son of Geo. N. S. Clark, United States army, in the 28th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from Christ church chapel, Elizabeth, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 10½ o'clock.

COLE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, FANNY CLARA, only daughter of Thomas and Annie Cole, aged 2 years, 6 months and 5 days.

Boston papers please copy.

FALLON.—On Thursday, September 16, of consumption, SARAH M. FALLON, aged 29 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 199 Allen street. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

GREATOREX.—In Charleston, South Carolina, on Friday, Sept. 10, of yellow fever, HENRY W. GREATOREX, in the 47th year of his age.

HALLETT.—At Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 16, NATHANIEL M. HALLETT, aged 69 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARBOCKS.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Sept. 14, after a severe illness of 20 hours, JULIA, daughter of the late W. W. Pratt, of this city, and wife of Mr. S. N. Henriques, of Aspinwall, New Granada.

HIERN.—At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Thursday, September 16, MARINUS C. A., wife of Philip G. Hiern, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Jackson street, near Beach, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

LACHAIR.—On Friday, Sept. 17, GRANT BALDWIN, infant son of John J. and Annah S. Lachaire, aged 5 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 250 West Twenty second street, on Sunday afternoon, at half past two o'clock, without further invitation.

LEWIS.—On Friday, Sept. 17, of consumption, JACOB B. LEWIS, aged 21 years, son of Leonard and Charity Lewis, deceased.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother in-law, THOMAS E. GILL, No. 165 Charles street, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

MANIGAULT.—In this city, on Thursday night, Sept. 16, WILLIAM H. MANIGAULT, of Charleston, S.