on the soil of New York, would fill the papers with particulars and half craze the State with excitement, that it is only when we reflect that we could the dead roll of the gallant fellows who have gone down in what is looked upon as a kind of police duty, and the nation hardly knows of as done. It will be something gained to us in wars of this kind when from either side the country can be swept with the strongest glasses, and results reported to a marching column, or word can come back from the guides ahead, over rapid rivers or deep ravines, or from any peak chosen as a lookout the first glimpse of moving Indians can be announced to the camp or scout below. There will be a need of field signals, portable in every sense of the word, to ever attempt this. The attempt is already ordered.

The study of military signals is yet in its infancy, but it will come. In formally recognizing the duty we have made it a necessity. There will be officers in the army and State forces who will study signals and know how to use them, from those of the telegraphic wires down to the pantomime of the Indian. Signals by sight, signals by sound, signals by every sense capable of receiving them, signals written, printed and in cypher, the recognition of friendly signals, the detection of an enemy's, will be subjects of thought and of practice. There is nothing wonderful in the fact that with this knowledge and use our officers can converse at distances hitherto deemed impracticable and with devices not thought of, nor miraculous that it is almost impossible to prevent them. It is the wonder that it has not been done in armies before and always. There are no new principles involved. The principles of signals are as immutable as the alphabet—there has not been one new since the days of Cadmus. The last month's experiments in England are on principles known to the Greek leaders. The signals of Polybius are based on the same principles as those of the electric telegraph. There are new applications of principles for the field. The modes devised for our service have, by experiment, proven signals on land practicable and useful to an extent not mentioned in the history of war. Our army will go into no more wars without telegraphs and signals—a knowledge they have not possessed placed within the attainment of our officers, there are too many ambitious who will seize it. We have not a leader who, knowing their uses, will throw away the chances of success they will give him or wantonly sacrifice the lives he knows they must save. There is hardly a statesman that would permit it. There will be difficulties at the outset and labor to be undergone; but the success of the use will be absolute and certain.

THE RETURN OF THE PLYMOUTH.

Our Naval Correspondence.

UNITED STATES PRACTICE SHIP PLYMOUTH, HAMPTON ROADS, Sept. 3, 1860.

Letter from a Midshipman—Running History of the Summer Cruise of the United States Navy Practice Ship to Cadiz and the Islands on the Coast of Africa—Scenes in the Steerage and on Deck—Mal de Mer—Home Again, &c.

To day the sight of land, which so gladdens the heart of the sailor, greeted our eyes; and after passing the Capes of the Chesapeake, happy in the knowledge that our native land lay outspread before us, our good ship rapidly neared Old Point Comfort, where in a short time she came to anchor, thus virtually ending our summer cruise, inasmuch as the following month will be spent in the bay for the purpose of teaching us what is known as "marlinspike seamanship."

On the 9th of June the first class, having finished its examination, joined the third class on board ship, when every midshipman was immediately assigned his station, locker, mess, gun's crew, and his hammock, with twelve inches to swing in. Just fully installed in our new home, and on the qui vive to get under weigh (for what American does not wish to start at once when once resolved!), the booming signal gun warned our officers that the time of parting had come, while by it we were reminded of the new scenes and the great deep, those dreams of youth about to be realized. "Outward bound," still the "Union ship" (as the HERALD calls the Plymouth, with her representatives from every State) was not deserting at the crisis; but its crew only desired to learn to serve Uncle Sam all the more, at the same time escaping from the turmoil of the summer. However, the cruise was viewed very differently by the two classes; for, to the third, novelty, clothed in gay colors, formed the chief attraction, whilst the charm was necessarily lost upon the first class, who found cause to rejoice in the knowledge that their next voyage would be in the capacity of warrant officers in a regular man-of-war, and this with all due deference to the practice ship.

But let us proceed with our cruise as found. About noon of the 11th the merry notes from the boatswain's whistle, and the stirring cry of "all hands up anchor," went like an electric thrill through the ship; and then there was a hurrying to and fro, as every man sought his station. In a trice the ropes were led along the deck, the capstan bars manned, and, to the stirring notes of the fife, we soon "walked the anchor up." Slowly her head swung round; then "sheeting home," her large sails filled, and she bore away from the Academy in handsome style. Aground before fairly out of the Severn river, and beating down the bay for a week, rendered all quite conversant with their duties ere we reached Norfolk. Here the midshipmen almost enjoyed "the freedom of the city," the ship in the meanwhile undergoing repairs. It has been truly said that Norfolk is "the paradise of midshipmen;" and in having to leave so soon we were only consoled by the hope of returning in September.

Well, on the 27th of June we stood to sea, and next morning land was nowhere visible. For a few days the new comers were lulled into fatal security; but a nine knot breeze coming on, the lee gangway was as crowded as is Washington after a late Presidential election, each sufferer seeming to consider himself more fully entitled to a place then his neighbor. Ah! such a jam, as some one makes a rush, heading as the charge at Alma! What looks of anguish and dark despair meet one's gaze. The seasick man is truly an interesting study; possessed of all the evil and all the good qualities of which man is susceptible. Now restored, no sacrifice that his grateful heart does not point him to; again under the influence of the terrible *mal de mer*, who dare approach him? One morning I saw a midshipman gravely accost a poor, pale, emaciated frequenter of the "boom covers," bearing in his hand, attached to a string, a huge piece of fat pork, covered with molasses; there was a world of indignation in the pale man's look, and with a wild bound he had well nigh hurled the tormentor down the main hatch. That lee gangway is for weeks the scene of ribaldry and jest.

On the Fourth of July our caterer found means to spare us some boiled hams. But a spirit worthy of the glorious occasion taking possession of all parties, individually we brought forth from their lockers many delicacies; and we feasted sumptuously that day. In the afternoon it began to blow quite a gale. Increasing in violence during the night, it became necessary the next morning to dress our good ship in her storm suit. In the midst of the gale she labored violently, at each roll her waist anchors going under the waves.

During the storm the steerage was the scene of the reriest confusion, as camp stools, crockery and tables, in wild disorder, joined in a general dance to the music of the tempest. At dinner we were seated at table, making desperate efforts to get something to eat, and the servants vainly striving to aid us, when a sudden roll sent camp stools and midshipmen pell mell across the deck, amongst broken dishes, into about a foot of water; the table listenings giving way at the same time, it and the yet occupied stools went with a crash against the lee. There, to the amazement of the seasroyst epicureans, who, without suffering interruption, still calmly called for bread, tack and tea. It was expressly ridiculous to see them, as, totally unmindful of the next lurch, they continued to eat and roar with laughter. On such occasions do we enjoy ourselves most aboard ship. Or, perchance, when a ridiculous dish, never before christened, is brought on, to which every one may give a fifth more ridiculous name. Or again, when a member of the aforboard mess, for instance, displays and then boasts at dinner of his diplomacy in the matter of driving good bargains with a "port fly"—for instance, getting codfish balls or duff for mush of "Sajjacks corn"—dishes that every young lady must make well to gain the affections of middy.

Speaking of steerage scenes, I know of a "spirit mess" which reminds me of pride and poverty joining hands. First, it must be known that "private messes" are aristocratic (!) and take their meals after the vulgar herd. Well, this party, out of stores, and wishing to sit at table like upper tendom, asked the steward, have him reserve their beans, "salt horse," their mush, &c., and when asked what they had for dinner, in reply, "Oh, phew! the greatest components, pudding, custard, &c., with chalance."

On the 17th of July we dropped anchor off the town of Horta, in the island of Fayal, one of the Azores, and remained there only one day. But, be assured, we made the most of time; mounting those little donkeys, smaller than Shetland ponies, but not of a nature to disregard the whip, we were soon, many of us, at the summit of the mountain, which contains within it, below the level of the sea, a limpid lake of water, meandering through delicious orange groves. We found much to render the day a pleasant one, but are particularly obliged to the American Consul, Mr. Dabney, for his kindness and hospitality, reminding one of a welcome in the Sunny South.

A long and exhausting run of thirteen days following brought us to Cadiz—thanks to most alpine and bonnyeen weather. Overtaking the harbor at Cadiz we were doomed to no less a disappointment than quarantine by the authorities, on account of there having been sickness at Fayal. As it was not permitted us to visit this land of romance, rendered so interesting by history, where so many pages inform us of the mighty tearing of its sons, the bravery of her defenders, and the fierce valor with which the inhabitants of this renowned old city so often met the Moor. Few persons have an opportunity of seeing so beautiful a city with so noble a harbor, on whose bosom rest hundreds of gallant ships.

We weighed anchor on the 24 of August, and after a "steamboat run" of three days, on the 8th saw the Plymouth quietly at anchor off Funchal, Madeira. Here we remained three brief, swiftly flying days, revelling in the luxuries which generous nature yields in this delightful spot, and exploring the island on horseback. The scenes in the fruit boats that came off to the ship are beyond description, so amusing were they. They would lay around the ship in great numbers until the hour for their coming alongside. The moment the bell would strike they would pounce upon us as if they meant to board, amidst the yells and cries and imprecations, each boat striving to reach the gangway, and each boatman using his boat hook with vigor upon his neighbor's head. Then would follow the crowding of the boats by the midshipmen, always famished, who frequently almost swamped the boats in their blind endeavors to purchase that basket of fruit, or this beautiful box of native manufacture, for which Madeira is so noted. It were impossible to conceive the confusion incident upon a promiscuous buying and selling amongst the "Degos." Our stay proved remarkably pleasant. No one may enjoy the balmy air, listen to gay carrols of the beautiful birds flitting lightly from bough to bough, and wander idly through those delightful groves, overlooking fearful chasms, without feeling an inward desire to hold such communes with nature daily and hourly. The more so when weary miles of water separate him from the favorite spot.

Two days after leaving Funchal, Teneriffe, with its Pico de Teyde, piercing the very heavens, hove in sight. In a few days afterwards we were swinging with the tide in the harbor of Santa Cruz, a town of some size, but, like other Spanish cities, reminding us of the past, with the mole, the forts, the narrow streets, the tile roofs and idle people. We were ashore during the day, and that evening again set sail, now "homeward bound." This was on the 10th of August. The passage has been a remarkably short one, we having been out but twenty-three days. Nor were we less favored by delightful weather and those famed tropical sunsets.

Safe at home again, we will now spend several weeks in the Bay of Chesapeake, exercising the great guns, sending down spars, setting up rigging anew, &c. &c. The members of the first or senior class, having the deck, have a fine opportunity of learning practically the duties of the "officer of the deck;" for instance reducing and setting sail, tacking, wearing, coming to an anchor, getting under weigh, &c., &c. With such experience they will be enabled to fill the station next year, after graduating as midshipmen, with a warrant from the President. They have already studied the subject of navigation to considerable advantage. This sojourn in the waters of the Chesapeake over, a day's sail will find us at Annapolis once more, well pleased to enjoy the calm quiet of our Alma Mater and the excellent care of our host of the Academy, Col. Richard Swann, of Mess Hall.

New York State is beginning to make herself felt in the navy. The appointment of cadets to Annapolis by Congressional districts, instead of by executive selection, gives the Empire State and city their due proportion at the naval nursery. The power is departing from Virginia and Maryland, from which used to come, years ago, the supply of officers when there was but little competition for midshipmen's warrants. Let the members of Congress from New York as elsewhere nominate only such boys as have a thorough elementary education to fit them for entering Annapolis. It is a waste of the influence of a State when boys of meagre mental training are sent to the naval academy. Their rejection must follow; but not until they have filled the places for six or twelve months of more deserving boys. The standard of the school is not so very high, and we are, therefore, to conclude that the rejection of about one hundred out of every one hundred and forty is chargeable to the original home deficiency of the boys, who are appointed sometimes to subserve a political end without reference to qualification.

Figures 1, 2 and 3, in the list below, denote the classes to which the cadets respectively belong. Four is the lowest class. No. 1 will graduate next June, 1861, and be warranted as full blooded midshipmen for regular service.

APPOINTED FROM NEW YORK—17.

1—Wm. T. Sampson, Chas. E. McKay, John W. Philip, Wm. B. Cushing; 2—Joseph Andrew Leonard (city); 3—Gouverneur K. Haswell (city), La Rue P. Adams, S. F. Hasskin, O. A. Batchelor, B. H. Porter, Ed. M. Shepard, Nicol Ludlow; 4—Wm. S. Hanna (city), Wm. A. Van Vleck, Henry D. Wyman, W. K. Wheeler, Charles D. Sigsbee.

FROM PENNSYLVANIA—15

1—George Nillin Bache, John McFarland, H. F. Picking; 2—Sam. Swift, H. B. Tyson; 3—Wm. Hammet, P. W. Leary, F. J. Nalle, F. Pearson, Chas. W. Tracy, G. W. Wood; 4—John C. Fortune, George McCure, Chas. Henry Poor, Wm. Wallace Young.

FROM VIRGINIA—8

1—A. G. Hodgins; 3—Wm. P. Mason, R. A. Camm, Daniel Trigg, W. C. Hutter, W. C. Jackson, A. P. Beirne; 4—Benj. Selden Cooke.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS—7.

1—Alfred Titus Snell, G. P. Ryan; 2—F. J. Higginson; 3—Albert Smith Barker, C. F. Blake, M. L. Johnson; 4—L. E. Heath.

FROM OHIO—6.

1—Tecumseh Stacoe, A. Dexter; 3—John Anderson, A. C. Alexander, C. D. Jones, Merril Miller.

FROM TENNESSEE—5.

1—W. W. Carnes, J. F. Holden; 3—R. S. Floyd; 4—J. C. Long, H. C. McDaniel.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA—5

1—J. H. Ingraham; 3—R. H. Bacot, J. T. Walker; 4—F. M. Thomas, W. W. Wilkinson.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA—4.

1—Theodore Burdivant; 2—T. Longworth Moore; 3—S. S. Gregory; 4—J. M. Stafford.

FROM ALABAMA—4.

1—Sardine Graham Stone; 2—N. J. Smith; 3—J. K. Price; 4—Wm. F. Robinson.

FROM MARYLAND—4.

1—J. M. Spencer, Fred. Rodgers; 3—Daniel Carroll; 4—James Hoban Sands.

FROM INDIANA—4.

3—H. T. French, S. H. Hunt, H. B. Rumsey; 4—Geo. P. Vance.

FROM MISSOURI—4.

3—Tom. T. Turner, F. T. Chew, J. P. Claybrook; 4—W. M. Pipkin.

FROM GEORGIA—3.

1—R. F. Armstrong; 3—J. C. Holcomb; 4—R. Flournoy.

FROM KENTUCKY—3.

2—J. H. Rowland; 4—S. T. Mallory, W. J. Craig.

FROM VERMONT—3

1—J. E. Fiske; 3—H. I. Johnson, E. T. Woodward.

FROM RHODE ISLAND—2.

3—Walter Abbot, J. R. Bartlett.

FROM NEW JERSEY—2.

2—Rufus King Duer; 4—C. M. Dayton.

FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—2.

1—Charles Kirby King; 3—Richard S. Chew.

FROM MICHIGAN—2.

1—Sylvanus Backus; 3—John H. Reed.

FROM MISSISSIPPI—2.

3—W. R. Dalton, D. M. Scales.

FROM IOWA—2.

3—W. B. Bridgman, James Wallace.

FROM CONNECTICUT—2.

3—G. M. Brown; 4—G. M. Chester.

FROM TEXAS—2.

3—Alex. H. McCormick, E. J. McDermott.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE—1.

3—E. C. Haseltine.

FROM MAINE—1.

3—Edward E. Preble.

FROM FLORIDA—1.

1—J. D. Wilson.

FROM CALIFORNIA—1.

3—Morton W. Sanders.

FROM ARKANSAS—1.

1—John H. Comstock.

FROM KANSAS—1.

1—Horace E. Mullan.

FROM NEBRASKA—1.

1—Jefferson B. Cromwell.

The Plymouth will land her cadets at Annapolis about the last of September, to commence the new academic year.

I cannot close without expressing the undivided feeling of admiration felt throughout the ship for our Captain, Thomas T. Craven—a tailor of great resources, of the most "gorgeous composure" under circumstances that make most men blanch with fear; and, although enforcing discipline, manifesting a gentleness and humanity that fill our ideal of a sailor, a warrior and a man.

Religious services every Sunday have been conducted by our First Lieutenant, Edward Simpson, a Christian, a gentleman and an excellent officer. We are all indebted to our instructor in navigation, Lieutenant Bockner, to whom we well qualified for the responsible duties with peculiarly charged. The other officers of the ship are which he is one, viz: Lieut. Upshur, Lieut. Davidson, pleasant gentlemen, Paymaster Scott Cunningham, Lieut. Wainwright Sem[illegible], and Surgeon Van Slicher, who unites to his ability as a practitioner the known [illegible] of a navigator. He enjoys the singular honor of having navigated home from the coast of Africa, as master, the United States sloop-of-war Vincennes, when she was short of officers. He will make his mark in the navy, and, with your permission, I will file this caveat of Van Dibber's fame, now, in the archives of the New York HERALD.

The Vermont State Election.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 4, 1860.

The election for State officers and members of Congress took place to-day. Returns for Governor in twenty-nine towns, give Erastus Fairbanks, rep., 6,855; John G. Saxe, Douglas dem., 2,664; —— Harvey, Breckinridge dem., 487. Majority for Fairbanks, 3,328; majority for Hall, rep., last year, 3,064—showing a republican gain of 264. These towns embrace one fifth of the State, and indicate the election of Mr. Fairbanks by a round majority of 20,000. Forty-nine towns elect forty-three republican representatives, and show a gain of seven over last year, and six democrats—a gain of four.

Aid for Syrian Sufferers.

The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—

W. M. P.	$2 00	St. Paul's P. E. Church, Doylestown, Pa.	$11 00
Henry Anstice & Co.	10 00	Congregational Sabbath School, Newtown, Ct.	16 00
H. C. W.	5 00	H. McCauley, Morristown, N. Y.	2 00
G. D. P.	20 00	Oxford Furnace Sunday School	12 50
T., New Jersey	5 00	Oxford Furnace Monthly Concert	12 50
O. H. P.	2 00	Congregational Church, Pittsford, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Walker	10 00
J. W. Schmidt & Co.	25 00	D. S. Lanman & Kemp	50 00
Fred Wallroth	12 00	[illegible]	10 00
H. M. J.	10 00	John	2 00
Garden st., Brooklyn	2 00	P. T. Barnum	20 00
[illegible]	10 00	Wilbyck	4 00
H. [illegible]	3 00	Esther	50
R. S. O.	5 00		
M. K. Jesup & Co.	50 00		
W. H.	5 00		
F. Marquand	50 00		
J. M. C.	1 00		
Cash, Eliz. City, N. J.	3 00		
Cash	1 00		
Mary	2 00		
Total			$317 00
Previously acknowledged			11,177 58
Total			$11,494 58

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer, 80 Wall street.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Fulton at This Port and Palestine at Farther Point.

Warlike Preparations on the Continent.

MOVEMENTS OF GARIBALDI.

The Neapolitan Patriots to Begin the Work in Naples.

THE CROPS IN FRANCE A PARTIAL FAILURE

Breadstuffs to be Admitted Free of Duty.

TROUBLE IN THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

More Russian Troops Ordered to Bessarabia,

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEWS BY THE FULTON.

The steamship Fulton, Captain Lines, from Southampton on the 22d ult., arrived at this port early yesterday forenoon. A telegraphic synopsis of her news has already been given, but the reception of our files enables us to give some additional details of general interest.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Monsell adverted to the statement made by Lord Palmerston regarding the affairs of Syria, and read accounts which represented that the disturbances were commenced by the Druses, and that there was a complicity on the part of the Turks in the atrocities perpetrated by them.

Lord Palmerston said he did not deny that the Turkish authorities in Syria (not the government) had misconducted themselves. He believed that the Maronites were the first aggressors, because large supplies of arms had been furnished to them, and the attack began by the Maronites upon some mixed villages of Druses and Maronites to expel the former; and not long ago Lord Cowley, in a conversation with M. Thouvenel, suggested that the outrages had been commenced by the Maronites, and M. Thouvenel replied that he believed so too.

A bronze statue of Sir John Franklin is to be erected at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, the birthplace of the Arctic hero.

The London *Times* of the 22d ult. says:—

An instance of extraordinary eccentricity was afforded on Monday last at Lecure, near Havre. A cap was seen in the water with a string of corks around, and a label, upon which was written, "Pull the string; I am at the end of it." The string was pulled, and sure enough there was the late writer of the label, with a paper, detailing the cause of his having made away with himself, carefully corked up in a bottle in his pocket, with his name and address, Francois Foliot, of Vaudrimare.

The London *Times* says:—

The government having decided on strengthening the fortifications at St. Helena and adding to the strength of the troops and native regiment garrisoning the island, arrangements have been completed for despatching a body of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, together with nearly 200 other troops of the line, to that island.

Great activity prevails in the Sheerness dockyard.

The *Military Gazette* of Turin states that Bologna, which it considers the key of Central Italy, is now completely fortified, and in a state to resist any siege.

Several chests, containing ingots of silver, have been received at Rome from Marseilles, being the produce of the "Peter's pence," collected in France. The amount exceeds 6,000,000f. This sum does not include various offerings in the shape of arms, &c., which are estimated at 4,000,000f.

A fearful fire took place at West Kent wharf, on the 17th, destroying property to a fabulous amount.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

Commercial men are becoming more and more alarmed at Garibaldi's progress. They fear that the Emperor may again be induced to assist the Italians should the successes of the revolutionary party produce a conflict with Austria in defence of her Italian possessions.

The correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says:—

The friends of Italy will be glad to learn that Garibaldi's plans for occupying Naples are proceeding with the utmost success. Towards the end of next week the public may expect important news. Not less than eight thousand men of Garibaldi's national army are now in the continental dominions.

The wheat in the districts to the southeast of Paris, where the crop has been gathered in, is more or less injured, and the new wheat offered for sale in those markets is unfit for miller's use. The wheat in Beance, Brie, Normandy, Picardy, the northern and western departments, and even in the south, will be more or less injured.

Affairs in Sicily.

Garibaldi has addressed the following proclamation to the Neapolitans, bearing date the 6th ult.:—

Foreign opposition interested in our humiliation and in our internal divisions, has prevented Italy from constituting herself. It now appears that Providence has put an end to so many misfortunes. The unanimity of the provinces, and victory, which has every where been propitious to the arms of the sons of liberty, are a guarantee that the miseries of that land of genius are drawing to a close. One step remains to be taken, and I do not fear it. If a comparison be drawn between the feeble means which at first led a handful of brave men to this Strait, and the enormous resources which they now have at their disposal, every one will consider that the undertaking is not impossible. I am anxious, however, to avoid the effusion of Italian blood, and that is why I now address myself to you, sons of the Neapolitan continent. I have already admitted that you are brave, and I do not wish to experience it again. We will shed our blood together over the bodies of the enemies of Italy, but between us let there be peace. Accept, brave men, the hand which has never served a tyrant, but which has become hardened in the service of the people. I call on you to constitute Italy without the sacrifice of her sons. With you I wish to serve her and to die for her.

GARIBALDI.

The Sicilian journals also publish a proclamation, addressed by Garibaldi to "the ladies of Sicily," of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—

Madame Patrioti, of Paris, very rich, greatly beloved, and most charming lady—had four sons. One of them died at Varese on the body of an Austrian whom he had killed. The eldest, Benedetto, is now lying ill in the capital, having been wounded at Calatafimi and Palermo. The third, Enrico, had his skull cleft in the same battle, and the fourth forms part of this army, by order of his incomparable mother. Women, call also your sons and your lovers! Being few, the struggle will be long, undecided and full of danger for all. Being many, we shall conquer by our imposing aspect. There will be no fighting. The hope of twenty generations of Italians will soon be realized, and your beloved ones will return to you with faces bronzed on the field of battle, their brows encircled with the crown of victory and blessed by those suffering and enslaved populations who have sent their sons to ransom your country.

GARIBALDI.

The Genoa correspondent of the *Siècle* writes on the 17th ult.:—

Garibaldi has been suffering severely for some days past from articular rheumatism, to which he is subject, and has been confined to his bed. During the last ten days 5,740 men have embarked at this port for Garibaldi. These expeditions cost us immense sums of money. Every steamer is supplied with provisions for ten days, although the ordinary passage is only thirty hours, and carries with each commander of a brigade of 1,000 men a sum of 50,000f. for the support of the men until further orders. The 8,000 men sent from Genoa did not go to Sicily, as had been stated. They consisted of themselves in the Bay of Orangee, on the northeast of the Island of Sardinia. This bay, which is not, I think, marked on any chart, is situated between the Isle Caprera and Cape Figari; and it is there that the whole expedition awaits further orders.

The "Committee for the Union of Italy," at Naples, has published a manifesto, of which the following is the principal passage:—

Our programme is—Union. Reject, therefore, every other political combination—reject any concession which may oppose its realization. Liberty—Emancipate yourselves from the trembling school of political eunuchs, and cognize the fear which that school always presumes to you. Sovereignty of the nation—Let the country save the country, and let the people in their collective force claim their imprescriptible rights. Let the country constitute itself in the name of its own right, and then in the name of that right let it declare Victor Emanuel to be King of regenerated Italy, and let it establish his throne in the eternal city of Rome.

A splendid rifle having just been presented to Garibaldi by a society of Swiss patriots, the Dictator has added the following letter of acknowledgement to Major Ott, the bearer of the honorary gift:—

SWISS PATRIOTS—The generous present of a rifle which you have transmitted to me through Major Ott, is an offer very gratifying to my feelings. The proof of esteem thus given to me by the noble nation of Switzerland is a brilliant reward for the little which I have hitherto been enabled to contribute towards the establishment of national freedom in Europe. I shall consider myself under a debt of gratitude to you my whole life, Italy approaches the day of her political independence with proud, firm pace, and the brotherly affection of the sons of William Tell will be received by her as an auspicious omen for the fulfilment of her destinies. We thank you, men of liberty, who, as guardians of the holy flame, have undertaken the task of preserving the freedom of Europe. I pray that the fraternization of peoples may at length become a reality, and that as the waters of our rivers are one and the same in both the two countries, the nations also may be joined in harmonious alliance for ever more. With friendly gratitude, yours,

GARIBALDI.

PALERMO, August 3, 1860.

A letter from Turin in the *Constitutionnel* gives the account of the state of public feeling. The following is an extract:—

Let me assure you concerning here that I should hesitate to believe them had I not witnessed them with my own eyes. Young men belonging to the richest and noblest families abandon their homes of their own accord. They disappear one fine morning without saying a word to their relatives, and at night their anxious families, not seeing them return, guess whither they have gone. They have set out for Sicily. They start without money, on foot, and their friends, in presence of their immovable resolution, have no resource but resignation. Even children are affected by the contagion, and escape from school to go to Sicily. The case has occurred at Milan, Turin, everywhere. Their comrades make a collection; they empty their purses into the hands of those who are setting out, and are proud of this act of precocious patriotism. The chief of the establishment informs the family of the disappearance of the boy; sometimes it is too late. We read last week in a Sicilian journal an advertisement inserted by a father who claimed his son. It was couched in affecting terms. The father told his child that he knew he was in Sicily, that he did not wish to prevent his remaining there, but that he desired to see him, to embrace him, and to provide him with money, and to this end he made an appointment with him in a Palermo coffee house. The boy was thirteen years of age. The government cannot prevent the departure of expeditions. It could not succeed in so doing. At Milan last week I saw seven thousand Lombards and Venetians enrol themselves. Many were refused upon various pretexts. They even went so far as to exact from them the sum of 20f., on pretence that they must pay for their equipment—a green blouse faced with red, which is the uniform of the Lombard legion. Those who had 20f. gave them without the least hesitation; all emptied their purses into the hands of the recruiting officer, and if the sum required was not complete they entreated, even with tears, to be taken at a lower rate. I saw these volunteers set off. Half the population accompanied them to the gates of the city with cries and cheers.

The conclusion of Garibaldi's address to the National Guard of Messina on the 18th was as follows:—

Italy now wills that I should repair elsewhere. Diplomacy has not been able to stop me, and absolutely I will come to no compromise with it.

MARSEILLES, August 18, 1860.

Count and Countess Aquila have arrived at Marseilles on board a Brazilian corvette, escorted by a Neapolitan steamer. They will leave this evening for Paris and London.

GENOA, August 18, 1860.

News received from Naples states that Colonel Osenz, with 4,000 volunteers, had quitted Taormina and taken the direction of the mainland.

Naples.

NAPLES, August 14, 1860.

The London *Times* correspondent says:—

When the Veloce gave itself up to the Sicilian government there was a great sum of money on board, a portion of which belonged to American citizens. At the instance of Mr. Chandler, United States Minister at this court, this has been recovered.

Hungary.

VIENNA, August 20, 1860.

Despatches from Pesth state that, it being necessary to recast the monument of the Palatine, the inauguration had been adjourned. The national fête to day was confined to a religious procession. General Benedek entrusted the maintenance of order to the municipality, who guaranteed perfect tranquillity.

PESTH, August 20, 1860.

The religious procession has taken place in perfect order. The Primate was cheered.

Russia.

Alarming accounts have been received in St. Petersburg of the appearance of locusts in some of the southern provinces. The wheat crop has suffered.

Syria.

Fuad Pacha seems to be doing his work well. Immediately on his arrival at Beyrout he signed the following proclamation:—

INHABITANTS OF SYRIA:—The disasters which have lately occurred in the Lebanon, between the Maronites and the Druses, and the dreadful bloodshed which has been the consequence, have been made known to the Sultan. His Majesty is much irritated at what has happened, and deeply deplores the facts; for his mercy and justice embrace all his subjects equally and without distinction, and every act of oppression or aggression, whether one individual against another, or one nation against another, in any, many, or for whatever cause, is contrary to the Imperial will. It is well understood that whoever shall dare to commit an aggression against another shall be considered as a rebel against the government. For my part, I shall make it my duty to fulfill, with all legality, the mission confided to me. Everybody here may rest in safety, and the condition of all the families driven from their homes by the aggressions in the mountain shall be taken into consideration, and I will take upon myself the care of tranquillizing them, supplying them with food and lavishing on them in every way the fruits of the Imperial justice and clemency. I especially order from this day forth that all dissensions shall cease, and every nation which shall dare to commit violence against another shall be put down by the military force at my command, and every individual who shall forget his duties shall be immediately punished.

Interesting from Montenegro.

TRIESTE, August 18, 1860.

The motive for the assassination of Prince Danilo originated in the opposition to the war party, which aims at the complete independence of Montenegro.

Fears are entertained that serious consequences may result from the assassination of the Prince. Great agitation already prevails in Montenegro, and fresh collisions between the Montenegrins and the Turks are expected.

India.

BOMBAY, July 23, 1860.

A telegraphic despatch from Calcutta to the Bombay *Times* states that the Income Tax bill has passed. The first payment will be due on the 1st of November. The tax is retrospective.

Abd-el-Kader, Emperor of Arabia.

[Paris correspondence of the London Herald.]

Within the last few days M. Dentu, the French government publisher, has issued another pamphlet, which all the semi official prints recommend as "throwing great light on the probable issue of the Eastern question." Its title is "Abd-el-Kader, Empereur d'Arabie," and it advocates a remodelling of the Eastern question quite in conformity with the "Map of Europe" sketched a short time back by M. Edmond About. These pamphlets, which are showered daily upon the public, are not individually important, but, considering that the government have absolute control over them, that they are one and all printed by the government bookseller, M. Dentu, and that they all advocate the same views—French supremacy in the Mediterranean and in the East—and that all are filled with the most absurd and insolent attacks against England, it is fair to consider them, if not as a positive declaration of the policy of the government, at least as a means used by the government to act upon the public mind. When the semi-official prints are daily filled with insults against England, and these pamphlets exceed in violence the government prints, the public is fully justified in looking at the relations between the two countries as on a most unsatisfactory footing, despite all Imperial letters and assurances in Parliament. The pamphlet that now lies before me has one merit—that of frankness. It boldly asserts that the Turkish empire is an European nuisance, and must be done away with. It has no cohesion, and must tumble to pieces. Its statesmen are "*des hommes vulgaires, incompétents, illettrés, ignorés, corrompus, et cruauxs.*" It has been by turn insulted "by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, by the Marquis de Lavalette, by M. de Lavingen, by M. de Titoff, by the Cossack Menchikoff, and lastly by all the great Powers together." Its army is an aggregate of banditti, impervious to drill, too cowardly to fight, and who make up for their arrears of pay by plundering right and left. Its navy is, if possible, still worse. The author, after running on in this style for several pages, politely intimates his opinion that those who believe in the integrity of Turkey must be insane. In short, *la ruine de l'empire Turc est infaillible et prochaine.* The writer proposes to replace it by an Arabic empire, formed of all the tribes between the Persian Gulf, the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, under the sceptre of Abd-el-Kader, with a Code Napoleon, the French decimal system, a temporal ruler at Bagdad and a spiritual ditto at Mecca. The following conditions are also set down as indispensable:—

The immediate opening of the estuaries of Suez canal, with a free passage for all nations, on payment of a tax fixed by treaty, and free navigation of the Black Sea.

"The institution of an independent confederation formed by Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Moldavia and Wallachia, under the denomination of Danubian Confederation, with the adoption of the Code Napoleon and the decimal system.

"Constantinople to be a free town, like Lubeck, Bremen, Hamburg, &c."

But as these changes and those which are likely to take place in Italy would make it necessary for the disinterestedness of France to receive compensation—virtue always merits a reward—what can be more natural than that compensation should be furnished by perfidious Albion?

"The enfranchisement of Italy is a principle now fully established, and it is certain that by the force of circumstances which appear on the cards, and which no human power can successfully resist, we must expect to see, at no distant date, Malta, Tunis and Tripoli reunited (!) to France, Gibraltar to Spain, and Egypt forming an independent State."

The writer, however, tempers justice with mercy. We shall be allowed to retain something:—

"England would, it appears to us, be amply compensated (*largement indemnisée*) by the free possession of her Indian possessions."

This is also, you will recollect, the conclusion arrived at by M. About, in his pamphlet I noticed some days ago, "La Syrie et l'Alliance Russe," and by many others of lesser note. It is possible to suppose that all this unusually cool cant, unless it be of Gallic nature, had been given us to afford to laugh at the idle threats and the coolness displayed by these Gallic scribblers, on allowing Russia the possession of India; but when the French ling us to read these trash from the public mind upon such heavy government caution, we find us playing into the hands of the great French nation, by giving a moral sanction to his aggression in Syria. Our government has not made such a mistake since it deliberately approved the French expedition to Rome in 1849.

An English Opinion of American Securities.

[From the London Christian Circle, August 20.]

Attention has been drawn to the recent improvement in American securities, and particularly in railway securities. It is due less, perhaps, to the actual rise of certain "the quotations" than to certain active movements, and the revived confidence in particular lines. Of course there must be some reason for any such movement; and, indeed, the facts are very simple, and scarcely beneath the surface. In the first place, the causes of the decline which took place in American railways a year or two ago are as clear as the causes why the harvest in this country is now so late. We have had a very dull summer, with much rain; hence wheat has been slow to ripen, and the harvest doubtful. In America railways depend, to a great degree, upon the carriage of agricultural produce. The harvests of 1857 and 1858 were bad throughout the greater part of the United States and the North American continent, and the yield of 1859 was very partial, hence a double contraction in the traffics of railways, with a corresponding diminution in the value amongst those who are governed as much as the commercial classes are by temporary appearances. The result, however, has shown us that even this cause was a partial and transient operation. It is not only that the seasons vary for good as well as for evil, but such is the vast growth of the Anglo Saxon colony, which is only by degrees working out the conquest of the American continent, that the increase of population, the extension of agriculture, and the general spread of industry have more than the use of the railway to such an extent as nearly to compensate the immediate cause of the decline. Although the crops of the three years, 1857, 1858 and 1859 were deficient, still the produce forwarded from Chicago in 1859 almost equalled that of the abundant year 1856; the growth of population and the extension of culture having, within that short period, so far made good the actual failure in the crops. A country whose resources exhibit this extraordinary vigor, and sustain this power of recuperation, must not only have a perpetual tendency to increase, but favorable reaction as compared with the unfavorable, but must create a constant development in the average returns. Indeed, we have done nothing more than utter a truism with regard to the well known condition of the United States.

There is another interesting fact that bears upon the subject. Corn is more bulky than live stock, and is less convenient to carry than flour; and what has been the proportion of their transport? In the latest years the corn has been converted more and more into flour or into live stock; and we see, accordingly, that the transport of corn does not increase in the ratio of flour, while the gross transport of cereals does not increase in the proportion of live stock. The business of the railways is becoming intrinsically more valuable, as well as collectively greater.

Another interesting fact is, that even those railways which have been most depressed have still proved valuable to their shareholders. We do not speak upon generalities or abstract ideas. For instance, the Great Western Railway of Canada, which was said last year to yield no return, has yet, from the day of its opening down to the 31st of January, 1860, yielded to its shareholders an average dividend of 4 per cent per annum. Any one desiring to see how this part of the case is made out will find the facts and figures stated with the fullest detail in a pamphlet, published by Effingham Wilson, a "Letter on the origin, present position, and future prospects of the Great Western Railway of Canada," written by Mr. William Lance, the man, perhaps, who knows more about such American securities than any other in London.

The growth of business in the American Union is such as almost to excess the imagination of us comparatively slow English. Again we will give an instance. The great centre at which the trade in Western produce is collected and sent forward Eastward are Mil