strictly true that Napoleon has a secret understanding, both with Austria and Sardinia, which will enable him to command the whole Italian seaboard in the Mediterranean, as far as Civita Vecchia, and another step in furtherance of his scheme is the expedition to Morocco, as the Mediterranean Squadron, which has sailed from Toulon with ten thousand men for the Morocco frontiers, will command the African coast from Algiers to Ceuta.

Napoleon had declined to attend the banquet at Bordeaux. The anticipated Imperial speech, it is thought, will not, therefore, be forthcoming.

The fortifications on the coast between Havre and Caen were being carried on with extreme rapidity.

The London *Times* correspondent is assured that the number of steel plated frigates yet ordered is six, and that twenty large transports, capable of conveying 1,500 men each, are building or ordered.

The Bourse has been inanimate, and has slightly declined. The rentes closed on the 7th at 69.45.

ITALY.

A despatch from Madrid to the London *Daily News* says: On the 5th Colonel Auvite, late President of the late military commission of the ex-Duke of Parma, was discovered to have arrived in Parma in disguise, having gone there to get up a compromise. He remained concealed for some time, and when recognised by the populace great efforts were made to save him. He finally took refuge in a guard house where four or five carbinces were stationed, but the door was forced opened and Col. Auvite was killed. Perfect tranquility subsequently prevailed. The *Daily News* says Auvite was one of the most detested men in the late government, and during the reign of the Regent narrowly escaped the vengeance of his countrymen. Another version says he was merely passing through the city, and was recognized at the railroad station. He was dragged through the streets, buffeted by the people, and finally his head was cut off and carried in triumph. The troops reached the scene too late to prevent it.

There is a vague report that Prince Carignano had been tendered and had accepted the regeney of Central Italy for the King of Sardinia.

It is confirmed that the Sardinian Ambassador at Rome had received his passports. The gravity of the proceeding is diminiished by the circumstance that diplomatic relations between the two governments has been interrupted ever since the Sardinian Chamber passed the famous law relative to convents.

The government of Bologna have decreed the abolition of the customs on the line of the frontier of Modena and Tuscany, and adopted the Sardinian customs tariff.

Mazzini has addressed a letter to the King of Sardinia frankly renouncing his personal opinion, and promising the support of the democratic party of the kingdom, and will make Italy free.

NAPLES.

Letters say that great agitation continued to prevail there. Fourteen persons belonging to the highest families had been arrested. Among them were Baron Galothe, Marquis Daffitto, and Marquis Garaciola. They are accused of holding meetings for discussing politics.

The government was taking active precautionary measures against an outbreak.

It was reported that General Garibaldi had entered the Marshes—the rumor causing a great sensation in Naples.

The latest letters say that the parties above referred to as under arrest had been released without prosecution.

It is said that the Pope had informed the temporal Powers that he will not give up his temporal powers, and that he will, if necessary, call upon all the Catholic Powers to support him.

PRUSSIA.

The bridge over the Rhine was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 3d, in the presence of the Prince Regent of Prussia.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Saxe Coburg had replied to the note of the Austrian government touching his position regarding federal reform in Germany. The Duke denies any desire to exclude Austria from the federal union, but does not consider himself called on to account to any one for his expressed opinions.

TURKEY.

The inquiry into the late conspiracy was terminated. The commission had made a report and sentence was soon to be passed. Fresh and important arrests had been made.

Omar Pasha, Chief of the army of Bagdad, had been deprived of his command, in consequence of serious abuses of his authority.

The journals contain the names of thirty-four conspirators, including persons of high rank.

The reported appearance of the plague at Beyrout I denied.

INDIA.

The Calcutta mails to August 31 and Bombay to September 12 have been telegraphed. They reached London on the morning the steamer sailed, but not in time for the Europa.

A private despatch says the disbanded European troops had accepted the bounty and consented to go to China, instead of returning home. It is supposed that the force to be sent would number ten thousand.

Disturbances were eminent on the coast of Kattywar.

It was reported that the people of Jeypore would not comply with the disarming order.

Nanasahib and the Begum were in Nepaul.

The government of India had increased the license tax to an income tax of seven pence per pound on all incomes over £25 per annum, officials and landlords to be excepted. The Council refused to pass the bill without a clear statement of receipts and expenditures, and denounced the exemption of officials.

Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. ¼d.; at Bombay, 2s. 1½d. Exports less active. Imports steady.

CHINA.

China dates to August had reached Bombay, but contained no news of importance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The arrival of the Brazilian mail was telegraphed by the last steamer, and the papers since received state that peace negotiations initiated by the American Minister had ended without a result. It appears that Mr. Yancey went to Parana to inquire into the circumstances of the case. He was informally acquainted with the fact that the government of Buenos Ayres would treat upon the broad basis of Urquiza's retiring to private life, but on his return, and after his mediation had been accepted, it was ascertained that he was wholly unprepared to touch upon the principal and only essential point, and thus two interviews terminated the sessions, and the American Minister returned to Parana, thence to embark for the United States.

Preparations for war were going forward actively. The London *Times* says the negotiations ended without result, owing to the exaggerated demands of the negotiator Mr Yancey, his terms being tantamount to the unconditional surrender of Buenos Ayres to Urquiza's rule. President Lopez, of Paraguay, afterwards offered his mediation and wrs accepted.

PASSENGERS BY THE EUROPA.

For Boston—Mr Beworth, lady and two daughters; F N Bailey, Moffenry and lady, Armstrong and lady, Froidenceau and lady, Curtiss and lady, Stenson and lady, Gentry and lady, Bonsall and lady, Harwood and lady, Mr and Mrs Potter and fant; Mrs Kemble, maid and servant; Mrs Griswold, Mr Caswell Mrs McKnight, Mrs Welsh, Mrs Watson, Mrs Kemble and daughter; Mrs Leffett, Mrs sherwood, Mrs Badger, Mrs Richardson, Mrs Wm Massey and infant, Mrs Humphreys and five children, Mrs Curtis and maid, Mrs Cenas, Misses Cenas, Misses Bradshaw, and Messrs Jones, Stinson, Craigh, Bakley, Lieser L'Engleton, Triquet, Decournans, Cabot, Diaghern, Hunter, Coleman, Clinton, Eaton, Harris, Rice, Mercier, Hilton, Malcomson, Dimmick, Ardeckayne, Grinnell, Sherwood, Trenard, Henderson, Whitworth, Turpin, Keith, Moonis, Davis, Smith, Turner, Upton, Willingham, Fullen, Billing, Moses, Nixon, Rumpoodzht, Warnery, Lebeau Tracy, Moore, Paul, Baton, Jr, Dode, Cordukes, Gilmore Schmidt, Clementsock, Munketrick, Weiss, Smith, Lee, Pascher Fullslove, Carnack, Wylie, Harkey, Hannah, Pearce, West Fidgeon, Prescott, White, Taylor, Dixon, Wayland, Reverends, Stratton and lady, Goodrich and lady, Purlong and lady, Elliott Holdick, Jack Henderson, Anderson, Professor Stowe and daughter, Dr Bethune, Master Morse, Mrs Griswold, Mr Engleborn, Miss Heeson, Dr Cenas, Mr Curtis and brother, two Misses Coleman, Mrs Welsh, Mrs Watson, Mrs Kemble and daughter, Capt Howes and lady, Dr Smith, Chevalier de Hulseman, Capt Tucker, Mrs Massey and infant.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Broker's circular reports the sales of cotton for the week at about 55,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators, and 11,000 for export. Fair and middling qualities were slightly higher on the week, while the inferior qualities continued unsaleable. Holders offered their stocks freely, but showed no disposition to press sales, while there was an improved trade demand. The sales of Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken by speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and steady.

The stock in port was estimated at 580,000 bales, of which 446,000 were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable; there was but little inquiry for goods, and prices were weak, and in some cases partially slightly lower.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report flour firm, with sales of American at 22s. 6d. a 27s. per barrel. Wheat firm, with a better tone since Tuesday; red Western, 9s. 3d. a 9s. 6d., and white 9s. 9d. a 11s. for all descriptions. Corn buoyant and slightly higher under speculative purchases; yellow, 5s. 9d. a 5s.; white, 7s. a 7s. 6d. Bigland, Athya & Co. say flour is held for an advance of 6d. a 1s. per sack, and corn for an advance of 6d. a 1s. per quarter.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London money market was unchanged.

Consols closed on the 7th at 95¾ a 95⅞ for both money and account.

The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £27,000.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. Bell & Son and Baring Brothers both report a limited business doing in American securities at previous rates. The former quote:—

United States 6's, bonds, 1868	96¼	a	97½
Do. 5's	92¾	a	93¼
Alabama 5's	75	a	77
Kentucky 6's, 1868 and 1872	92	a	94
Maryland 5's, bonds	95½	a	96½
Massachusetts 5's, bonds	100	a	102
Mississippi Union Bank bonds	14	a	16
Ohio 6's, 1876	97	a	98
Pennsylvania fives	82	a	83
Do. fives, bonds of 1877	84	a	85
South Carolina fives	85	a	—
Tennessee sixes, bonds	80	a	82
Virginia fives, 1886	84	a	86
Do. sixes, 1886	84	a	86
Montreal City sixes	80	a	82
Illinois Central sevens, 1860, freeland	83	a	85
Do. sevens	77	a	79
Do. sixes	74	a	76
Do. shares	dis 36	a	35
Michigan Central eights, 1869	79	a	80
Do. shares	40	a	42
New York Central sixes	4	a	86
Do. sevens	93	a	95
Do. shares	70	a	72
Erie third mortgage bonds	56	a	58
Do. shares	4	a	6
Panama Railroad bonds, 1859	101	a	102
Do. 1865	99	a	100
Do. second, of 1872	94	a	95
Pennsylvania Central sixes, first mortgage	88½	a	89½

The London *Times* of Friday says the feeling in Illinois Central shares is quieter, and quotes sales of Erie Railroad third mortgage bonds at 57 ex. c.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson and McHenry, report beef steady, except a slight decline on inferior qualities. Pork heavy, and American unsaleable. Bacon quiet and nominal. Lard firm, with more doing at 55s. 6d. to 56s. Tallow in better demand at 57s. a 58s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports pot ashes quiet at 27s. a 28s.; pearls quiet at 27s. 9d. a 28s. Sugar active, and all quotations slightly better. Coffee quiet. Rice firm. Baltimore bars, 7s. a 7s. 3d.; Philadelphia do. 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. Fish oils—average business without quotable change; linseed oil, 28s. a 28s. 6d; rosin dull at 4s. 2d. a 4s. 3d. for common; spirits turpentine steady at 35s. 6d. a 35s. 9d. Tea—quotations barely maintained for Congou; other kinds firmer.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring's circular reports breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron dull and slightly lower; bars and rails £5 15s. Sugar firm. Tea quiet at 1s. 5½d. Coffee dull, and all qualities slightly lower. Fish oils, sales unimportant. Linseed oil, 28s. 3d. Sperm oil nominal at £92. Rice firm. Tallow 57s. 9d. a 57s. 6d. Spirits turpentine firm at 35s.

HAVRE MARKETS.

For the week ending October 4. Cotton firm; sales of the week, 6,000 bales; stock, 65,000 bales; New Orleans tres ordinaire 109f., do. bas 101f. Wheat was slightly higher. Ashes dull. Coffee firm. Oils firm. Rice firm; stock of Carolina exhausted. Sugar steady. Lard dull.

News from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Advices from Brownsville to the 8th have been received. There had been no further outrages committed there. The citizens have formed themselves into four battalions, which perform alternately guard duty at night.

Advices from Monterey of the 28th ult. state that Durango, in the province of the same name, had been taken and sacked by a band of robbers numbering two hundred. Troops afterwards came to the relief of the town, and succeeded in dispersing the robbers and killing many of them.

The army at Monterey had pronounced against Vidaurri, who, together with Zuazua, had left for Texas.

Gen. Marquez suffered two defeats on the 10th, near Guadalajara, by the liberals under Gen. Ogason. Marquez had sent to Gen. Woll for reinforcements.

The steamship Indianola brings Brownsville dates of the 11th inst.

The Mexican outlaw Cortinas, with several hundred men, was still encamped above Brownsville, and another attack was hourly expected.

Cortinas had issued a proclamation saying that orderly citizens have nothing to fear, his object being to chastise his enemies, the sheriff and lawyers.

A private letter from General Degallado, just received here, states that he has appointed a Governer of New Leon in place of Vidaurri, and that he is satisfied with the condition of things in Northern Mexico. It is not true as reported that San Luis is in possession of the church party.

The Yacht Wanderer.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1859.

The yacht Wanderer sailed last night without papers, but with a full crew, and provisions and ammunition stolen from her owner, Mr. Lamar, by Capt. Martin, who has been negotiating for her for some time. The Collector of the port sent a steamer with Mr. Lamar and others after her without success.

The Filibusters.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Judge McCabe, of the Federal Court, to-day delivered a strong charge against the filibusters.

Death of Com. Williamson, U. S. N.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Commander Williamson, recently in command of the steamer Fulton, died at Pensacola on the 16th inst.

Death of Gen. Peter J. Stryker.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 19, 1859.

Gen. Peter J. Stryker died this morning, aged ninety-four years. He was a Major General in the third division of the New Jersey militia, and was the oldest military officer in commission in the State. He served in the Legislature several terms. He was a wagon boy in the Revolution, under General Wayne. The funeral will take place on Friday morning.

Postponement of a Regatta.

BOSTON, October 19, 1859.

The Champion Regatta, announced for this afternoon on Charles River, was postponed till to-morrow, on account of the high wind.

Burning of a Railroad Depot.

PARKERSBURG, Oct. 19, 1859.

The President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company telegraphs that the fine depot of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company, at Ellenboro, Ritchie county, Va., was destroyed by fire this morning at three o'clock. It was insured, and is believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

The Episcopal Convention.

RICHMOND, Oct. 19, 1859.

To-day's session of the Episcopal Convention chiefly was occupied by discussing a proposition requesting the House of Bishops to reconsider their resolution of the last session, in relation to the use of books of prayer, but no action was taken.

Convention of Evangelical Christians.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

The Convention of the Western Evangelical Christians, opposed to the policy of the American Tract Society on the subject of slavery, met in this city yesterday. The attendance was large, embracing delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. The Convention was permanently organized by the election of the Rev. Henry D. Kitchell, of Michigan, as President. A committee was then appointed to report business for the action of the Convention, who subsequently reported a set of resolutions declaring that the tract agency is the most vital means for the promotion of the cause of Christ; that the efforts now making in our country to revive the African slave trade demand renewed testimony from the church against its abominations; that evangelical Christianity condemns slaveholding as one of the highest crimes against God and man; that in view of the refusal of the American Tract Society of New York to apply the Gospel to the sin of slaveholding, the time has come for the reorganization of the system of tract operations, with a view to meet the present emergencies of our common Christianity.

Addresses were made by members of the Boston and Cincinnati societies. A strong feeling of opposition to slavery, and also to the action of the American Tract Society on that subject, pervades the whole assembly. The Convention will probably remain in session for some days.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

The steamship Canada will sail for Halifax and Liverpool at about two o'clock, having been delayed by the non-arrival of the Canadian mails, which are delayed somewhere on the route.

Fire at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 19, 1859.

The pattern shop and a portion of the sheds attached to the Columbus Marine Manufacturing Company's establishment in this city were destroyed by fire last night, together with a large quantity of valuable patterns. Loss not yet ascertained

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Peaceful Despatches from England—Mexican Matters—The French Mission—Senator Gwin—President Making—Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Archbishop Hughes—Douglas's New Pamphlet—Governor Magoffin Opposed to Douglas for the Presidency, &c.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

The official communication from England in relation to the San Juan difficulty is exceedingly pacific and conciliatory. The despatches through Lord Lyons to the State Department are the authority for this.

Mr. McLane will leave in the Brooklyn for Vera Cruz on the 1st of November, at which time he will receive his instructions. These will foreshadow energetic action on the part of our government. Their result cannot be known until the end of next month.

Henry Clay Mudd, connected with the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, has in hand, it is understood, the publication of Judge Douglas' new pamphlet. It will appear this week, and it is presumed that it will not be copyrighted.

Archbishop Hughes dined with the President yesterday, and was met by a number of distinguished guests assembled to do him honor.

None of the members of the Cabinet have yet commenced their reports, nor does the President think it time yet to begin the labors connected with his Message. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed, will be very favorable, as regards the finances of the country. He will be able to get on without a new loan, and will have Treasury notes enough in hand to supply the Post office deficit.

The rumor that Governor Floyd will be appointed Minister to France, to succeed Mr. Mason, is incorrect. Mr. Appleton's name is the most prominent in connection with that office, at present.

Senator Gwin is expected here to-morrow.

There is a complete lull among the President makers. An immense gathering of democrats is expected in response to the general invitation from the chairman, at the meeting of the National Democratic Committee on the 7th of December.

The friends of Senator Douglas are circulating the story that his claims to the Presidency are warmly supported by Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky. A letter from Governor Magoffin himself pronounces this to be an unqualified falsehood.

New York Politics.

ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1859.

J. M. Vollett, the Justice of the Peace charged with forging pension papers, was tried to-day before the United States District Court, and found guilty.

The democrats of this city, who last fall united with the republicans against Erastus Corning for Congress, held a Convention to-day and nominated Wm. A. Young for Senator, Samuel G. Courtney, son-in-lay of Daniel S. Dickinson, for District Attorney, and a full county ticket. It is supposed that Young, and probably one other candidate on the ticket, will receive the republican endorsement against the regular democratic nominees.

SING SING, Oct. 19, 1859.

The democrats of the Third Assembly district nominated James M. Bard to-day for Assembly. He was formerly an Alderman in New York city.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

A Convention of persons opposed to all the present political state organizations, was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, and nominated George N. Briggs, of Pittsfield, for Governor, Increase Sumner, of Great Barrington, for Lieutenant Governor, and a full ticket of minor State officers. The Convention was thinly attended, and attracted very little interest.

The Democratic Convention for the Fifth Congressional district, comprising the six northern wards of Boston, with Cambridge and Chelsea, was held to-day in Cambridge, for the purpose of choosing two delegates to the Charleston Convention. Double delegations, representing the Custom House and Douglas interests, were present, many of the latter forcing their way through the windows into the hall, an attempt having been made to exclude them. Sidney Webster was chosen chairman. After an exciting scene, the Custom House party bolted, and organized separately. The regular Convention elected R. F. Hallett and Cornelius Doherty, both Douglas men, to Charleston. The Custom House party elected John T. Heard and J. C. Lovejoy, administration.

New Jersey Politics.

TRENTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

A large and enthusiastic democratic meeting was held held here this evening. It was addressed by Joel Parker Gen. E. R. V. Wright, candidate for Governor, James M Scovel, of Camden, and Col. James W. Wall.

New Hampshire Politics.

DOVER, N. H., Oct 19, 1859.

At the Democratic Councillor Convention, held at Alton Bay to-day, Geo. W. Stevens, of Dover, and Robert S. Webster, of Barnstead, both warm supporters of Judge Douglas, were chosen delegates to Charleston.

Loss of Propellor Troy.

GODERICH, C. W., Oct. 19, 1859.

The propellor Troy, from Chicago to Buffalo, loaded with 11,000 bushels of wheat, foundered last night, ten miles off Point Dubuque. A boat with three of the crew ran ashore near Goderich. The lifeboat, with eighteen of the crew and three ladies, has not yet been heard of.

Exchanges.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York easy at 1¼ per cent premium for currency.

MOBILE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York ¼ per cent premium.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight drafts on New York ⅛ per cent premium.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Sight exchange on New York, par to 1-16 per cent premium.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State fives, 93⅝; Reading Railroad, 18¾; Morris Canal, 48½; Long Island Railroad, 10¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to-day 6,000 bales; market generally unchanged. Sugar dull at 6c. a 6¾c. for fair to fully fair. New molasses 42c. Lard, in kegs, 13c. Whiskey 28½c. Freight on cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.

MOBILE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,500 bales. The market opened at 10¾c. and closed at 10½c. for middling.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton firm. Sales to-day 900 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotton—Sales to day 2,000 bales, the market closing with an advancin tendency.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 19, 1859.

Cotten unchanged: sales to-day 950 bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour active at $5 12½ for Howard street and Ohio, and $4 87½ for City Mills. Wheat buoyant; sales 9,000 bushels at $1 20 a $1 45 for white. Corn firm at 92c. a 94c. for both white and yellow. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey dull at 29c. for Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour steady at $5 12½ for superfine. Wheat dull; sales 6,000 bushels. Corn dull; yellow 90c. a 92c. Whiskey firm at 28c. a 29c.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19—1 P. M.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady: sales 16,000 bushels Milwaukee club, free, five days, at 91c.; 7,000 bushels white winter Michigan, in lots, at $1 19 a $1 20. Corn and other grains quiet. Whiskey firm at 28c. Canal freights firmer—Corn, 12½c.; wheat 13c. and flour 46c. Lake imports—9,200 bbls. flour, 39,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 bushels oats, 6,000 bushels barley. Canal exports—300 bbls. flour, 66,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels oats, 7,000 bushels barley.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour in moderate demand for the home and interior trade: sales 500 bbls. at $4 50 for State from Chicago spring. Wheat market opened dull, but at the close a better feeling prevailed, while prices were firmer: the supply offering continues uncommonly meagre, but receipts will soon increase materially: sales 6,000 bushels red winter Indiana on private terms. In Canadian not enough doing to establish prices for shipping lots, the only sale being 1,500 bushels white at $1 18. Corn wanted, but none in the market. Oats nominal. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye steady; sales of 1,400 bushels Canadian at 78c. Boats continue very scarce and freights are unsettled; some forwarders are asking 32c. a 33c. on flour and 8c. a 8½c. on wheat to New York. Lake imports—13,000 bushels wheat, 500 bushels oats, 5,400 bushels rye. Canal exports—500 bbls. flour, 24,800 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels corn, 3,000 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour firm. Wheat quiet, at 81c. for spring. Corn steady. Oats quiet. Receipts—3,600 bbls. flour, 65,000 bushels wheat, 6,500 bushels corn, 10,000 bushels oats. Shipments—2,200 bbls. flour, 30,000 bushels wheat.

TORONTO, Oct. 19, 1359.

Flour very dull and scarce, sales at $4 37 a $5. Wheat of all grades quiet and declined 3c.; white western, $1 10 a $1 17; red spring, 85c. a 95c. Oats firm at a decline of 2c. Barley dull.

DETROIT, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour steady. Wheat firm; white $1 11, red $1 01½. Receipts 4,000 bbls flour, 6,750 bushels wheat. Shipments 270 bbls. flour.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19, 1859.

Flour active. Wheat active at 81c. Corn quiet and quotations nominal. Oats steady

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of the Opera season was more propitious than the first. The Academy on last night was attended by an audience much more numerous and a great deal more enthusiastic than that of Monday. The Opera was "Ernani," the principal rôles by the new prima donna, Crescimano; the tenor, Stigelli; the baritone, Ferri, both recent importations, and the basso, Junca, his first appearance here, as Silva. The tenor, although not prepossessing in appearance, made a sensation, and Ferri created a positive *furore*. All the artists were vociferously applauded throughout, and recalled after each act. The orchestra and chorus, under the able direction of Signor Muzio, were all that could be desired, and the whole performance seemed eminently satisfactory to the audience.

WINTER GARDEN.—An extravaganza, taken from the French, and entitled "Chamouni Hind," was produced here last night, and obtained a moderate degree of success, which was owing in a great degree to the clever acting of Miss Agnes Robertson, Messrs. Jefferson, Johnston and Pearson, and the superb scenery and costumes. The play has little or no merits of its own.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC VIGILANT ASSOCIATION.—The report, in yesterday's paper, of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Reform Democratic Association, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is headed, "The New York Democratic Vigilance Association." This was not the name which was adopted by the gentlemen present as their permanent title, but was that which is given above, namely, "The New York Democratic Vigilant Association."

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES—AN IMPORTANT VERDICT.—The jury in a Circuit Court now sitting at Rochester, have awarded to Mrs. W. H. Perkins the sum of five thousand dollars as damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed on the Central Railroad by the breaking down of a bridge over the Saquoit creek, near Utica, some twelve months since. The railroad company contested the suit on the ground that Mr. Perkins was a deadhead. Upon the back of such free tickets the following is printed:

The person accepting this free pass, in consideration thereof assumes all risks of accidents, and expressly agree that the company shall not be liable, under any circumstances, whether of negligence by their agents, or otherwise, for any injury to the person, or for any loss or injury to the porperty of the passenger having this ticket.

The Court held that in cases where damages resulted to persons riding on free tickets, the company is not liable unless it be shown that the damage proceeded from culpable carelessness, which would make the guilty party liable to indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree. This case goes to the Appeals bench.

City Politics.

Last night was the time appointed for the meeting of the American Assembly Conventions, but the sagacity of the newspaper reporters failed to find the meeting places, as laid down in the official programme. The Conventions in the Third and Eighth districts adjourned over; in the Fourth district Geo. W. Warner was nominated, and John J. Shaw in the Fifth district.

The Tammany Assembly Conventions for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth districts met last night, but adjourned without making nominations.

Brooklyn City News.

FIREMEN'S TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.—The firemen of the Western district have made extensive arrangements for a torchlight reception of Constitution engine No. 7, on their return from Philadelphia this evening. Some dozen companies and eight bands of music will form in procession on Fulton street at eight o'clock in the evening, when, after the arrival of No. 7, they will march through several streets, and finally wind up with a sumptuous repast at Military Garden.

Free Labor in the West Indies—Condition of Jamaica.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7, 1859.

I have been for a long while a reader of your valuable journal, and I have observed with considerable interest from time to time very important articles and letters in its columns on the subject of immigration to the West India Islands.

It is unquestionably the extreme paucity of labor—an evil which no amount of productive duty could compensate—which has brought Jamaica and other once wealthy and prosperous colonies to the verge of ruin. In trespassing upon your columns with a few remarks regarding this all-important question, I flatter myself I shall receive the countenance of yourself as well as the consideration of your readers.

Where there exists, as in the island of Barbadoes, the essential condition of a sufficiency of effective labor, where the relative position of master and laborer is not reversed, but rightly understood, there is no reason why free labor should not, on mere economical grounds, compete successfully with compulsory labor, or in fact supplant it.

In Barbadoes, during the most palmy days of slavery, the exports of the island rarely if ever exceeded 30,000 tons; they now amount to 45,000 hogsheads, and more.

To what are we to attribute the difference between this island and that of Jamaica, possessed as the latter is of so many natural advantages? Simply to an inadequate amount of labor. In Jamaica the servant, in fact, occupies the position of the master, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that labor can be obtained at all. The desideratum for the resuscitation of this colony is in a well advised system of continuous self-supporting immigration, under judicious guidance and supervision.

The evidence on this point is of so positive a character that it is an anomaly indeed that the British government should aggravate the calamities of the planters by an obstinate adherence to a bygone policy.

I maintain that the great, if not the sole cause, of this island's prostrate condition is the want of labor. It is, at all events, the paramount evil, and until it be removed or mitigated there can be no progressive improvement. On the contrary, matters will become worse and worse. The immense tracts of beautiful, fertile mountain, and other uncultivated waste lands will only offer to the indolent negro congenial retreats to squat, where he can eke out an ignoble career—a career of mental, moral and physical decadence, proving to the world that emancipation has been—as indeed it now is in Jamaica—a signal and disastrous failure.

This year the exports of sugar from Jamaica will not exceed 23,000 hogsheads; in 1838 they were 70,000, and during slavery they amounted to nearly double the latter figure, irrespective of coffee, cocoa, ginger and other staples, then of great importance, but now so insignificant in quantity as to be unworthy of allusion.

Of a certain class of laborers Jamaica has enough and to spare, and could willingly exchange one-half for a supply of free laborers, less costly, but far more serviceable substitutes.

I will instance a few immigrants supplied by the home government:—

SALARIES PER ANNUM.

A Governor	£6,000
Bishop	4,000
Chief Justice	3,000
Vice-Chancellor	2,500

The debts of Jamaica amount to about £800,000, and I believe the revenue is a deficient one. The extravagant expenditure of this small, insignificant island amounts to £375,000 per annum. On this subject it is unnecessary to waste words.

It is a notorious fact and a notorious evil. The maladministration of public affairs is a curse with which this unfortunate island is afflicted.

If England really wishes to crush the slave trade, and eventually to see the slave manumitted throughout the world, the most effectual course for her to pursue would be to render timely assistance, by the introduction of a sufficient body of laborers, into her West India colonies. Free labor, where legitimately abundant, is far more productive and remunerative than slave labor. To quote from an article which I recently perused in one of the morning journals, referring to slave labor in the South, the writer says:—

"Nothing but our almost perfect monopoly in the production of the most important staple of the world's commerce has enabled us to pay such intolerable prices for labor. The average value of the slave is a little over $1,000—say a capital representing an interest of $80 a year or $7 a month. The cost of slave labor is then equivalent to hired, providing for food, clothing, little luxuries, medical attendance, &c., and still leaving a clear saving of $7 a month. Is there any country of the world where unskilled white labor is so highly paid?"

But really, sir, Mr. Everett thoroughly grasped the question of the slave trade in his letter, dated Washington, December 1, 1858, to Mr. Crampton, the British Minister. He wrote to him as follows:—

"I will but allude to an evil of the first magnitude. I mean the African slave trade, in the suppression of which England and France take a lively interest—an evil which still forms a great reproach upon the civilization of Christendom, and perpetuates the barbarism of Africa; but for which, it is to be feared, *there is no hope of a complete remedy while Cuba remains a Spanish colony.*"

The pith of the extract I have italicised. NEMO.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 2157, 2199, 2013, 2067, 1373, 1377, 2155, 1925, 2251, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2263, 2267, 2273, 2151, 2097, 2413, 2275, 2277. Part II—Nos. 2428, 2418, 2176, 2150, 1914, 1188, 2444, 2446, 2448, 2450, 2452, 2464, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462, 2464, 2466, 2468, 2470, 2472.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 341, 472, 500½, 112, 114, 461, 541, 549, 221, 292, 402, 154, 431, 488, 519, 100, 551, 553, 556, 558, 559, 562, 563, 566, 567.

COMMON PLEAS.—Court without a jury.—Part I—Nos. 122, 61, 63, 126 to 131. Part II—132 to 141.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Admiralty cases—Nos. 103, 104, 68, 84, 113, 115, 123, 125, 101, 102. Jury cases—Nos. 58, 49, 10, 11.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS No. 551, OCTOBER 19, 1859.
36, 18, 1, 56, 40, 57, 58, 59, 35, 13, 25, 42.
DELAWARE—CLASS No. 552, OCTOBER 19, 1859.
23, 57, 24, 51, 42, 15, 25, 41, 69, 10, 1, 44, 74, 47.
Circulars sent free of expense by addressing
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

"That Knocks Our Friend Knox," said a friend to us the other day, as a newly imported French tile passed us. "Not so," said we, "for if you will look in his store windows, at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, you will see that his fall style is much handsomer." We both looked, and our friend caved and bought one instanter. They are superb.

The Drawings of the Sussex County and Consolidated Lottery of Delaware.

FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
MANAGERS.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware, at its last session, having given to France, Broadbents & Co. a lottery contract for twenty years, we, the undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of said State to superintend the drawings of said lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 177, OCTOBER 19, 1859.
44, 33, 14, 13, 66, 21, 68, 20, 51, 47, 26, 64.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 146, OCTOBER 19, 1859.
69, 33, 7, 48, 40, 57, 9, 71, 46, 36, 25, 20, 66, 22.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., this day (Wednesday), October 19, 1859.
JOHN DALE,
JOHN W. WALKER, } Commissioners.
ALFRED R. WOOTTEN,
FRANCE, BROADBENTS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

Warranted Purely Vegetable.
All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S Pills are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life. Principal office 294 Canal street. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Fall Fashion Hats for 1859.
WHITE, the hatter, 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

Seamless Caps.
WHITE, the Hatter, 216 Broadway.

Gentlemen's Fashion Hats.
WHITE, "the" Hatter, 216 Broadway.

Lorin Brooks & Son's Fall and Winter Boots excel all others for beauty and durability. 188 Fulton street, opposite Church street.

Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and full written descriptions of character, given daily at FOWLER & WELLS', 308 Broadway.

Brady's Gallery has Removed from 359 Broadway to 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street. Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

English Cricketers.—An Imperial Photograph of the "All England Eleven" now on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker street also a fine stereoscopic view of the cricket ground with cricketers playing. Copies of the stereoscopic view for sale.

Williamson Brothers, the Brooklyn artists.—Photographs, Cameotypes and Daguerreotypes. 249 Fulton street.

**20 Cent Ambrotypes